14 1950

Dr. Mays On School Council

WASHINGTON — Dr Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, was appointed to the newly created Commissioner's Council of ~~Education last~~ week by Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

In naming the 25-member Council, McGrath said, "I feel the critical need of having this body of close advisors who can help me see the office and its work in better perspective and also help the educators of the nation to understand and use the office."

The Council, composed of top educational leaders in the country, will work with the U. S. Office of Education in making policy which will have far reaching effect on American education.

Open To Foreigners But Not Negroes

An estimated 350 German students arrived at the New York Harbor Wednesday for the purpose of spending a year in study at schools and universities across the nation under the sponsorship of the State Department.

According to the announcement, 26 of these 350 students have been enrolled in high schools, 70 in teacher training schools and the rest in universities.

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We go into some details in printing news of the arrival of these students not to criticize the procedure nor to begrudge the young German youths for this special and rare opportunity to study on our shores. For this interchange of cultures between nations, races and groups is the surest and healthiest way to establish peace and mutual understanding.

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

But we call attention to the irony of the situation because America is willing to sponsor the education of children of a nation, which 5 years ago, was our most serious threat and bitterest enemy, when Negro youth, many of whom fought valiantly to save America from them, are not even permitted to enter these schools and universities. Yes, it is true that the United States Supreme Court has ruled that if Negroes cannot attend the existing schools, then they must be made equal. But, even with this loose and indefinite interpretation, school after school and state after state are resisting with all their power the right of Negroes to enter these schools.

News 8-24-50

It sounds paradoxical even to our German students, but it is nevertheless a cold fact that such Negroes as have been thus admitted to white schools have had to wage an unrelenting fight and have exhausted all of their financial means in the courts. And we still have governors who stand in defiance of the United States Supreme Court ruling on the subject.

That is why we insist that no matter how many Negroes who may be named to travel in foreign lands to counteract the impression that American Negroes are not oppressed that will not solve the problem nor change the minds of peoples of other nations when their very own students witness these discriminatory practices with their own eyes.

SCHOOL DEFENSE IS REACTIVATED

Board of Education Appoints Rev. John M. Coleman as Chairman of Committee

Times

Prompted by the seriousness of the Korean war, the Board of Education yesterday reactivated the New York School Committee on Civilian Defense and named Rev. John M. Coleman, Brooklyn board member, as chairman. The committee will be concerned with the protection and safety of "all children, teachers, parents and school administrative employes."

7-14-50

The committee functioned during the last war with Dr. C. Frederick Pertsch, now Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of vocational education, as School Defense Administrator. The board yesterday directed Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, to appoint a School Defense Administrator for the present emergency.

The defense committee's reactivation was proposed at yesterday's regular meeting of the board at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, by James Marshall of Manhattan. Mr. Marshall noted that "there is a critical situation with reference to the peace of the world."

The motion also directed the board to invite representatives of the parochial, independent and private schools of the city to meet with the committee. The School Defense Administrator will coordinate the activities of the various schools.

Vito F. Lanza of Queens, vice president of the board, representing Maximilian Moss, the president, who was absent, named Dr. Charles F. Rank, Queens, and Mr. Marshall as Mr. Coleman's associates on the committee. However, Mr. Marshall said that he would "reserve decision as to acceptance of membership." Mr. Lanza then replied that he hoped Mr. Marshall would decide to accept.

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In between meetings of the Board of Education, the defense committee will have "full power of action," and in the absence of Dr. Jansen, or subject to his direction, the defense administrator will have "full authority to administer the school defense program."

Mr. ~~Coleman, a Negro, was appointed to the board on July 21,~~ 1948, by Mayor O'Dwyer. He is the ~~pastor of St. Philip~~ Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and lives at ~~265 Decatur Street, Brooklyn~~. During the last war he was a member of Draft Board No. 151.

Woolsey Hall Named To Board of Education

Woolsey W. Hall, four times president of the Federation of Civic Association, was named to the Board of Education by District Court judges yesterday.

The 68-year-old retired Government worker will replace Attorney John H. Wilson, who recently resign for reasons of health. Hall will be the third Negro on the board of nine.

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A large man with a head of white hair, Hall has been a familiar figure at school board meetings where, as a representative of civic associations, he frequently has testified on school matters.

Post

Notified of his appointment yesterday, he said that, as a member of the school board, he would continue to view the District's segregated school system as not in keeping "with the ideals of the greatest democracy on earth."

He said he fully supported a proposal of Dr. Walter E. Hager, president of Wilson Teachers College, for merger of that school with the Negro Miner Teachers College.

10-4

Hall is an advocate of suffrage for the District and a vice president of the Central Suffrage Conference.

The new school board member is a native of the District and was born in a house still standing at 1631 O st. nw. He graduated from the old M Street High School, and in 1924, after attending night school, received a law degree cum laude from Howard University.

Hall first joined the Government as a messenger in 1903 and was retired last year as a Treasury Department purchasing assistant

He is an elder and trustee of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church where he taught Bible classes. Last year he was named vice president of the Washington Federation of Churches.

Hall and his wife live at 1330 Wallac hpl. nw. They have no childre, but in 1940 when a nephew was attending the Garnet-Paterson Junior High School, Patterson Junior High School, Hall became president of the Parent-teacher association.

Pine Bluff Negro On School Board; Ist in 50 years

State Press

Pine Bluff—For the first time in fifty years, a Negro was elected a member of the Dollarway School District No. 2 board after one of the most spirited local political campaigns in recent years.

Charlie Knott, well known Jefferson County farmer, and a resident of Pine Bluff, defeated Dr. W. L. Molette, dentist. Knott received

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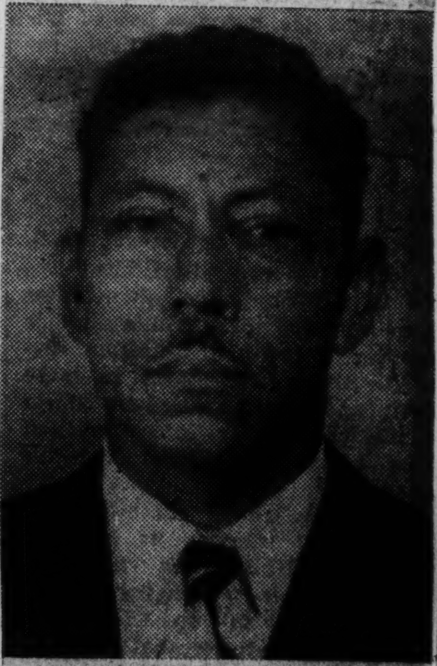

CHARLIE KNOTT

241 votes as Dr. Molette trailed by a total vote of 191.

Scarlett Loses To Parham

R. L. Scarlett, long time member of the board, was defeated by [illegible] Parham. Scarlett had charged on election eve that school authorities were engaging in politics and that J. B. Goodman, who won re-election by a one vote marjority over Herman Baker, had declared that he would not ask for the support of Negro voters.

Little Rock

Knott was opposed by Dr. Molette, who was [illegible] Carl Jones, M. L. Brantley, and George J. Jones, principals of the Springhill, Newtown, and Corbin Schools respectively.

Joe Pierce won a three year term on the board over Arthur Hankins, incumbent.

Goodman was elected to a one year term on the board.

Flowers Backed Knott

Harold Flowers, fighting lawyer and recently editor of the Arkansas Informer supported Knott and condemned the candidacy of Dr. Molette, charging that he was being used ~~as a tool to~~ perpetuate the vested interests in the district who have for many years failed to act toward improving Negro schools. In an election eve meeting of school patrons, Flowers declared that Knott was entitled to the support of the Negro voters throughout the district.

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10-6-50

Charlie Knott is vice president of the Jefferson County Democratic Association, and a member of the St. Andrew's Baptist Church at Lake Dick. He is married to the former Miss Roxie Lee Withers, and has a son, Charlie Knott, jr., a student at the Corbin High school.

Council Urges Negroes On School Boards

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Post Herald

Cited As Answer To 'Equality' Suits

ATLANTA, Nov. 9 (U.P.)—Giving Negroes a hand in making education policies is being proposed in the South as one answer to the growing number of "equality" suits against school boards.

This was adopted as the policy of the Southern Regional Council an inter-racial organization of church, professional and businessmen of 13 Southern states, at its annual meeting.

Birmingham

The council recommended giving Negroes seats in all policy making bodies which administer laws and govern public services but especially on school boards, both elective and appointive.

The council said public officials, belatedly awakened by federal "equalization suits" are anxiously examining their budgets and estimating facilities needed to provide Negroes with education that is technically equal.

11-10-50

But only by giving Negroes a voice in the day-to-day administration of schools can there be "true equality," the council declared.

"This is the course for the South to follow," said Council President Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va., in releasing the statement.

"We are facing a crisis today because of our failure to admit Negroes to partnership in our public life. By doing so now, the South can tap new resources of ability and statesmanship," he said.

"There is every reason to believe," the council said, "that the Negro plaintiffs, like the defendants, would prefer a less expensive and more co-operative method of reaching agreement."

Public officials are discovering from court orders that the time of postponing improvements for Negro schools has run out.

Southern Council Favors Negroes on School Boards

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, Nov. 9.—The Inter-Racial Southern Regional Council has asked for the appointment of Negroes to school boards as an answer to education suits filed as "the fruits of bad faith."

14

The council, at its annual membership meeting yesterday, urged that Negroes be appointed or elected not only to school boards but to all policy-making groups that concern Negro welfare.

11-9-50

Council President Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va., said today's southern school crisis was brought about by a "failure to admit Negroes to a partnership in our public life."

Washington

The resolution unanimously approved by the educators, churchmen, labor and business leaders who made up the council said:

"School suits by and large are the fruits of bad faith. There is every reason to believe that the Negro plaintiffs, like the defendants, would prefer a less expensive and more co-operative way of reaching an agreement."

Dr. Grant's Membership On School Board

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After a number of years of effort of the liberally disposed citizens of St. Louis to of the Negro group to a membership on the secure the appointment of a representative St. Louis Board of Education, Mayor Darst was persuaded to make such an appointment and he named Dr. Edward L. Grant to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. Francis Sullivan who had resigned.

Argus

Dr. Grant has served on the Board a brief period of time. He has busied himself in making acquaintance with the operation of the organization. This has been largely discovering the services of a Board member, the general policies of the system, the duties and responsibilites of administrative officers and the general needs of the schools.

His term will expire at the next spring election. Any further service on his part, on the Board, will come as a result of an election, of the citizens of St. Louis to a full membership.

Our municipality is one of the larger cities of our country . There are twenty-eight wards and more than seven hundred voting places. To make use of publicity, so as to acquaint the electorate with Dr. Grant and his fitness for services in the Board of Education will require the time of many citizens. The group of citizens seeking Dr. Grant's retention on the Board of Education, is calling upon the entire citizenship to assist in this patriotic service in behalf of the future citizens of St. Louis.

Name Negro Jersey City Bd. Member

Amsterdam News

JERSEY CITY—Dr. Marie E. Carpenter, recently appointed to the city's Board of Education, is the first Negro to ever receive the high position here. A former teacher, Dr. Carpenter is the author of a significant study of the treatment of the Negro race by history textbooks in use in U. S. schools.

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9-2-50

Her husband, Dr. Marcus Carpenter, a physician, has earned prominence in Jersey City as a political leader and helped garner some of the vote that swept Mayor Kenny's organization into office and eliminated Mayor Hague in 1949.

Dr. Carpenter is the mother of two children, Joan, 12, and Wayne, 14. Friday, Dr. Carpenter, along with her family, was off on a 19-day Caribbean cruise before taking up her official duties with the Board of Education this fall.

Rejects Negro For School Post

14

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—The City Council last week rejected the petition of 400 Negroes urging the appointment of a colored dentist to a school board vacancy and, elected instead, a white businessman.

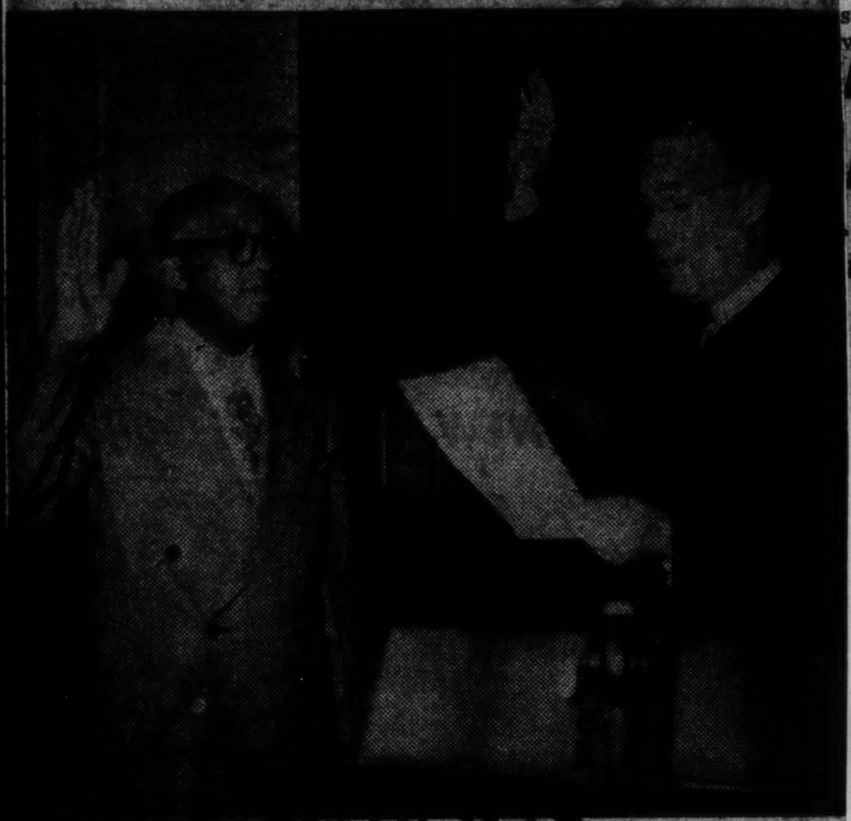
Defender

Backed by the Parent-Teacher Association of Walker-Grant school, the petition asked that Dr. Philip Wyatt, local community, be nominated to fill the vacancy, but the Council chose Cortlandt R. Rosebro, Jr.

12-2-50

Walter N. Chinn, Jr., chairman of the Council's school committee, said the election of the Negro dentist would "overload" the school board with men of that profession since two other dentists are already members of the board.

Dr. Grant Is Sworn In



DR. EDWARD L. GRANT is given the oath of office as a member of the St. Louis Board of Education by Judge Edward M. Ruddy Wednesday morning. Dr. Grant is the first Negro to serve in this post. Several of the community's leaders were present for the ceremony.

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Dentist Becomes First Of Race On St. Louis Board

Journal and Guide

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ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (INS) — Dr. Edward L. Grant, a dentist, was appointed to the Board of Education last Friday by Mayor Joseph Darst.

Dr. Grant will fill the unexpired term of Dr. Francis C. Sullivan, also a dentist, who resigned Oct. 31. The term runs to the spring election of 1951.

Dec 1-7-50

Dr. Grant will be the first colored person to serve on school board. Mrs. Olivia E. Calloway was named a member of the board two weeks ago but she withdrew rather than resign her job as clerk in the Probate Court, as requird by state law.

Married but childless, Dr. Grant has practiced dentistry here since 1914. He is 59 years old. Born in Louisville, Ga., he worked his way through Paine College at Augusta, Ga., and Meharry Medical College. He graduated in dentistry from Meharry in 1913.

ACTIVE IN YMCA

Since moving to St. Louis in 1913, he has been active in YMCA work and has served as a director of the Pine Street "Y" about 25 years. He is treasurer of the Mound City Dental Society, and zone vice president of the National Dental Association.

Norfolk, Va.

In announcing the appointment, Mayor Darst said he has known Dr. Grant for a number of years and was "satisfied he will make a real contribution to the public school system of St. Louis."

Accepting the appointment, D. Grant praised Mayor Darst for "demonstrating a real desire to deal fairly with all of the populace, "Knowing the value of education in molding the ideals of democratic society, I shall do my best to handle with due credit this trust imposed."

Dr. Grant Sworn In As Member Of Education Board

Jan 1-6-50

Dr. Edward Louis Grant is the first Negro member of the St. Louis Board of Education. The well known dentist and civic figure was sworn into the office Wednesday morning by Circuit Judge Edward M. Ruddy.

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Present for the occasion was Mrs. Grant, wife of the board member. Many of the city's prominent citizens heard brief remarks by Mayor Joseph M. Darst, J. E. Mitchell, managing editor of The St. Louis Argus and Jordan W. Chambers.

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Dr. Grant Sworn In As Board Member

World Jan 1-13-50

Memphis, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — Dr. Edward Louis Grant, a dentist, took the oath of office as a member of the Board of Education at ceremonies held last Wednesday in the courtroom of Circuit Judge M. Ruddy. He is the first colored person to serve on the board.

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In administering the oath, Judge Ruddy said Dr. Grant's appointment was "a significant milestone in the history of public schools here."

Mayor Joseph M. Darst, who made the appointment, said he knew Dr. Grant would "do a good job and would become a leading member of the board."

Jordan W. Chambers, colored political leader, and J. E. Mitchell, publisher of the St. Louis Argus, expressed appreciation for Mayor Darst's recognition of colored citizens of St. Louis.

Friends and relatives of Dr. Grant were present. Dr. Grant was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Francis C. Sullivan, who resigned October 31.

Daily World

SERVES ON ST. LOUIS' BOARD OF EDUCATION — Dr. Edward L Grant, prominent St. Louis dentist holds the distinction of being the first Negro to be appointed to serve on the city's Board of Education. A native of Jefferson County, Ga., Dr Grant is a graduate of Meharry Dental College. Well known in St. Louis, the dentist is treasurer of the Mound City Dental Society and chairman of the executive committee of the Mid-Western States Dental association. — (ANP)

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A FIRST

Bryan V. Moore is
the first Negro
member of the Board
of Education of the
Borough of Princeton,
N.J., He is a lawyer.

Courier
Sat. 3-11-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. Found Short of Teachers And Space as Schools Reopen

14 general

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP)—The nation's 32,500,000 students start back to school in record numbers tomorrow, and here is what they will find, according to the National Education Association and the United States Office of Education:

9-5-50

Classrooms — Half are overcrowded.

Teachers—54,000 more needed in elementary schools alone. Some 88,000 other high school and kindergarten teachers have substandard licenses and inadequate training.

New York

Buildings — 75,000 new classrooms needed this year; 150,000 classrooms are obsolete and unsafe.

37

Money — $2,000,000,000 required for new construction, not counting land costs.

Causes of this alarming picture lie mainly in World War II, the two groups said, when the birth rate zoomed and construction and repairs largely halted. Teachers turned to more profitable jobs during the war and inflation pushed up building costs.

In recognition of the problem, a Congressional conference committee last week approved a $170,000,000 bill extending Federal aid to local school districts hard hit by a heavy influx of Federal workers and their families.

The measure would authorize a three-year building program and a $8,000,000 survey of potential school needs in congested areas. The states would contribute to both programs, but nothing is included for teacher training or higher pay. President Truman already has asked for an extra $23,347,000 to get the program going.

The best available information indicates that during 1949 contracts were awarded for 4,900 public elementary and secondary schools at a total cost of $757,000,000 or $30 a child. It costs $185 annually to educate each pupil.

Ray L. Hamon, chief of the school housing section of United States Office of Education, warns that the national school system faces a real crisis.

In the next ten years, 500,000 new classrooms will be needed, costing $13,500,000,000 without land. Peak enrollment in elementary and secondary schools will come in 1957-'58, with a total of well over 37,000,000 children. There will be a shortage of upward of 60,000 teachers.

"The situation threatens to become chaotic," Mr. Hamon said.

In colleges and universities, the picture is much better. Two million seven hundred thousand students are expected to enroll in a few days. The Korean war stepped up college enrollment by 200,000 as draft deferment for college courses decided the undecided. This will not mean overcrowding, and authorities figure everything will be all right, if the military forces do not start sending service men to school as in the last war.

Rural Education - America's Shame

Poor Schools are Greater Threat than Communism

general

By ZACK WESTON

(CALL Staff Writer)

14

The time is long past due when Americans—particularly those in the south—should do something about the much-neglected rural education which serves two-thirds of America's people.

Never before in the history of this country has such a problem been more challenging and appalling. The two world wars and the grave conflict currently going on in Korea have caused no greater threat to our way of life than the wave of undereducation which now engulf American youth living in rural areas.

Threat to Democracy

Poor education of its youth today—not necessarily communism—is the darkest threat endangering America's place as a world power tomorrow. No nation can build productive and defensive strength greater than the sum of intellect among citizens living within it. Therefore, to build a strong nation, there must be provided and maintained—persuasively—good institutions of learning which can offer the ounce of prevention against any aggression.

Call

The evidence is crystal clear that the right kind of education is the crucial thing in improving the level of welfare in any country. Unless the child can obtain the best possible education which his society offers him, he is being injured by that society.

Aristotle warned the world centuries ago that "The fate of empires depends upon the education of youth." Diogenes followed through with this statement: "The foundation of every state is the education of youth." Cicero, speaking on the subject, said "What greater or better gift can we offer the republic than to teach and instruct our youth?"

12-1-50

An American Shame

The average rural school today is a shining disgrace on America's supposedly great educational system. The struggling, poorly administered and equipped places of learning denote distinct contrast to the free public education liberties of which this country boasts.

Were Daniel Boone and other early pioneers to appear on the scene today, they would find little change in the backwoods school of the frontiers era and those of our present age. This statement, however exaggerated it may seem, is very much true.

Broken-down schoolhouses, inadequate school facilities, poor scope of curriculum, short school days and terms, insufficient transportation to and from school—these and many other defects are pitfalls met daily by rural children along the road to education.

The "Little Red Schoolhouse" in the city has, in most cases, been replaced by modern structures to house the many urban pupils. This advancement in the city has not been matched with similar gain in the country. The once "Little Red Schoolhouse" in the backwoods continues to serve generation after generation long after it has turned a moldy-green and dilapidated.

Negro Problem

As for the Negro pupil in the rural or urban school, the problem of neglectedness in education is twofold. In the south's dual school system, Negro students always get the worse of it. Not only is his economic status far inferior to that of his white brethren (which at its best is none too good), but, being a victim of circumstances, he is given an education built upon the least possible amount of money that can be spared out of the meager sum appropriated for both white and colored schools in the area.

Per pupil expenditure for public schools in the south, according to a study made several years ago, revealed the following:

Alabama: $48 for whites, $15 for Negroes; Arkansas: $37 for whites, $14 for Negroes; Georgia, $56 for whites, $17 for Negroes; Louisiana, $77 for whites, $20 for Negroes; Mississippi, $52 for whites, $7 for Negroes; North Carolina, $46 for whites, $28 for Negroes; South Carolina, $57 for whites, $15 for Negroes; Texas, $73 for whites, $28 for Negroes.

Careful examination of the records will show that Negro leadership, through the years, has made a continuous appeal for justice asking that an end be put to the many abuses suffered by the race in this country. The elimination of the devices and restrictions that deny the Negro the advantages of a proper education is one of such pleas. When America's sense of justice and fair play permits the elimination of these abuses, the Negro will have attained nothing more than his natural rights.

Urge to Learn

Now, more than ever before, young Negroes in the south are turning towards education and its various avenues as a source of liberation from the bonds of segregation which have held their race to "second-class citizenry" in this country since the first slaves were brought to America in 1619.

This eagerness to learn has become second nature with the Negro pupil in the city as well as those in the "sticks." Plump-cheeked girls and dungaree-clad boys trod the dusty paths schoolward day after day. Their aims—wisdom, wit and understanding.

Brightening the outlook in rural education are the many well-trained teachers now going out in the uncultivated areas to give a helping hand. These Good Samaritans—whether there for the small salaries or to promote progress—are doing a magnificent job with practically nothing to work with.

Teacher's Headache

On their shoulders rest the responsibility of preparing the youth to take their place as the men and women of tomorrow. That alone is a great task. The extent of its importance cannot be seen unless you know of the many problems facing teachers in these schools.

To the outsider it seems impossible for a teacher to take 20 or 40 students in a one-room school.

arrange daily programs for as many as seven separate grades, and teach each group something. Yet, this has been the case down through the years in country schools.

Instructing students is only one phase of the country teacher's work. Today, as before, the backwoods professor must also act in the capacity of principal, community leader, counselor, carpenter, janitor, etc. Instead of the rural school being the county or state's responsibility, it has become the teacher's headache.

This question arises: What must be done to correct the distorted situation present on our educational horizon?

The solution is this: Rid the county, state and national administrative bodies of persons responsible for these conditions.

The drooling, molasses-mouth political and social gangsters such as Talmadge of Georgia, Rankin of Mississippi, Johnson of South Carolina and Kim of Missouri, must be drowned-out by waves of ballots at the polls on election day.

Their race-hating, white-supremacy tactics have caused foreign nations to watch with close scrutiny America's high-sounding democratic claims. By attempting to keep minorities down, these rabblerousers, acting for selfish gains, have done no more than hamper the progress of the nation as a whole.

While public education should be divorced from politics in the partisan, narrow sense of the term, public education can never be divorced from the wants and needs of the people it serves.

The great aim of education is not knowledge, but action. The action America takes toward educating all of its youth today will determine the country's future tomorrow.

History tells us that Nero fiddled while Rome burned—for which he received the ridicule of centuries. We must not imitate this horrible example.

Dr. Francis M. Hammond Named to Education Board

Afro-American 14

Sat. 7-22-50

NEWARK

Dr. Francis M. Hammond, head of the department of philosophy at Seton Hall College, has been elected a member of th eboard of the National Commission on Educational Organizations of the National Conference on Christians and Jews. His term runs until 1952.

Announcement of Dr. Ham- week by the New Jersey Regional Headquarters of NCCJ, [illegible] Broad St., Newark. Dr. Harold C. Hunt, superintendent of Chicago public schools, is chairman of the national board, Columbia College Dean Harry J. Carman, vice president.

Organized in 1939 the Commission has sponsored education in democracy and human relations through workshops and training courses in intergroup education for teachers; human relations centers at Rutgers, Columbia, Miami and Chicago Universities and other educational projects.

Dr. Hammond was appointed professor of philosophy at Seton Hall in 1946 and became head of the department there in 1947. He was graduated from Xavier University, New Orleans, in 1937 and studied for three years at the University of Louvain in Belgium. He earned his Ph.D. degree at the University of Laval in Quebec where he studied from 1941 to 1943.

Active in civic affairs and social progrress groups, Dr. Hammond is a member of the Mayor's Commission on Civil Rights of the City of Orange.

Over 300 New Classes for Adults Begin Feb. 6 at Educational Centers Here

Bystander Jan 1-26-50
Des Moines Iowa

14a

Over three hundred informal classes offering adults educational and recreational opportunities will begin the week of February 6. Through these classes you and your friends are given an opportunity to extend your occupational training, to further develop social and creative skills, and to increase your appreciation and understandings of new fields.

1·26·50

Five major centers house the bulk of these classes and one is found in each section of the city: central: Des Moines Tech, 15th and Center, Urbandale car; north: North High, 7th and College, H. Park, Oak Park, 6th and Franklin Curbliners, or W. 9th Bus; south: Lincoln High, Southwest 9th and Loomis, Ft. Des Moines curbliner; east: East High, East 13th and Walker, Walker or East 14th curbliner; west: Roosevelt High 45th and Center, Crocker curbliner.

Over a hundred classes are held downtown and at locations spread all over the city. For full schedules and further information call 4-2106, the Department of Adult Education.

As usual there is "something old, and something new" in the program. The wide variety of business classes includes shorthand, typing, office machine practice, advertising, salesmanship, accounting, small business management, and business letter writing. Trade and industrial classes are held primarily at Des Moines Tech. Perennially popular classes are those in welding, auto mechanics, electric motors, electronics, machine shop, printing, radio repair and blueprint reading, and mechanical drawing.

There are the usual dozens of classes in the field of homemaking and scores of hobby and cultural groups.

Books by FSA Aid Unlettered Adults

14a

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — T
U.S. Office of Education has announced through Ambrose Caliver director of the literacy educationa project, publication of a kit of materials for the education of approximately 10,000,000 adults whc cannot read or write adequately.

Afro-American

The project, sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, represents a research of three years.

Date 2-11-50

The kit consists of four basic readers and seven learning aids scientifically constructed to teach adults to read, write and use numbers for every day purposes.

The project was stimulated by the large number of persons rejected by Selective Service during the last war.

Md.

The new instructional materials are adaptation for civilian use of the GI methods for teaching illiterates.

Participating in the project were representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, educational institutions, school systems, and professional and civic organizations.

The books are published by Educator's Washington Dispatch of New London, Conn.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver Cites Aid Given By Local Educators

14a

Adult Education Will Be Greatly Advanced, Expert Says: By Four Basic Books Dealing With Reading Writing and Use of Numbers; Fisk Professors Gave Assistance

Because of Tennessee A. and I. State College "incalculable contributions" new tools to help wipe out illiteracy in the United States are finally at hand.

Globe
Date 2-3-50
Nashville, Tenn.

Methods and materials developed with the help of Tennessee A. and I. State College are now available to educators throughout the country to end a blight on American life 10,000,000 adults who cannot read or write adequately.

Coming off the presses tomorrow January 30) are four basic readers and seven learned aids scientifically constructed to teach adults to read, write and use numbers for everyday purposes.

The new aids have been produced by the Project for Literacy Education of the U. S. Office of Education. This Project was stimulated by the large numbers of persons rejected by Selective Service during World War II. The new materials are adaptations for civilian use of the G. I. methods for teaching illiterates used in the Army, Air Force and Navy.

The Literacy Education Project has been sponsored with the financial assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the cooperation of the Army, educational institutions and school systems.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist for Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education, directed the project. He said the readers, workbooks and guides have been tested in demonstration classes held under the sponsorship of Tennessee A and I. State College and have been reviewed many times before their publication on the basis of tests, criticisms and appraisal by students, teachers, supervisors and reading specialists.

Dr. Caliver paid tribute to the many persons in the Nashville area who cooperated and assisted in the project, and especially to the following: President W. S. Davis of Tennessee A and I State College and President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, and to Dean George W. Gore, and Dr. George N. Redd who were the local supervisors. He further declared that:

"The experimental classes sponsored by Tennessee A and I. State College the criticisms and evaluation offered during these experimental classes, as well as the use of office and other facilities have been of incalculable help in bringing the literacy project to a successful outcome."

Globe
Date 2-3-50

In announcing the completion of the work, U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath said: "A Literate citizenry is a primary requisite in a democratic society. The publication of these materials marks an important advance in adult education. I invite educational leaders to provide teachers with the instructional materials and organizational arrangements for attacking the problem of illiteracy.

Paul A. Witty, Professor of Education, Northwestern University, who directed the Army Literacy Education Project, said: "I enthusiastically endorse and recommend these carefully graded and very practical materials for the instruction of undereducated Americans."

KIT FOR ADULT EDUCATION

The full kit of materials contains essential readers, workbooks lesson plans and teachers' manuals for teaching adult illiterates. Words and concepts in learning situations have been taken from the day-by-day interests in home and family living, occupations, community and recreational activities and citizenship.

Items include:

A Day with the Brown Family (Reader one)

Making a Good Living (reader two)

The Browns and Their Neighbors (reader four)

Reading Placement and instructor's aid for deciding the level of enrollees in literacy classes, and grouping students within classes.

Learning to Read Better, workbook for vocabulary building.

Arithmetic Workbook and a Manual of Instructions for Arithmetic, adapted from War Department Education Manual.

Language Workbook, a guide for students learning skills in communication.

Reading Placement Manual, Workbook Guide, Lesson Plans for Readers, are brief, simply written guides for teachers.

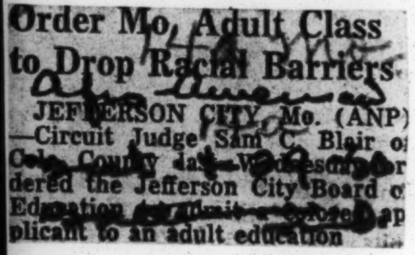
Let's Help the Ten Million is a manual designed for teachers and administrators, and emphasizes aspects of the problem of teaching adults the literacy skills.

Because the persons who need these materials are least able to buy them, The Project for Literacy Education has invited the Educator's Washington Dispatch to produce the materials at the lowest cost possible.

"The Educator's Washington Dispatch is happy to broaden its service for American education by making available the materials into which so much research and experimentation have gone," A. C. Croft publisher, said.

Each of the four basic readers is priced at 25c. Cost of the entire kit is $3.50. Orders and inquiries should be sent to the Educator's Washington Dispatch, New London Connecticut.

14a 1950 Missouri



Order Mo. Adult Class to Drop Racial Barriers

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (ANP) —Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair o Cole County last Wednesday ordered the Jefferson City Board o Education to admit a colored applicant to an adult education

Adult Education Needs Re-Emphasis

Dr. Ambrose Caliver and Mrs. Anna Hedgeman threw out provocative thoughts last week for those who would plan for the needs of our communities.

The two government specialists, speaking at the Eighth Annual Conference on Adult Education at Morehouse College, advocated that community leadership be recruited largely from the ranks of working people, rather than from among the professional classes.

Mrs. Hedgeman, assistant Administrator, Federal Security Agency, said that community planning groups should be built around barbers, beauticians, school teachers of all levels from the elementary through the college, and "with just a few ministers." She placed most of her emphasis on the first two groups, explaining that they come into contact with all classes and age groups, and she limited the ministers because there should not be "too much weight of authority" that their positions carry.

Dr. Caliver, senior specialist, U. S. Office of Education, who has recently had valuable experience in dealing with re-education of displaced European people, suggested that "housewives and mechanics" and others qualified by experience rather than by education alone, should be utilized as teachers even in our colleges.

What the two experts were getting at was the need to make our planning for everyday living more practical and less theoretical. They pointed out that an unlettered man could contribute valuable information to college students, and there should be a place on the faculty for him.

This, it was pointed out would naturally call for a revamping of the attitudes of students and professors toward those who have not been exposed to a college "education." Their "education" would have been the valuable one of experience.

In planning for community needs, in getting favorable public response to programs of health, housing, recreation, delinquency, and other problems of our times, the adult population must be "educated" to understand the problems and must be "educated" to do something about the problems. This is true of getting people to register and vote, in getting them to take mass health exams, or to see their role in the fight for a real democracy in America.

In order to receive the real support of people, they must help do the planning, contribute their ideas to the solutions, and shoulder the responsibility for carrying out the program.

Whether in the classroom for adults, or in the community, adult education must be made more practical by changing from an academic approach to a "down-to-earth" approach.

Those were strange words, but emphatically true, coming from within the staid walls of a college last week.

Daily World
June 30
Atlanta, Ga.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

More Adult Education

A well organized program with the proper machinery to promote a campaign for adult education in the deep South should demand the attention of all people interested in the full development of a democratic community. Without the total educational improvement and development of the total populace of a community, social and economic advancement is bound to run head on into a social lag.

Leaders of the recent Adult Edu- should be congratulated for their attempt to find a solution for better educational facilities for adults. These schools have been organized on a specialized basis so that people who are already engaged in certain occupations might take refresher courses in order to sharpen themselves for better efficiency. A large segment of adults have availed themselves of this educational service. In other cases, however, others have gone along without interest and of course later these are the people to become a burden on society.

To encourage adult education courses in the community is to make a most constructive contribution to the development of citizenship. This can be constructively done through churches, clubs, schools, colleges and the newspapers. The newspapers can be a most commanding force in helping to shape public opinion in this respect. Newspapers themselves can promote courses in adult education and make themselves more highly significant in the community.

In regard to the promotion of greater educational opportunity, the Negro press should be congratulated.

The solid importance of the agency lies not in its hard-hitting editorial attacks alone, but in the fact that it has long provided a vast platform for Negro leadership, and is a most fundamental instrument for public education.

Aside from being edited by ordinary men and women, it keeps the Negro public well informed. First of all it takes into consideration the implications and meanings of events in terms of their efforts upon the community.

More adult education for Negroes cannot be over emphasized. The fact that many of us have long been subjected to inferior educational facilities along with competitive job opportunities, should be proof enough for this vastly needed program.

While we fight for more opportunities in the field of educational in general, better housing, hospitalization for advanced health facilities, we should also fight for more education for adults. Society cannot move forward without an overall educational program to meet the needs of the entire community.

Daily World
June 30 '50
Atlanta, Ga.

14

Daily World Thurs. 5-4-50

14a

CONFERENCE HEAD — Dr. Edward Warner Brice, Professor of Education and Director of the Educational Extension Service, South Carolina State College and former president of Clinton College, Rock Hill, S. C., was elected president of the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, held on the campus of Morehouse College and the Hunter Street Branch, Carnegie Library on April 26-29.

Addresses by Miss A. S. Hedgeman Assistant Adminstrator, Federal Security Administration, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist, U. S. Office of Education; Neal McLean, Director, Bricks Rural Life Center North Carolina; and Aubrey Williams, Editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Alabama were the highlights of the conference.

Elected officials included Dr. Brice as president, E. F. Purvis of Grambling College, La., vice-president, J. H. Daves of the Tennessee Valley Authority as chairman of the Executive Committee, William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute as secretary-treasurer.

Upon the invitation of Dr. Rose Butler Brown, the conference scheduled its next annual meeting for North Carolina College at Durham.

American Idealism Crumbling, Aubrey Williams Warns Here

Aubrey Williams, editor of the Southern Farmer, told the Eighth Annual Conference on Adult Education Thursday night "America has reached the point where its idealism has fallen apart."

Daily World

The liberal Alabama editor warned "that our life has gradually fallen apart until now we see nothing but war."

4-29-50

"War fill our minds so much that the people see nothing but war to do. As I see it we are less sure of our life, our way of life than we were forty years ago. There are more hates, more tension, than ever dreamed of years ago."

Editor Williams told the audience which gathered in Sale Hall Chapel, Morehouse College that "We have no certainty today. We are not certain about anything except uncertainty."

Atlanta

Williams said he still believed "in the human spirit, the thing that gave us our heritage."

Mr. Williams spoke on the subject "Educating the Masses For Social and Economic Change."

After the address by Editor Williams several outstanding authorities spoke on "What Adult Education is Effective for the Masses."

Speakers on the panel were Dr. W. A. Mason, Georgia State Department of Health; Coach Frank L. Forbes of Morehouse College; Mrs. Olive Haskins, director of Worker's Education League; Geo. C. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Conference: and J. H. Davis, educational director, Tennessee Valley Authority.

The conference continued Friday with a discussion on "Adult Education For International Understanding." Mrs. Rose Butler Browne director of Extension, North Carolina State College will preside.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education Washington, D. C., spoke on "Adult Education For Displaced Persons."

William M. Cooper, director of Adult Education, Hampton Institute, will speak on "International Conference On Adult Education."

Thursday morning session of the Conference on Adult Education and the Negro was held at the Hunter Street Branch, Carnegie Library

Presiding at the morning session was Edward Brice, director of extension South Carolina State College at Orangeburg. The principal speaker for the session was Miss Trudelle W. Wimbush, South Carolina State College. Miss Wimbush spoke on New Group Dynamic Techniques.

A panel discussion on Adult Edution for Citizenship was ably handled by the following persons representing across--section of community interest in Atlanta. Panel speakers included Attorney A. T. Walden, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamliton, Executive Director of the Atlanta Urban League, Warren R Cochrane, Executive Secretary of the Butler Street YMCA, E. F Sweatt, Chairman of social sciences at Clark College and William Gordon, Associate editor of the Atlanta Daily World.

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN

LEADERS HERE FOR TALKS TO ADULT MEET TONIGHT

14a

Ga.

Highlighting the Conference on Adult Education and the Negro this evening at 8:00 p. m., in Morehouse College Chapel are addresses by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman and Dr. Ambrose Caliver.

Daily World

Mrs. Hedgeman who is Assistant to the Administrator Federal Security Agency will address the Conference on "Civil Trends and Education." Mrs. Hedgeman has studied at several of our leading Colleges and Universities and holds an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters conferred by her alma mater Hamline University in 1948.

Wed. 4-26-50

Atlanta

Her work experience has been wide and varied as a teacher, a YWCA executive, Regional Representative of the Second Corps Area Civilian Defense Office, executive director of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. She has also been an active volunteer at both local and national levels as board member, lecturer and committee member.

"Trends in Adult Education" will be discussed by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist U. S. Offic Education.

Dr. Caliver's work in the field of Negro education has also been wide and varied, with the government and with private and public institutions. Outstanding has been his work as director emergency education program for Negroes for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Works Progress Administration; director National Survey Higher Education for Negroes.

Dr. Alain Locke, prof. Philosophy Howard University, will preside over the eve-meeting at W. Hunter Branch at which time Dr. Aubrey Williams, editor Southern Farmer will address the group on "Educating the Masses for Social and Economic Change."

Dr. Locke is remembered as our most recognized authority on Negro art and has had great influence on the development of Negro artists.

Participants from over the state and city will appear on the various programs designed to focus attention on means, methods and problems for educating the masses.

The public is invited to all meetings held at the college and W Hunter Library.

Caliver Asks Recruitment Of Working People For Leadership

Daily World

Two specialists, high in federal government offices, advocated here Wednesday night that community leadership be recurited largely from the ranks of working people rather than from "among the Ph. D's".

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Assistant Administrator, Federal Security Agency, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist, U. S. Office of Education, urged a "re-emphasis" in planning for community needs particularly through the medium of adult education.

14a

Thurs.

4-27-50

Speaking at the opening session of the Eight Annual Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, in Sale Hall Chapel at Morehouse College, the two specialists urged that new techniques be employed to meet the challenges of preparting citizens to meet the everyday problems of living.

Atlanta Ga.

The conference will continue this morning at 10 A. M. the West Hunter branch library with a panel discussion on "Adult Education for Citizenship." Atlanta leaders, C. A Bacote, C. A. Scott, Warrene Cochrane, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton and Attorney A. T. Walden will participate, and E. F. Sweatt, Clark College professor.

In the afternoon at 3 p. m. the conference will consider the problems of adult education in rural areas.

Daily World

An evening session in Sale Hall Chapel tonight will feature Dr. Allain Locke, Howard University philosophy professor and Aubrey Williams, editor of the Southern Farmer, in a discussion on Educating the Masses for Social and Economic Change. The public is invited to all sessions.

Thurs.

4-27-50

Dr. Caliver who after the war worked in Europe with displaced persons, helping to educate adults for lives in other countries; suggested that housewives, mechanics, and others who are prepared by experience be used to supplement the academic training even in our colleges. This must call for a change in the attitudes of students and educators to accept the wealth of knowledge that such persons can contribute, he added.

Atlanta

Ga.

We must learn to use the resources we are now losing, Dr. Caliver suggested. Many people who are prepared in various fields, walk the streets daily not being used, who at the same time have a great desire to contribute.

In the area of adult education emphasis in planning for living today must be on the "social and humanistic" rather than on the material, he said. With the world finding itself in a period of gloom a renewed and re-emphasis must be placed in human relationships between man and his neighbors; people must be helped to understand the attitude of other people, and sgnificantly, he asserted, "attitudes can be changed even in adults."

Concluding Dr. Caliver declared that "too many of us are going through life without purpose or philosophy; we must get a new hope in life and not let the gloom of the world get us down; we must turn to the spiritualistic approach and have faith in the ultimate triumph of good. This, he said, along with a striving to change attitutdes for better understanding of people, would be a most effective point of departure for adult education.

BARBERS AND BEAUTICIANS

Mrs. Hedgeman, who holds one of the highest appointments from the Truman administration, drew upon her practical experience as a social worker to illustrate difficulty leaders have understanding the problems of the people they attempt to lead. She suggested that teachers, social workers, ministers, civic leaders, and others interested in adult education or in planning for community needs, would do well to study their people, their work, their habits, and their neighborhood environment, and then they would be better prepared to lead.

She advocated that a "cross section of the life of the community" should be represented on planning groups. These should include barbers and beauticians, with teachers of all the age groups through the colege level, and with "just a few ministers." Such a constructed city planning group could do more in the way of planning for community neds, as adult education, hospitalization, crime, recreation, housing, etc., because they would know the problems and desire of all types of people, she declared.

On Rceord Adult Pilgrimage

S.C.

14a

Columbia, S.C.

Shown above is part of the 4,500 persons in an expedition of Adult School students who visited the Charleston Museum during the annual meeting of the Adult School, which was held in Charleston this year. The historic Museum building is a landmark in South Carolina, and inside the visitors looked over collections which are among the finest in the country. Museum officials said the pigrimage was largest of record.

Charleston Is Host To 4,500 Adult Students

By E. M. PARKER
(Staff Correspondent)

CHARLESTON — County Hall in upper King street was the gathering spot for some 4,500 adult school students, their teachers and supervisors, here last Sunday.

14a

The throng heard a stirring address from Dr. J. J. Seabrook, president of Claflin University at Orangeburg.

The pilgrimage of 103 buses made a tour of historical places in the city, crossed the Cooper River Bridge, and visited Sullivan's Island. Lunch was served at the hall, after which Dr. Seabrook spoke on "Why Stop Learning?" He was introduced by Miss Wil Lou Gray, pioneer and head of the state's Opportunity schools.

Miss M. Tolbert, state supervisor of adult education, was in charge of the program. Bonds-Wilson, Burke high and the Gospel Singers rendered music.

Boy Scouts from Troops 40 and 102 distributde programs.

The visitors were welcomed by G. C. Frampton, county superintendent. Rev. B. F. Sumpter gave the invocation and local arrangements were handled by Mrs. M. A. LaSaine, James R. Bonds, A. C. Wilson and L. Jennings, respectively.

E. Milby Burton, director of the Charleston Museum, said this was the largest single group ever to visit the Charleston Museum.

Mrs. A. S. Rollins of the Charleston County Board of Education, C. J. Martin, state agents of Negro Schools and Robert Schroder, superintendent of St. Paul's Schools, all members of the state board education were among those present.

Negro Seeks to Join Richmond Adult Class

14a

By the Associated Press

Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—A Negro is seeking entry into an evening adult vocational course offered by the Richmond public schools.

Evening Star

The applicant had his registration request rejected, when he sought entry into a beginning printing course last week at Virginia Mechanics Institute, Richmond School Supt. H. I. Willett said yesterday.

Supt. Willett added that later he received a letter from an attorney requesting that the superintendent rescind the original action taken by Kurt A. Schneider, director of vocation and adult education.

Times 10-4-50

Supt. Willett said he had written to the lawyer and inclosed an application blank. The superintendent said he requested that the completed form be returned so that he may determine the applicant's eligibility.

Washington D.C.

The school superintendent declined to disclose the applicant's name or the legal firm handling the matter.

10-4-50

Mr. Willett said facilities for teaching graphic arts work are included in plans for a high school. Bids for the school will be opened this month.

A Federal court last month ordered the University of Virginia to admit a Negro to graduate studies in its law school. Since then several Negroes have applied for graduate study in tax-supported schools.

McGrath Cites Basic Causes Of Educational Opportunity Bias

Addresses Convention Of Collegiate Registrars

SAN FRANCISCO—(NNPA)—Four basic causes of inequality of educational opportunity in American higher education were cited last Friday by Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education.

14b

Addressing the annual convention of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers here, Mr. McGrath listed "human prejudices and discrimination" as one of the four barriers. The others he listed were economic hardship or low family income, physical inaccessibility, and curricular inadequacies.

Atlanta Ga

"When an educational institution pursues admission housing, or social policies which discriminate against students because of their race, creed, color or national origin," Mr. McGrath declared, "that institution is engaged in an anti-democratic practice which makes for inequality in the opportunity for higher education."

Mr. McGrath said he realized that discriminatory practices are not easy to prove and that it is "extremely difficult" to obtain an exact quantitative measure" of such practices.

"RELUCTANT" SPIRIT

President Truman's Commission on Higher Education, he said, found that educational institutions are "quite reluctant" to be explicit about their selection criteria, particularly as they apply to minority groups. Mr. McGrath charged that discriminatory practices are denied, ignored, or rationalized.

"Studies made to date show unmistakable the existence of quota systems, exclusion policies and discrimination in campus housing," Mr. McGrath declared, adding:

"This problem, too, is national rather than local or regional, in scope. For though the nature of discrimination varies with respect to different minority groups and in different sections of the country the practice is found universally in some degree.

"Prejudice and intolerance against our minorities has been called American's "Achilles Heel' in our relation with the rest of the world, particularly with the nations of Africa and Asia."

Mr. McGrath pointed out that students from China, India and the Near East who have attended colleges and universities in this country have been "the targets of intolerant practices."

"How long will our reservoir of good will run in these great regions of the world when foreign students return to their homelands with bitter memories of discrimination on American campuses?" he asked.

IRRATIONAL BARRIERS

"Educators who lend their passive or active affirmation to these false, undemocratic, irrational barriers to educational opportunities are not serving America well in the cold war which is now being fought for the understanding, the support and the cooperation of other nations and peoples."

Breaking down the barrier of discrimination presents educators "with a continuing and challenging responsibility," Mr. McGrath said. He added that colleges and universities have "a unique opportunity to offer an experience in tolerance and understanding which grows out of democratic relations with students from various national racial and religious backgrounds.

"These institutions can become laboratories of inter-race and interfaith fellowship.

Atlanta

"All the practices and policies of these educational agencies should be designed to make higher education available without discrimination to all who can profit from it."

Ga

14b

He proposed that institutions not only correct their policies and practices but they educate their students to seek the abolition of discriminatory practices.

DR. ZOOK URGES EDUCATION TIE WITH RELIGION

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS

Declining recognition of religion in schools and colleges has produced confusion in education, Dr. George F. Zook of Washington said yesterday in his final presidential address at the 33d annual meeting of the American Council on Education in the Palmer House. He added that many students cynically asked "life—what for?" and consequently "education—what for?" Dr. Zook is retiring as president after 17 years service.

"The mere acquisition of knowledge is not education," Dr. Zook said. "One acquires and uses knowledge not as an end in itself but as a means to the end of education. Each year it becomes more evident that the real failure of the schools, the church, and the home occurs when the products of these basic units of our society do not succeed in their common task of perfecting the intellectual and ethical development of the individual intrusted to their care."

Separation Is Illogical

Dr. Zook emphasized that the separation of religion and education in the last century was most distressing, because the values and qualities of religion and democracy are so interrelated that they should be regarded by educators, ministers, and the public as partners in perfecting the individual; therefore it is both illogical and foolish to take a neutral attitude toward religion.

On the other hand, Dr. Zook said, the differences of opinion on theological questions were so acute when the Constitution was adopted that the provision was inserted that congress should never permit a religious establishment.

Churches Founded Education

"Yet at that time, and for years afterwards, the churches were the main founders and supporters of education, particularly at the college level," he continued. "Naturally, the curriculum and spirit of teaching reflected a religious point of view."

The speaker said times had changed because of the denominations quarreling over their theological differences to such a point that the church became less and less mentioned in the classroom; school teachers served less often in Sunday schools; the schools were closed to religious exercises; questions arose as to reading the Bible in schools, with the result that there was little recognition except in parochial schools of the relation of religion to education.

Meaning of Freedom Keynote of Truman For Education Week

11-5-50

Washington

President Truman declared in a message released today to launch observance of National Education Week that the "forces of naked aggression can be met successfully only by free people who know the meaning of freedom."

The annual event is sponsored by the National Education Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the United States Office of Education and the American Legion. The theme of "government of, by and for the people" will be emphasized in classrooms over the Nation during the week.

In his message, Mr. Truman said "democracy demands good education today more than ever before." He added:

"Within a democratic Nation, the quality of national life is made up of the character of each person as he works with his fellows.

School Programs Planned.

"This Nation's strength and its world influence for peace rests upon the men and women, the boys and girls who know well the nature of democracy and who strive daily to live in harmony with the essential principles of democracy.

"American Education Week serves the Nation's defense by emphasizing the provision of successful experiences of democratic living in the schools. It is through these experiences of democratic living that we perpetuate the secret of successful government of, by and for the people."

In the Washington area, schools—public, parochial and private—were planning various events to observe the week. Special assembly programs and displays to point up meaning of the week were in evidence at most schools.

Meanwhile, Dr. Willard E. Givens, NEA executive secretary, warned school conditions "will grow steadily worse unless the Federal Government through the newly established National Production Authority intervenes to provide a system of priorities and allocations which will assure an even flow of materials needed for educational purposes."

Dr. Givens cited needs in school construction, buses, equipment and supplies.

High Priority Held Need.

He said educators supported the policy of letting the military have all critical supplies needed by them for defense purposes. But, he added, with regard to the remainder of critical supplies, education along with health must have high priority in order to maintain minimum services in the national interest.

Dr. Givens said construction of public elementary and secondary schools has been at the rate of $75 million a month in the past 10 months. He said this must be stepped up if the most critical educational needs are to be met during the next 18 months.

The educator said it is estimated some 250,000 additional classrooms are needed in public schools to relieve overcrowding, replace substandard and unsafe facilities now in use. It will take another 25,000 classrooms during the next 12 months to care for anticipated enrollment increases, he added.

A conservative estimate would place the cost of these needs at more than $1 billion, he added.

American Education Week, November 5-11

Globe

Tn 11-3-50

Nashville

For thirty years the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Education Association, the American Legion, and the United States Office of Education have cooperated in an attempt to focus public opinion upon the work of the public schools through the observance of one week known as American Education Week. This year these agencies have selected for major emphasis such topics as Moral and Spiritual Values; Responsibilities of the Citizen: Meaning of the Ballot; Urgent School Needs; Opportunity for All; Home-School-Community Teamwork; and Freedom's Heritage.

In these days of ideological conflict of war and the threat of war, of strikes and threat of strikes, of increasingly high taxes, and similar matters, all impinging upon the public mind, it becomes increasingly necessary that people identify certain points of reference which serve as anchors to troubled minds. The public schools of America are trying as best they can, under existing limitations, to provide one of these reference points. The schools are trying to do the best job they have ever done. They are honestly attempting to give ballast to life and to broaden human horizons. They are endeavoring to engender and foster a spirit of brotherly love, a feeling of personal competence, and personal responsibility in the interest of the general welfare. They are endeavoring to develop in their pupils mastery of the fundamental tools of learning, to fire them with zeal for learning and to fill them with love and appreciation of the democratic way of living. This is a Herculean task. For it to be well done there must be a high degree of cooperation on the part of all—the home, the school, and the community at large.

Globe

The layman may feel disposed to let the school undertake to do the job and not concern himself too much about what is going on in the school. We feel it is the responsibility of the layman, as well as the professional worker, to understand thoroughly the purposes of public education, its plans of work, its achievements, and its shortcomings. American Education Week furnishes a good season for the stockholders of a great enterprise to ascertain the quality of our public school work and to join with school agencies in their plans to improve this product

Tn 11-3-50

Nashville

We, in Nashville, cordially invite all citizens during American Education Week to visit one or more of our schools and to see at first hand what we are doing and to offer suggestions for improvement.

W. A. BASS,
Superintendent of Nashville Public Schools.

14b 1950

American Home Economics Association Committee on Higher Education

Reviewing The News

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Recently, home economists from more than thirty colleges gathered at Tuskegee Institute for an evaluation workshop by the American Home Economics Association Committee on Higher Education. 14b

The group viewed with much concern the narrowing field of employment for graduates in home economics education.

Daily World

It seems hardly natural for the opportunities in the field of home economics education to be narrowing. When we stop and take into consideration the vast need for people in the field of dietetics and in the food industry in general, it rather seems that we err when we say there is a shortage of opportunities.

Thurs. 11-30-50

What is really needed, it seems, is a program placing greater emphasis on the importance of improving the food industry in general, and encouraging people to take greater interest in the development of those places which serve food to the public.

Atlanta Ga.

Hotels, restaurants and places in general which handle food for the public, fall far short of the requirements which should be respected by all food handlers.

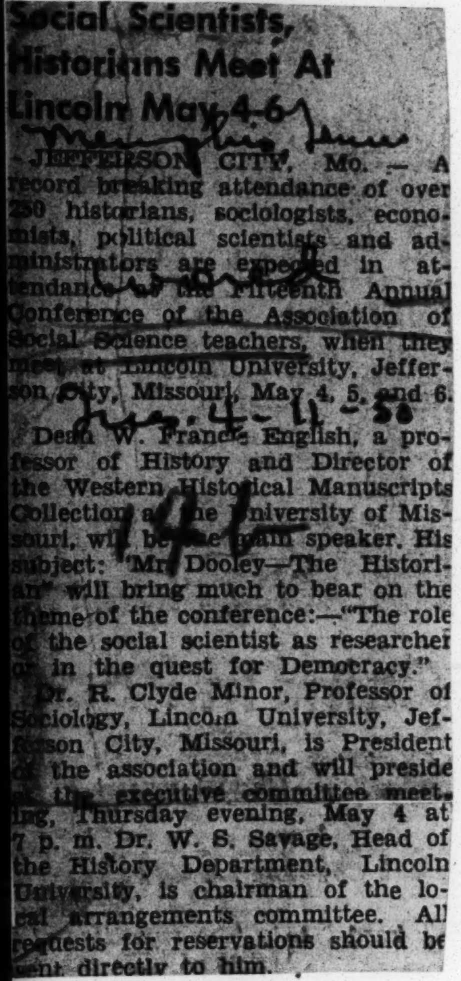
It rather seems that in the restaurant field, throughout the country, there is desperate need for people who know something about food and the way and manner in which it should be handled.

The people who specialize in food in this country could render a very important service if they would promote a crusade to get trained personnel in restaurants and hotels. The amount of additional profit made in such a venture would far more than offset the difference in cost.

Training is very valuable in a highly civilized area. Where it is most needed today is in the food industry.

14b 1950

Annual Conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers



Social Scientists, Historians Meet At Lincoln May 4-6

Memphis World

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A record breaking attendance of over 250 historians, sociologists, economists, political scientists and administrators are expected in attendance at the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Association of Social Science teachers, when they meet at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, May 4, 5, and 6.

Mar. 4-11-50

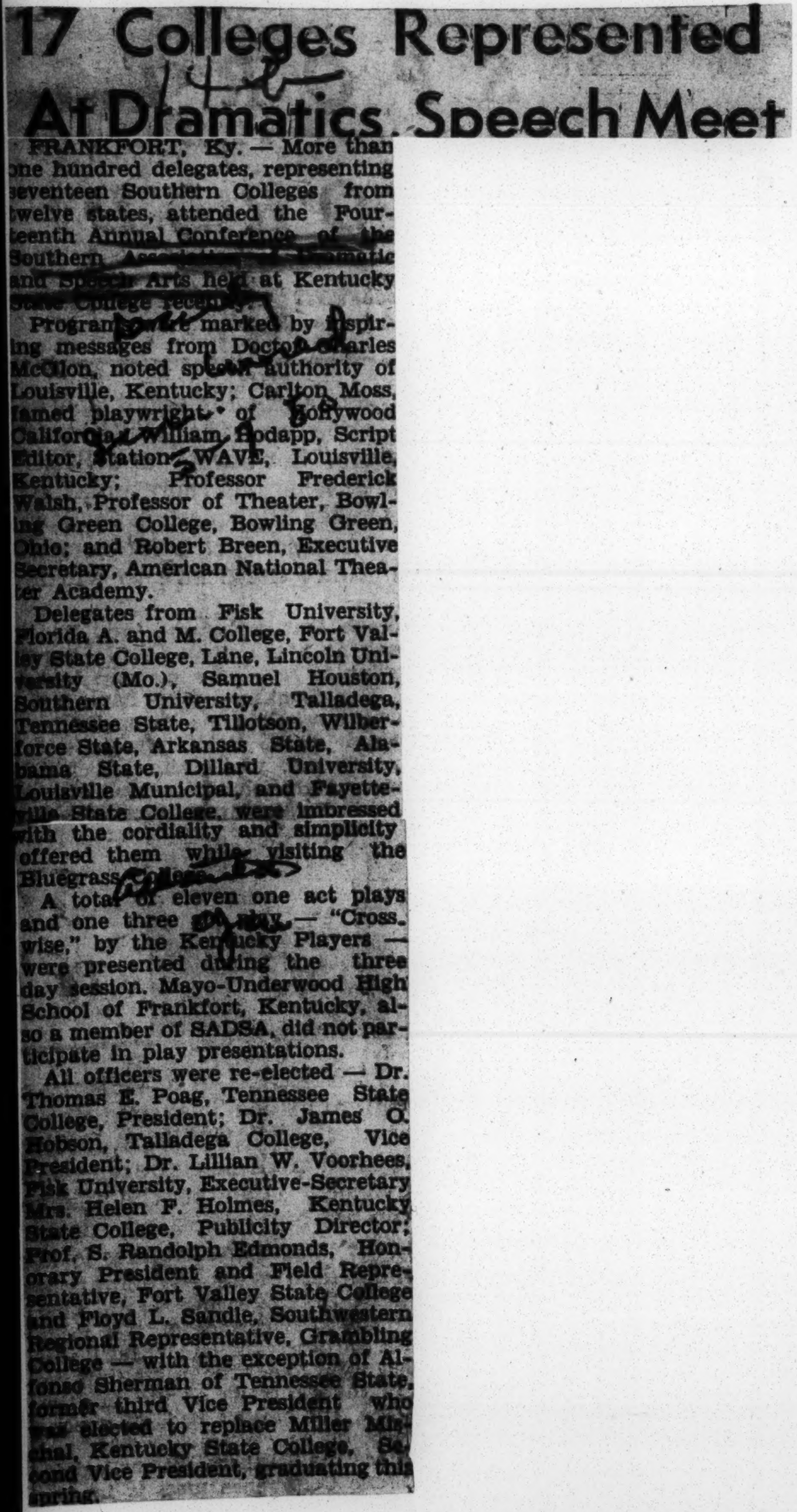
Dean W. Francis English, a professor of History and Director of the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection at the University of Missouri, will be the main speaker. His subject: "Mr. Dooley—The Historian" will bring much to bear on the theme of the conference:—"The role of the social scientist as researcher or in the quest for Democracy."

14

Dr. R. Clyde Minor, Professor of Sociology, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, is President of the association and will preside at the executive committee meeting, Thursday evening, May 4 at 7 p. m. Dr. W. S. Savage, Head of the History Department, Lincoln University, is chairman of the local arrangements committee. All requests for reservations should be sent directly to him.

14b 1950

Annual Conference of the Southern Association of Dramatic And Speech Arts



17 Colleges Represented At Dramatics, Speech Meet

14b

FRANKFORT, Ky. — More than one hundred delegates, representing seventeen Southern Colleges from twelve states, attended the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts held at Kentucky State College recently.

Programs were marked by inspiring messages from Doctor Charles McCllon, noted speech authority of Louisville, Kentucky; Carlton Moss, famed playwright of Hollywood California; William Hodapp, Script Editor, Station WAVE, Louisville, Kentucky; Professor Frederick Walsh, Professor of Theater, Bowling Green College, Bowling Green, Ohio; and Robert Breen, Executive Secretary, American National Theater Academy.

Delegates from Fisk University, Florida A. and M. College, Fort Valley State College, Lane, Lincoln University (Mo.), Samuel Houston, Southern University, Talladega, Tennessee State, Tillotson, Wilberforce State, Arkansas State, Alabama State, Dillard University, Louisville Municipal, and Fayetteville State College, were impressed with the cordiality and simplicity offered them while visiting the Bluegrass College.

A total of eleven one act plays and one three act play — "Crosswise," by the Kentucky Players — were presented during the three day session. Mayo-Underwood High School of Frankfort, Kentucky, also a member of SADSA, did not participate in play presentations.

All officers were re-elected — Dr. Thomas E. Poag, Tennessee State College, President; Dr. James O. Hobson, Talladega College, Vice President; Dr. Lillian W. Voorhees, Fisk University, Executive-Secretary Mrs. Helen F. Holmes, Kentucky State College, Publicity Director; Prof. S. Randolph Edmonds, Honorary President and Field Representative, Fort Valley State College and Floyd L. Sandle, Southwestern Regional Representative, Grambling College — with the exception of Alfonso Sherman of Tennessee State, former third Vice President who was elected to replace Miller Mischal, Kentucky State College, Second Vice President, graduating this spring.

School Body Elects Dr. Gore President

14b

RICHMOND

Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, Wednesday was elected president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which held its annual three-day meeting on the campus of Virginia Union College here.

Other officers sworn in included: Dr. John F. Potts, president of Avery Institute, Charleston, S.C., and Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., vice-presidents; and Dr. L. S. Cozart, president of Barber - Scotia College, Concord, N.C., re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The association failed to attain its principle goal—incorporation into the Southern Association (white)—which held a meeting in Richmond at the same time.

Low Standards Rapped

The white organization, meeting in the John Marshall Hotel, voted to deny membership to the colored groups on grounds that from 50 to 90 per cent of the colored schools cannot meet accreditation standards, and that their admittance would do them more harm than good."

Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean at Virginia Union University, indicated that although all of the "trump cards" are in the hands of the other group, there is still room for optimism because of the large segment in the white organization in favor of their admittance.

Dixie Group Bans Membership

Ass'n Spurns Negro Colleges

Courier 14b

RICHMOND, Va.—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the all-powerful, all-white regional accrediting agency for eleven states, unanimously turned down a request that Negro schools and colleges be admitted to membership.

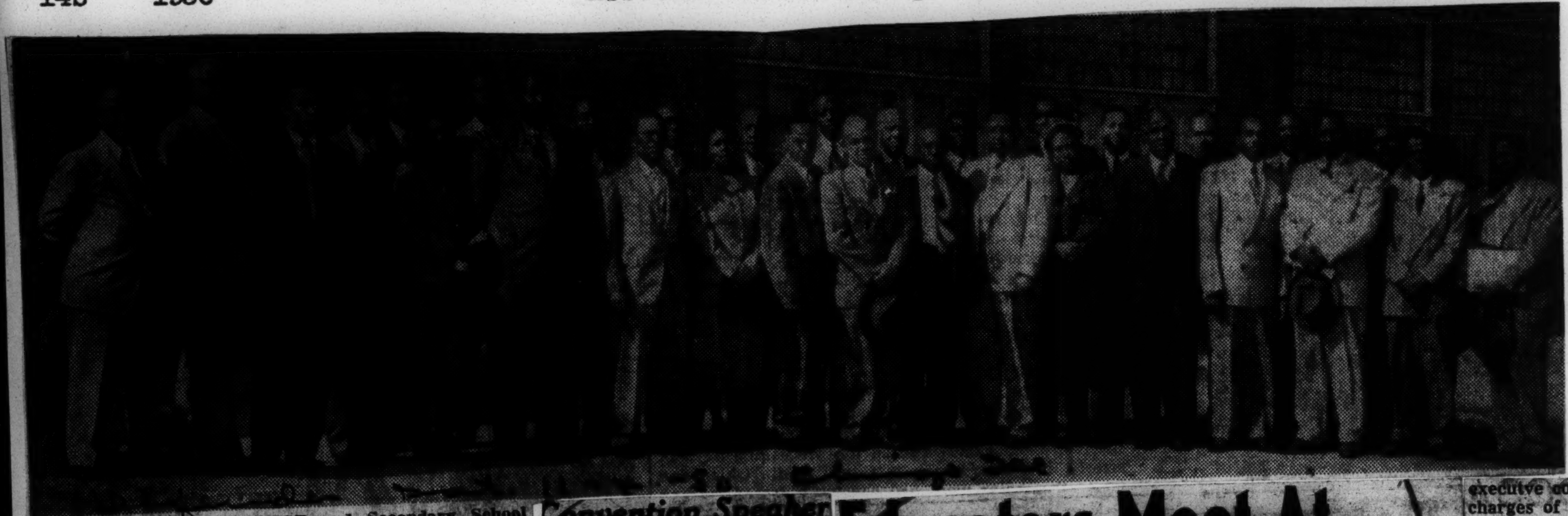
The request had been made by the (Negro) Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which was in session here. The white group voted to continue to bar Negro schools at its closing session of its fifty-fifth annual convention here Dec. 7.

The Negro group held its convention earlier in the week, but voted to remain in session to learn the decision of the SACSC.

A committee of the SACSC reported to its delegates that "from 50 to 90 per cent" of the South's Negro schools could not meet accreditation standards.

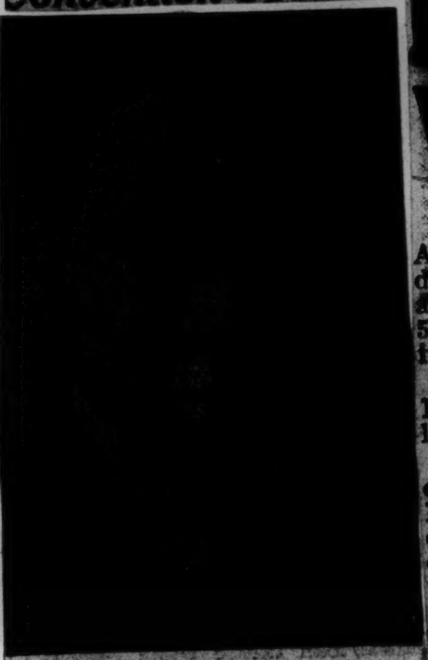
The Negro group elected officers for one-year terms. They are Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president; Dr. John F. Potts, president of Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C., first vice president; Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talledega College (Ala.), second vice president, and Dr. L. S. Cozart, president of Barber-Scotia Junior College, Concord, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

Pitts., Pa.



ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE and Secondary School Administrators in South Carolina which met recently in annual session at Howard High School, Georgetown, S. C. Reading from left to right, first row: J. D. McGhee, Orangeburg, S. C.; T. B. Jones, Pres., Harbison Junior College, Irmo, S. C.; H. B. Rutherford, Columbia, S. C.; E. A. Finney, Dean, Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; M. W. Bright, Edgefield, S. C.; W. M. Parker, Manning, S. C.; A. R. Rucker, elected President, Lancaster, S. C.; A. S. Worthy, Orangeburg, S. C.; T. H. Moore, secretary-treasurer, Denmark, S. C.; J. E. Beck, Greenville, S. C.; T. J. Hansberry, Dean, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; G. A. Anderson, Florence, S. C.; Mrs. Belva Parker, Manning, S. C.; W. M. Andesron, Kingstree, S. C.; O. R. Reubens, President, Morris College, Sumter, S. C.; J. C. Parler, Orangeburg, S. C.; W. Miller, Howard High, principal, Georgetown, S. C.; Eli J. Davis, Blackville, S. C.; and G. M. Hickson, Edgefield, S. C. Second row, left to right: S. K. Dean, Edgefield, S. C.; C. E. Davis, Elloree, S. C.; H. L. Marshall, Coulter Academy, Cheraw, S. C.; R. A. Ready, Moncks Corner, S. C.; P. R. Robinson, Denmark, S. C.; J. B. Beck, Sr., Georgetown, S. C.; J. E. Smith, Georgetown, S. C.; R. P. Greene, Columbia, S. C.; C. R. Mitchell, Sumter, S. C., and J. W. Woods, Jenkinsville, S. C.

Convention Speaker



DR. G. LAMAR HARRISON

Dr. Harrison is the president of Langston university. During his term of office, Langston university has been admitted to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The grounds at Langston university have been beautified and several outstanding buildings have been constructed.

Dr. Harrison will address the general session to be held at 2 p. m. Monday, Nov. 13.

Educators Meet At Virginia Union U.

Call

RICHMOND, Va. —(ANP)—The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools opened its 17th annual convention, here Tuesday, Dec. 5, on campus of Virginia Union university.

Theme of the meeting is "Better Education for Better Human Relations."

12-8-50

Main address of the opening day's meeting was delivered by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa) university. He discussed, "Education About Africa for Better Human Relations."

Greetings were given by Dr Theodore F. Adams, president, board of trustees, Virginia Union, and H. I. Willett, superintendent of Richmond public schools. Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A&M college and vice president of the Association, gave the response.

The Virginia Union university choir provided the music; Dr. J W. Barco, vice-president emeritus of the host school, delivered the benediction and invocation. Dr. J. M. Ellison, president, Virginia Union, presided over the meeting.

Officers of the Association are:

President, Ira B. Bryant, principal, Booker T. Washington high, Houston, Tex.; vice-presidents, Dr. Gore and John F. Potts, director, Avery institute, Charleston, S.C.; secretary-treasurer, L. S. Cozart, president, Barber Scotia college, Concord, N.C.

Temporary chairman, commission on higher education, J. St. Clair Price, dean Howard university, and chairman, commission on secondary education, G. L. Porter, principal, Lincoln high, Tallahassee, Fla.

School Group Bars Negro Membership

12-8-50

RICHMOND, Dec. (AP).—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools today refused to grant membership to its counterpart for Negroes, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

12-8-50

A special committee told the SACSS at the windup of its annual meeting here that "from 50 to 90 percent" of Negro schools in the ACSS cannot meet accreditation standards.

The ACSS had sought full membership. In denying its request, the SACSS, however, instructed a special committee to study the question further.

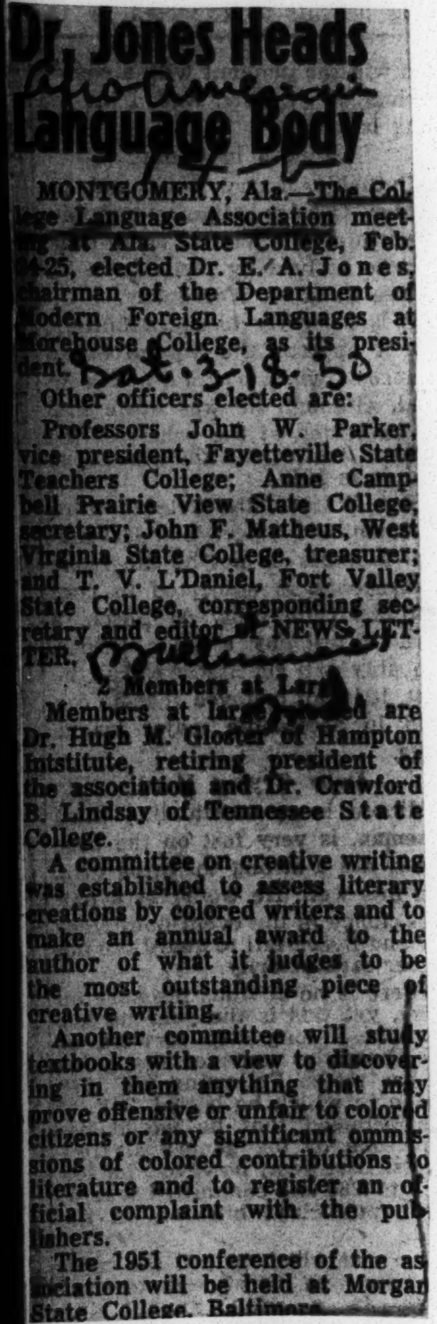
The SACSS today also renewed the accreditation of Georgia's 158 high schools, but authorized its executive committee to investigate charges of "political nterference" in the Georgia school system.

The Georgia controversy first arose when the State Board of Education—appointed by Gov. Herman Talmadge—dismissed all 12 of the State's school supervisors last month. The board and State School Supt. M. D. Collins, an elected official, have been disputing about who is head of the school system.

14b 1950 Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools

Defender p. 16

NEW PREXY. Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Director of the Student Personnel Division and professor of Modern and Foreign Languages, Tennessee A and I. State College, was elected president of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in [redacted] recently.



Dr. Jones Heads Language Body

Afro American

Sat. 3-18-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The College Language Association meeting at Ala. State College, Feb. 24-25, elected Dr. E. A. Jones, chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Morehouse College, as its president.

Other officers elected are:

Professors John W. Parker, vice president, Fayetteville State Teachers College; Anne Campbell Prairie View State College, secretary; John F. Matheus, West Virginia State College, treasurer; and T. V. L'Daniel, Fort Valley State College, corresponding secretary and editor of NEWS LETTER.

Baltimore

2 Members at Large

Members at large elected are Dr. Hugh M. Gloster of Hampton Intstitute, retiring president of the association and Dr. Crawford B. Lindsay of Tennessee State College.

A committee on creative writing was established to assess literary creations by colored writers and to make an annual award to the author of what it judges to be the most outstanding piece of creative writing.

Another committee will study textbooks with a view to discovering in them anything that may prove offensive or unfair to colored citizens or any significant ommissions of colored contributions to literature and to register an official complaint with the publishers.

The 1951 conference of the association will be held at Morgan State College, Baltimore.

Conference On Bias In Education At Atlanta U.

Daily World Sat. 4-8-50

Atlanta, Ga. 14b

Strong Stand Against Race Jim Crow Seen

14b

"There has never been a conference quite like the one that we hope to put on," declared Dr. L. D. Reddick in commenting on The Conference Against Discrimination and Segregation in Higher Education that convenes at the library of Atlanta University this morning (Saturday). Dr. Reddick is chairman of the arrangements for the anti-jim-crow education meeting.

He went on to say that today's conference will have two distinctive aspects that few, if any, previous get-togethers of this sort have had. In the first place, it will take up the question of discrimination in education that is experienced by Mexicans, American Indians and other minorities as well as Negroes. In the second place, the conference is expected to take a strong stand against racial segregation as well as discrimination. This will be the first time that a representative group of Southern Negro and white educators and students has taken such a stand.

Registration of all delegates and visitors will begin at 9:00 this morning. By 10:00, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Professor of Sociology of Howard University and former president of the American Sociological Society, will begin his keynote address. This will be followed by a panel discussion entitled, "The present situation and recent gains." Serving on this panel are: Doctor Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College; Attorney G. C. Garcia of the League of Latin American Citizens; Dr. James M. Nabrit, Secretary of Howard University; John T. Kenna of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Herman H. Long of Fisk University; Dr. Lyle Sanders of the University of New Mexico; Miss Della Ryan of the United States Indian Service; Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University.

At 12:30, the conference will move to the dining hall of Atlanta University where the luncheon meeting will take up the highly controversial issue of the Regional School plan for graduate and professional education. Those leading the discussion at this time will be: Doctor Rufus B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State College; Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Hollis Price, President of Le Moyne College; Dr. S. M. Nabrit, Dean of Atlanta University Dr. A. D. Beittel, President, Talladega College; Miss Irene Harris, Religious Worker, Atlanta, Georgia and Aubrey Williams, Editor of The SOUTHERN FARMER.

The afternoon session will take place in the Exhibition Room of the University Library. The question at this time will be "what to do about segregation and discrimination in higher education." A thorough canvas will be made of methods and techniques for fighting jim-crow education. The discussion leaders will be: Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, the University of Virginia; Dr. Matthew Boswell of the College of the Ozarks; Dr. Paul E. Bryan of Emory University; Dr. James L. Hupp of West Virginia Wesleyan College; Dr. Luther P. Jackson of Virginia State College; Miss Rosa Lee Oaks, Religious Worker of Atlanta, Georgia and Miss Floio L. Shepard of Black Mountain College.

At 4 P. M., the committee on resolutions will make its report. The conference is scheduled to conclude its deliberations by 5:00.

Discrimination 'Evil' Top World Scientist Tells Dixie Leaders

14b

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Albert Einstein, the No. 1 scientist of the world, saluted the Conference Against Segregation and Discrimination in Higher Education at Atlanta University, April 8.

Although the conference was made up for the most part by educators who live and work in the South, it attracted national attention.

Courier

TAGS BIAS AS "EVIL"

Dr. Einstein expressed his regrets at not being able to be present personally and then went on to say: "Every right-minded person will be grateful to you for having united to fight this evil that so grieviously injures the dignity and the repute of our country. The fight is not easy, but in the end you will succeed."

Sat. 4-8

About 400 persons from the various states of the South attended. Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, president of Florida South College, presided. Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, former president of the American Sociological College, delivered the keynote address.

During the day, there were three panel discussions: the first, on the present situation and recent gains against segregation and discrimination; the second, on the regional school plan, and the third, on techniques for eliminating discrimination in education.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PANEL PARTICIPANTS

On the first panel were: Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atty. G. C. Garcia, Dr. James M. Nabrit, John T. Kenna, Dr. Herman H. Long, Dr. Lyle Sanders, Miss Della Ryan and Dr. L. D. Reddick.

On the regional school panel were. Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Dr. Hollis Price, Dr. S. M. Nabrit, Dr. A. D. Beittel and Miss Irene Harris.

The panel on the method of eliminating discrimination in education brought together Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, Dr. Matthem Boswell, Dr. Paul E. Bryan, Dr. James L. Hupp, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Miss Rosa Lee Oaks and Miss Flola L. Shepard.

A Great Step Forward

14th

The South-wide Conference Against Segregation and Discrimination in Higher Education that was held at Atlanta University last Saturday was epoch-making in two ways — by what it was and by what it did.

Here were distinguished educators, students and citizens, Negro and white, male and female, meeting together in the deep South on one of the fundamental problems of our time — the training of leaders.

Daily Worker

The Conference faced up squarely to all issues. It did not duck the brute fact that though Negroes are 10 percent of the nation's people, they are permitted to make up only 3 percent of the enrollment in the nation's institutions of higher learning. Moreover, there is not now a single state-supported school for Negroes in the entire South that offers a degree in Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Architecture or a graduate school, public or private, that offers the Ph. D.

Times 4-13-50

A well-wrought exhibition portrayed the inequalities of library resources for Negro and white university students.

The Conference denounced the "separate but equal" slogan as a fraud; it condemned segregated regional education and, in fact, boldly demanded that all colleges, graduate and professional schools be opened up to all qualified students — regardless of color, creed or national origins.

Atlanta, Ga.

This is the first time that such a representative group of educators who live and work in the South, for the most part, have taken such a forthright stand against segregation in our institutions of higher learning.

We join with Dr. Albert Einstein, who wrote to the Conference: "Every right-minded persons will be grateful to you for having united to fight this evil that so grievously injures the dignity and the repute of our country. The fight is not easy but in the end you will succeed."

We congratulate Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University, Dr. L. D. Reddick, who worked untiringly in preparing for the meeting, and the Southern Conference for its sponsorship.

Strong Stand Against Separate Schools Taken by 300 at Atlanta Conference

Afro-Amer-Journ. Det. 4-22-50

White Students, Teachers Tell of Attempts to Have Doors Opened; Regional Pact Fought

ATLANTA — Perhaps the strongest stand yet taken against jim-crow education by a large group of educators and students who live and work in the South was taken here last Saturday.

Some 300 delegates and visitors, from some 10 States and representing some 52 colleges and universities met in a one-day Conference Against Segregation and Discrimination in Higher Education at Atlanta University.

14th

The Governor's Regional School Plan was condemned, a survey of recent gains was made and an all-out war on racial segregation was declared.

Among the noted speakers were Dr. E. Franklyn Frazier and Dr. James Nabrit of Howard University, Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University, Prof. Paul Bryan of Emory University Law School and President Ludd M. Soivev of Florida Southern College.

Say Separation Must End

All agreed that the racially separate college and university had to go before there would be first-class higher education in the South — especially for colored and other restricted groups.

They and others held that the colored schools had to be strengthened and their doors, also, thrown open to all students — without regard to color or creed.

White students and teachers at the conference vied with each other in telling how they had joined in the fight to have colored students admitted to their universities and then treated fairly.

Patterson Defends Pact

There was sharp debate over the Regional School Plan. Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee led the defense of this program but did so on the grounds of expediency. Most, however, attacked it.

Resolutions passed by the conference called for repeal of segregation laws, applauded progress that has been made, noted the importance of court decisions, but placed major responsibility upon the college and universities themselves to open their student-bodies, faculties and boards of control to all citizens who are qualified.

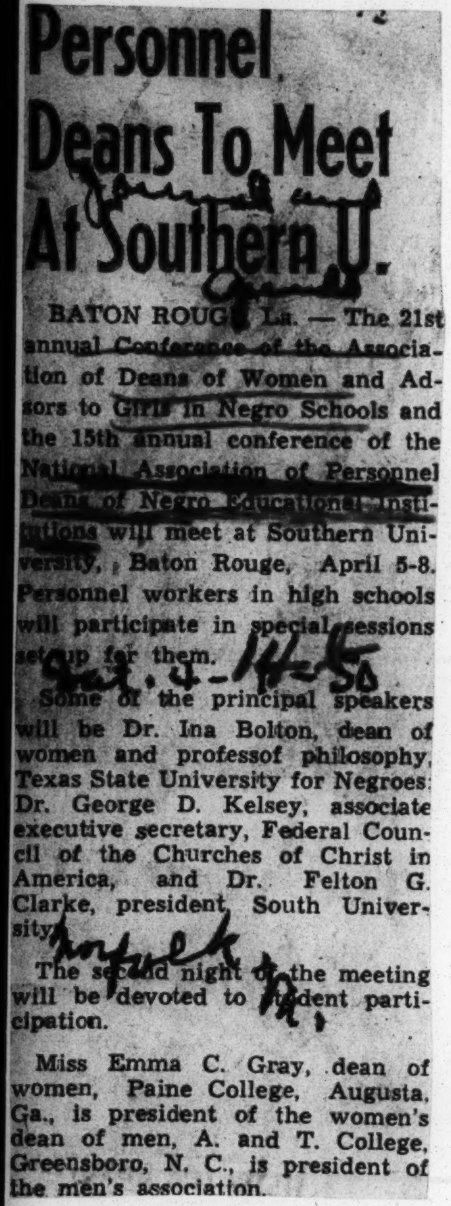
Other speakers at the meeting, which was sponsored by the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., Aubrey Williams, director, were:

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; John Kenna, director of the Kentucky Division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College; Dr. Hollis Price, president of LeMoyne College;

Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega College; Miss Irene Harris of the Southern YWCA; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Louis C. Kesselman of the University of Louisville; Dr. Luther Jackson, professor of history at Virginia State College; Dr. Walter Chivers of Morehouse College; and Lyle Saunders of the University of New Mexico.

14b 1950

Conference of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools.



Personnel Deans To Meet At Southern U.

Journal and Guide

BATON ROUGE, La. — The 21st annual Conference of the Association of Deans of Women and Adsors to Girls in Negro Schools and the 15th annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Deans of Negro Educational Institutions will meet at Southern University, Baton Rouge, April 5-8. Personnel workers in high schools will participate in special sessions set up for them.

Sat. 4-1-50

Some of the principal speakers will be Dr. Ina Bolton, dean of women and professof philosophy, Texas State University for Negroes; Dr. George D. Kelsey, associate executive secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and Dr. Felton G. Clarke, president, South University.

Norfolk Va.

The second night of the meeting will be devoted to student participation.

Miss Emma C. Gray, dean of women, Paine College, Augusta, Ga., is president of the women's dean of men, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., is president of the men's association.

Speakers Announced for Atlanta Conference On Discrimination in Higher Education

World. Tues. 3-28-50 Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Frazier President Spivey President Atwood President Mays Dr. Molyneaux

Leading figures in the April 8 South-wide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education at Atlanta University are Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Professor of Sociology, Howard University, Keynote Speaker; President Ludd M. Spivey of Florida Southern College, Conference Chairman; President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, Chairman, Panel on "The Present Situation and Recent Gains"; President Rufus B. Atwood of Kentucky State College, Chairman, Panel on "The Regional School Plan"; and Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, Professor of Sociology at the University of Virginia, Chairman of the Panel on "Methods and Techniques for Eliminating Discrimination."

14 b

Others who will participate as speakers or panel members are: Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Howard University; Dr. L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University; Mr. Herman Long, Fisk University; Dr. Hollis Price, LeMoyne College; Dr. S. M. Nabrit, Atlanta University; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State College; Miss Irene Harris, Atlanta; and the Rev. William Holmes Borders, Atlanta.

The Conference is sponsored by 225 administrators and teachers in 114 Southern colleges and universities. All sessions are open to the public. The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, is coordinator of the Conference.

BIAS LAWS OPPOSED BY SOUTHERN GROUP

New York Times

Instructors and Students From 100 Colleges Demand Ending of Segregation in Education

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, April 8—A resolution calling for the removal of all segregation laws in education was adopted unanimously today by some 300 educators and students representing more than 100 colleges and universities in southern and border states where separate schools are maintained by law.

The resolution endorsed the principle of local and national planning to strengthen the country's educational facilities, but at the same time it voiced condemnation of the South's regional education program for graduate and professional training "as long as it extends or perpetuates segregation."

Meeting as the first southwide conference on discrimination in higher education, the group debated for four hours the various controversial aspects of the regional education and segregation subjects that have caused a cleavage in southern educational circles.

The conference agreed that "campus opinion" among students and teachers in white schools of higher learning was largely in favor of unsegregated attendance. The participants also urged that Negro institutions in the South be made available to white students on the premise that segregation inflicted mental and spiritual damage on both races.

Talmadge Paper Gets Pictures

4-9-50

While the conference was in session Gov. Herman Talmadge, leading advocate of white supremacy, was being qualified in another part of the city as a candidate for renomination in the forthcoming Democratic primary. A photographer for the weekly publication The Statesman, founded by Mr. Talmadge's father and a strong supporter of the Talmadge racial views, attended the education meeting and took numerous pictures of whites and Negroes participating on an unsegregated basis.

The conference session was held on the grounds of Atlanta University, a Negro institution. It was sponsored by 225 educators from 116 colleges and universities, and was coordinated by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Aubrey Williams, farm magazine publisher and formerly head of the National Youth Administration, is president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and James A. Dombrowski is its director. Both were members of the former Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

N.Y. Times

Last November the Southern Conference Educational Fund reported that it had submitted questionnaires to 15,000 teachers in 181 Southern universities and colleges. Replies were received from 3,375 persons, it said, of whom 70 per cent favored the immediate admission to Negroes to higher education facilities.

It was generally believed that the organization was striking at the regional education program, whose backers insist that its aim is not to continue segregation but solely to provide the best possible educational facilities in a region where no one state is rich enough to provide every type of graduate training.

4-9-50

Regional Program Has Support

Speakers at today's conference repeatedly asserted that they were in favor of regional education programs as a method of improving education facilities, but declared that such a program in the hands of Southern Governors and legislators at this time "could only serve as a device to perpetuate segregation."

Several of the speakers said racial bars had been lowered in schools in seven states in recent months, but urged consideration of whether each instance was "an emergency adjustment" to meet Federal court decisions on a "token basis" or whether it indicated a definite trend toward improved race relations.

Although the Southern Regional Education Program declined an invitation to take part in the conference session on the ground that it would "probably fall short of the well-seasoned approach to the problem," two speakers argued in its behalf as a practical and immediate solution.

CONFERENCE ON DISCRIMINATION

14 b

The Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education met here last week at Trevor Arnett Library, Atlanta University. It was largely attended by students, teachers, and civic groups. Dr. Franklin Frazier of Howard University was widely acclaimed for the address he made to the convention.

Courier

Among the speakers in the conference were: Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Dr. James Nabrit of Howard University; John Kenna, director, Kentucky Division National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. L. D. Reddick, library director, Atlanta University; Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University; Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president, Ky. State College; Dr. Hollis Price, president, LeMoyne College; Miss Irene Harris of YWCA; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; Prof. Walter Chivers of Morehouse College, and many others.

Sat. 4-22-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

April 8, Mrs. Georgia Nell Dickens was hostess to the Raggedy Ann's Club and other guests at her home on Chestnut Street. Prize winners were: Mrs. Alice Foster, Mrs. Alfred T. Anderson, Miss Ida Woods, Mrs. Lavata Smith and Mrs. Majorie Mackey were invited guests.

Dr. Frazier Keynotes Meet At Atlanta U.

Memphis, Tenn.

Conference Hears Overtones Of Recent Supreme Court Cases

World

Fri. 4-14-50

BY C. W. GREENLEA

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — A crowded interracial conference meeting in Atlanta University's Trevor Arnett Library Saturday, struck out forthrightly at segregation in education and called upon all citizens, especially students, to work for the removal of all barriers to equality of educational opportunity.

14 b

With delegates in attendance from 10 southern states, 52 colleges and universities, students, teachers, and representatives of many civic groups both colored and white, were vocally aggressive against the practices of discrimination in education.

The conference, publicized as the First Southwide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education, was sponsored by the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc. of New Orleans, with Aubrey Williams, widely-known liberal as director.

In his keynote address to the conference, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University sociologist, delved into the historic development of so-called "Negro education." He traced the educational trends to the present day, pointing out the gaps in technical training and opportunities for higher education, particularly in the South, and ended his treaties with the conference theme that segregation in education must be destroyed.

BLAST THEORY

Overtones of the current Supreme Court segregation cases rang hroughout the conference as speakrs and panel discussants blasted t the "separate but equal" theory. ellowship reigned as students and rofessors of several Negro and hite universities declared themelves against Jim Crow in education.

Memphis, Tenn.

Among speakers at the anti-Jim Crow in Education Conference were Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Howard University Professor of Law; Dr.

Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College; John Kenna, Director, Kentucky Division, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. L. D. Reddick, Library Director, Atlanta University; Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, President, Florida Southern College; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University; Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, President, Kentucky State College; Dr. Hollis Price, President, LeMoyne College; Dr. A. D. Beittel, President, Talladega College; Miss Irene Harris, YWCA Executive of Atlanta; Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Louis C. Kesselman, Assistant Political Science Professor, University of Louisville; Dr. Luther Jackson, Professor of History, Virginia State College; Walter Chivers, Sociology professor, Morehouse College; Lyle Saunders, Sociology professor, University of New Mexico; Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, Sociology professor, University of Virginia, and Miss Flola Shepard, secretary, Black Mountain College.

The resolutions committee said in substance:

"Equality of educational opportunity is a fundamental right in a democratic society.

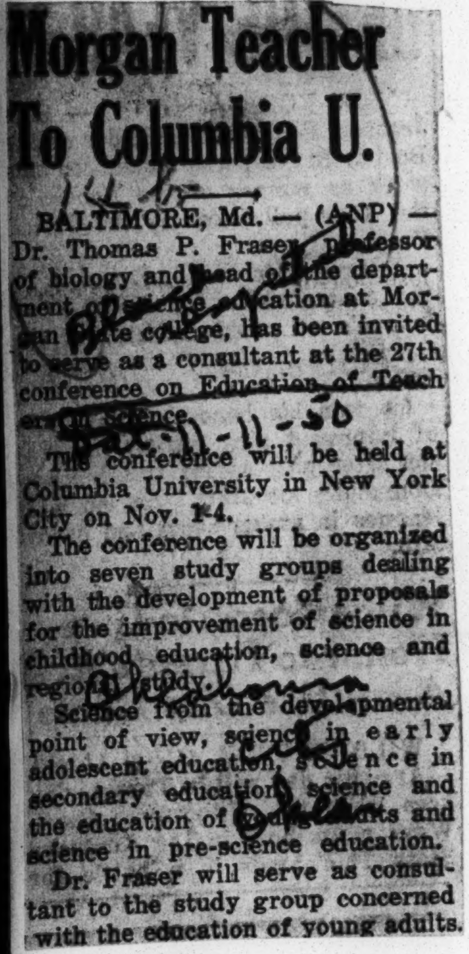
"Such undemocratic practices not only thwart the realization of the finer qualities of the individual but wantonly waste talent and leadership that our communities and nation need.

"Negro institutions of higher learning, not excluding their libraries, have never received a fair share of the vast sums expended for education — whether the funds have been provided by public taxation or philanthropic foundations.

"Democracy in higher education means, also the employment of teachers and the appointment of members to the board of control without regard to color or creed.

"We call upon the citizens — particularly students, faculties and boards of control — to work for the removal of all barriers to equality of educational opportunity. Segregation must be replaced."

14b 1950 Conference on Education of Teachers in Science



Morgan Teacher To Columbia U.

14b

Black Dispatch

[illegible] 11-11-50

BALTIMORE, Md. — (ANP) — Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, professor of biology and head of the department of science education at Morgan State college, has been invited to serve as a consultant at the 27th conference on Education of Teachers in science.

The conference will be held at Columbia University in New York City on Nov. 1-4.

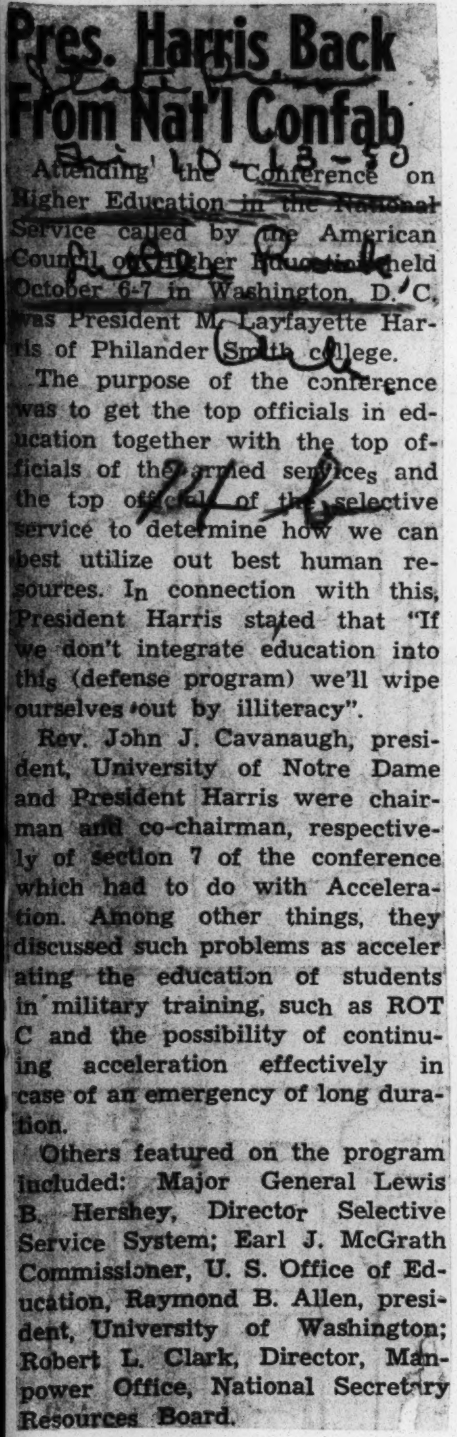
The conference will be organized into seven study groups dealing with the development of proposals for the improvement of science in childhood education, science and regional study.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Science from the developmental point of view, science in early adolescent education, science in secondary education, science and the education of young adults and science in pre-science education.

Dr. Fraser will serve as consultant to the study group concerned with the education of young adults.

14b 1950 Conference on Higher Education in the National Service



Pres. Harris Back From Nat'l Confab

State Press

10-13-50

Attending the Conference on Higher Education in the National Service called by the American Council on Higher Education held October 6-7 in Washington, D. C. was President M. Layfayette Harris of Philander Smith college.

Little Rock

Ark.

The purpose of the conference was to get the top officials in education together with the top officials of the armed services and the top officials of the selective service to determine how we can best utilize out best human resources. In connection with this, President Harris stated that "If we don't integrate education into this (defense program) we'll wipe ourselves out by illiteracy".

14 b

Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, president, University of Notre Dame and President Harris were chairman and co-chairman, respectively of section 7 of the conference which had to do with Acceleration. Among other things, they discussed such problems as accelerating the education of students in military training, such as ROT C and the possibility of continuing acceleration effectively in case of an emergency of long duration.

Others featured on the program included: Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director Selective Service System; Earl J. McGrath Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education, Raymond B. Allen, president, University of Washington; Robert L. Clark, Director, Manpower Office, National Secretary Resources Board.

Land Grant Colleges Must Change Pattern

14 C

Courier

Oct 28-50

WASHINGTON—A five-point program for the seventeen members of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges to follow in face of changes in the educational pattern of the South at the graduate level, laid before the group by Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, highlighted last week's twenty-eighth annual session of the conference.

The distinguished educator came to grips with the situation created through recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions favoring admittance of Negroes to Southern state universities on an equal basis, just as other speakers attempted to do during the three-day meetings.

MUST RETHINK

Dr. Will W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, N. C., vice president of the dissolved Julius Rosenwald Fund, was the first to observe that the court decisions had "so completely upset" the premise upon which the land grant colleges were founded that they would have to rethink their position.

The big job as he sees it is to "prepare large numbers of competent candidates for these new professional and graduate training opportunities. Suddenly the walls are tumbling down," he added. "This is just the beginning. We are not going to have any more extension of segregation in education."

Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president emeritus of Morgan College, Baltimore, later declared his belief that "the movement, slow and against resistance, is nevertheless toward integration from the top down." This resistance, he continued, is coming from "some Negroes as well as whites."

HEAR OSCAR EWING

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing asserted Wednesday that this year "may well have heard the death-knell for second-class citizenship in America's institutions of higher education." The FSA chief noted that the right to equality of educational opportunity must be implemented as well as guaranteed to each individual if our American society is to endure.

Hear FSA Chief—Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, right, was principal speaker at the annual meeting of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges in Washington. Left to right are: A. B. Bonds Jr., Arkansas State Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University president. —Harris Photo.

The regional education program being pressed by the governors of fourteen Southern states was touched upon this year only by A. B. Bonds Jr., Arkansas State Commissioner of Education and a member of the program's Board of Control.

In the first year's operation of the plan places for 388 students—181 Negro, 207 white—were provided under regional contracts, Mr. Bond reported. This fall places for 584 students—182 Negro, 402 white—are being provided in 16 institutions.

PACT WITH TVA

Considered by many as a highly significant development is the possibility of an agreement between the Conference of Presidents and the Tennessee Valley Authority. If adopted, the TVA would finance a research project into the question of land tenure and related conditions of Negro farmers in the region. It would represent the first contract of major size between Negro colleges and a governmental agency.

Elected to direct the affairs of the Conference in the ensuing year are president, C. V. Troup, Fort Valley, State College, Georgia; vice president, E. B. Evans, A. and M. College, Prairie View, Texas; secretary, R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College; and treasurer, Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Land Grant College Heads to Analyze Court Decrees Opening White Schools

Afro-American. Balt. 10-21-50

Baltimore

Urban League Aide to Give Group Facts on Getting Grads Into Big Industries

WASHINGTON

The Association of Land Grant College Presidents will take up recent Supreme and Lower Court's decisions relating to education as it affects them at their 28th annual meeting here Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Presidents of Land Grant Colleges in the 17 States where they are located hold that the trend toward the acceptance of colored students in white universities in their States, which has gained considerably in recent months, is of primary interest to them.

Guest Speakers

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas State University will lead the discussion on this important topic.

Dr. Will Alexander of Chapel Hill, N.C., noted race relations authority during the New Deal Administration, will speak on "Opportunities and Possibilities of the Negro Land Grant Colleges."

A. B. Bonds Jr., Arkansas State Commissioner of Education, and Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, will be heard on other phases of the subject on Wednesday and Thursday mornings respectively.

Jobs in Industry Topic

Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, is scheduled to speak Wednesday on "The Strong Arm of Democracy."

Julius A. Thomas, National Urban League industrial relations director, will address the college presidents on how they can help in integrating graduates into big industries.

14 C

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant commissioner, U.S. Office of Education will discuss, "Making Negro Land-Grant College a Student-Centered Institution."

Conference Members

The colleges and presidents making up the conference are:

Alabama A. and N. College, J. F. Drake; Arkansas State College, Lawrence A. Davis; Delaware State College, Oscar J. Chapman; Florida A. and M., G. W. Gore Jr.; Georgia, Fort Valley State College, C. V. Troup; Kentucky State College, R. B. Atwood; Louisiana, Southern University, Felton G. Clark;

Maryland State College, J. R. Williams; Mississippi A. and M. College, J. R. Otis; Missouri, Lincoln University, Sherman D. Scruggs; North Carolina A. and T. College, F. D. Bluford; Oklahoma, Langston University, G. L. Harrison; South Carolina Satate College, B.C. Turner;

Tennessee A. and I. State College, W. S. Davis; Texas A. and M., E. B. Evans; Virginia State College, R. C. Daniel; and West Virginia State College, John W. Davis.

Associate members are: Atlanta University, R. E. Clement; Bordentown, Manuel Training School (N.J.); Hampton Institute, Alonzo G. Moron; Howard University, Mordecai W. Johnson; Texas State University, R. O. Lanier; and Wilberforce College of Education and Industrial Arts Charles W. Wesley.

Secretary for 20 Years

Afro-American

10-21-50

R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, who has been secretary of the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges for 20 years. The conference will meet in Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, 18 and 19.

14 C

Land Grant Colleges Must Change Pattern

14b

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Courier

10-28-50

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Pittsburgh Pa.

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Aim For New Type Of Education

Memphis, Tenn. [illegible]

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— New concepts for the education of Negro college students were advocated here last week at the 28th annual meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

The new ideals called for changes in Negro college programs to keep pace with the U. S. Supreme Court decisions giving Negro students greater opportunities to study at the graduate and professional levels.

10-24-50

14b

Members elected the following officers for the coming year:

President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College, Georgia; vice president, E. B. Evans, Prairie View College, Texas; secretary, R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College and treasurer, Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. Will Alexander, Chapel Hill, N. C., vice president of the dissolved Julius Rosenwald Fund, set the tone for the temper of the meeting. He told the educators:

"The Supreme Court decisions have so completely upset the premise on which these colleges are based that they have got to rethink their position.

"The big job at the moment is to prepare large numbers of competent candidates for these new professional training opportunities which have now been made possible by the decisions.

"Suddenly the walls are tumbling down. This is just the beginning. We are not going to have any more extension of segregation."

Stirred by this keynote the conference voted for three resolutions calling for:

1. Adequate physical equipment and personnel in Negro land grant colleges to properly train "any and all men and women."
2. Equitable distribution of all federal funds appropriated for educational purposes.
3. "Encourage the trend to provide for higher and professional education of Negroes by admitting them to existing public and private institutions."

Speaker after speaker predicted the further breaking down of jimcrow bars against Negroes in institutions of higher learning. They also asked the land grant schools to maintain excellent standards and to refuse "fake" professional or advanced schools under the guise of "equal" education.

South To Witness New Pattern In Education

Journal and Guide

14-C

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—As defense efforts are stepped up, one of the first and most critical areas in which the issue of equal rights and equal opportunity is joined is in education, Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, told land-grant college presidents last week. Date. 10-28-50

Mr. Ewing addressed the twenty-eighth annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, held in the Federal Security Building.

Norfolk, Va.

"THOUGH EVEN in peacetime we have not yet measured up to our own standards of democracy in education," the Federal Security Administrator declared, "we take it as self-evident that our kind of society can survive and flourish only as all of the talents of all its citizens have an equal chance to grow and mature in usefulness.

"We know—and those who seek to subvert the democratic process know — that our American society can endure only if the right to equality of educational opportunity is guaranteed to each individual — and not only guaranteed but implemented."

Mr. Ewing pointed out that the Federal Security Agency through its Office of Education is charged with the administration of legislative programs designed to equalize educational opportunities. He promised that both agencies will carry "this responsibility over into national defense preparations."

* * *

"THE YEAR 1950 may well have heard the death-knell for second - class citizenship in America's institutions of higher education," Mr. Ewing said, referring to the Supreme Court decisions of last June directing the admission of colored students into graduate and professional schools without racial discrimination.

"I for one hope so," he added. "For otherwise we are playing right into the hands of democracy's enemies."

As a means of equalizing educational opportunity, Mr. Ewing advocated Federal aid to the states for maintaining and operating elementary and secondary schools, financial assistance for school housing, financial aid for qualified students unable to attend college because of economic hardship, and a comprehensive national survey of the rapidly growing community college movement.

* * *

A. B. BONDS JR., commissioner of education of Arkansas, denied that the regional education program of southern states was designed for either white or colored institutions or students.

The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education in the past two years, he said, has taken "effective steps to bring about improvements in and greater use of the educational institutions of the South."

Mr. Bonds asserted that the board "obviously must serve in accordance with the rules and regulations of the states and institutions in the area if it is to serve at all. It could not, and does not, have a policy for or against segregation. It serves some states with segregation laws and some which admit qualified students to professional and graduate schools regardless of race."

* * *

THE ARKANSAS education commissioner contended that the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review the decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals ordering Miss Elizabeth McCready, of Baltimore, admitted to the School of Nursing on the campus of the University of Maryland, at College Park, was "an effective answer to the critics of the regional program."

The Court's action, he asserted, in effect, sustains the position taken by the Board of Control that the purpose of the program is to supplement facilities within a state but not to serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities under the existing state and federal laws and court decisions.

The conference held an executive session last Wednesday afternoon. At night the college presidents and other members of the conference attended a dinner in honor of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner of Education, Office of Education.

EWING HEARS KNELL FOR COLLEGE BIAS

Times

Hardly Month Passes Without Court Ruling, He Tells the Heads of Negro Schools

Thurs.

INJUSTICE CALLED RED AID

10-19-50

Southern Regional Plan Aide Denies It Aims to Circumvent Decisions of Tribunals

New York

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing said today that "the year 1950 may well have heard the death knell for second-class citizenship in America's institutions of higher learning."

Addressing the twenty-eighth annual conference of presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, Mr. Ewing said that scarcely a month passed without some court decision against discriminatory practices in colleges and universities. He continued:

"Every injustice committed here in the United States against racial or religious groups becomes grist to the Communist propaganda mill. Whatever their intention, Americans who aid and abet discrimination are writing copy for Radio Moscow.

"Make no mistake about it—the Communists will broadcast to the four winds every such failure of ours. And as these winds blow hot over Asia, Africa and the Near East, they will dry up our once overflowing reservoir of good will in these lands."

A. B. Bonds Jr., State Commissioner of Education of Arkansas, who also serves on the executive board of the Southern Regional Education Program, declared the program was not designed to circumvent court decisions against racial discrimination in universities. He said that the board had no policy for or against segregation.

Now that this is becoming understood, he added, the program will move forward with greater speed.

He predicted that through this system, under which southern states send their young people into other states for college training not available to them at home, the whole level of education in the southern states will be raised.

Of 388 students sent to universities under this system last year, he reported, 181 were Negroes and 207 whites. The number now placed in schools under the program is 584, of which 402 are whites, 182 Negroes.

He told of studies being made to find how the plants and laboratory resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Air University at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., could be used in this regional educational system. He said that such resources would be available to the Negro land grant colleges.

The conference elected the following officers:

C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State college, Ga., president; E. B. Evans, A. and M. college, Prairie View, Texas, vice-president; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, Frankfurt, secretary and F. G. Clark, Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., treasurer.

Negro Educators Urge Adjustment

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 20—The presidents of the Negro land grant colleges of the South asked Thursday that their schools be equipped and staffed for the training of white students as well as those of other races. Fri. 10-20-50

The conference of the college presidents adopted a resolution calling for "adequate physical equipment and personnel with which to train any and all men and women."

New Orleans La.

The resolution was adopted after James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard university here, had declared that Negro colleges, in view of supreme court decisions opening white universities to Negro students, must adjust their programs to a new integrated system of education.

Recent Court Decisions Discussed

Journal and Guide

Educators Concerned With New Policy Of White Universities

Date. 10-21-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Recent court decisions and rulings of attorney generals favoring the admittance of Negro applicants to the graduate schools of the heretofore exclusively white state-supported universities of the South were on the agenda for discussion at the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges holds its 28th annual session here Oct. 17-19, inclusive.

Stock-taking at the half-century mark and prospects of the future in education generally were matters of concern to the group which opened its meetings in the Federal Security Administration building, Conference President Lawrence A. Davis of Arkansas State College said in announcing the program last week.

The trend toward the acceptance of Negro students, which has gained increased momentum in recent months, is bound to affect the interests and programs of the 17 full members and six associate members of the conference, all of which were founded on a segregated basis and have, in the main, continued in that way. Formal discussion of the topic was scheduled for

Tuesday afternoon when Dr. R. O. Lanier, president of Texas State University for Negroes, Houston, was to preside.

* * *

THE SAME MORNING, however, Dr. Will Alexander, of Chapel Hill, N. C., a noted race relations authority during the New Deal administration, was expected to indicate at least one line of southern thinking on the subject in his address on "Opportunities and Possibilities of the Negro Land Grant Colleges."

Other aspects were viewed by A. B. Bonds, Jr., Arkansas State commissioner of education, Wednesday morning, and Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, on Thursday morning. They considered Negro land grant colleges in terms of "the changing South" and the adjustments which may be required due to "social changes."

Oscar Ewing, federal security administrator, was to offer a challenging statement on education when he talks of it on Wednesday as "The Strong Arm of Democracy." On the same evening Howard University played host to the visiting educators at its annual dinner.

* * *

JULIUS A. THOMAS, industrial relations director of the National Urban League, was to bring the conference up to date on the collaboration between the colleges and industry on the program of integrating graduates into industry generally. He was to present also a comprehensive report on occupational changes among Negroes from 1940-50 as part of a panel at the opening session on Tuesday.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, recently designated as assistant commissioner U. S. Office of Education, on Thursday was listed to discuss "Making the Negro Land Grant College a Student-Centered Institution."

Secretary For College Presidents

R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky., will serve as secretary to the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges during their meeting in Washington, D. C., from Oct. 17-19. Mr. Atwood has been secretary of the conference for 20 years.

Dr. Troup Heads Land Grant Presidents' Group

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President C. V. Troup of Fort Valley (Georgia) State College was elected president of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges held here last week.

Other officers elected, all college presidents, were: E. B. Evans, Texas (Prairie View) A. and M. College, vice president; Felton G. Clark, Southern University, treasurer; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, secretary, and John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, chairman of the executive committee.

10-28-50

Norfolk, Va.

Resolutions adopted at the closing session last Thursday urged the colored land grant colleges to maintain able personnel and adequate equipment to meet the social changes and the challenges of the next half century; to aid the national defense effort, and to seek an equitable distribution of Federal funds for education.

* * *

IN HIS ADDRESS last Thursday, James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, predicted that "All state-supported segregation in the United States is inevitably doomed."

"Segregation in education at the graduate and professional level will be ended in the South in five years and has already ended in several southern states," he declared.

"The Negro land-grant college must adjust its program to an integrated system of education in the South, where segregation will no longer exist, where competition will be terrific, where inferior plants, poorly trained teachers, weak administrators, curricula inadequate for a democratic society, and unsound educational policies which are repugnant to our democratic society, and unsound educational policies which are repugnant to our democratic ideals will no longer be tolerated."

Journal and Guide

10-28-50

Norfolk, Va.

Another speaker at the session last Thursday was Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner, United States Office of Education. His subject was "Making the Negro Land Grant College a Student-Centered Institution."

STATE TEACHERS ANNUAL MEETING ENDS AT MACON

Daily World

By WILLIAM GORDON

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — Climaxing one of the most colorful and interesting sessions of its history as an organization working for the further advancement of educational opportunities in the state, the Georgia Teachers and Education Association ended its meeting in Macon Friday.

Sat. 4-15-50

The two-day session was held at the Ballard-Hudson High School of which Professor R. J. Martin is principal and retiring president of the GTEA professor Matrin presided over most of the sessions during the two-day meeting.

Aside from regular business procedure during the meeting, various groups and individuals placed strong emphasis on furthre integration of effort for more opportunities for Negro youth in the state.

The more than 3000 delegates and educational representatives from many sections of the state, filled the Ballard-Hudson High School auditorium and gym to capacity in interest of learning more about better leadership and duties of teachers in the state so that a more well organized program may be implemented within the schools in this section.

The various group panels and discussions evolved around further and fuller development of the organization's theme "Towards Better Education for Georgia Youth."

R. L. Cousins, director of the division of Negro Education in the State Department praised Negro teachers for their consistent efforts in encouraging better leadership and spoke of efforts being made to equalize educational facilities for Negroes in Georgia. Mr. Cousins further indicated that the time will come when these educational facilities will be completely equalized.

Professor C. L. Harper, executive secretary of GTEA emphasized the need for greater unity among teachers in their fight for equalization of salaries and better opportunities for both groups.

Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey made a summary of the various group panel discussions and stressed the further use of culture among Negroes in their efforts to obtain first class citizenship and recognition.

Reports were made from various GTEA officials which included remarks from Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College. Dr. Brown explained the nature and functions of the Herald, the official publication of the association.

The assembly ended with committee and official reports of the organization's fiscal program for the coming year.

Daily World

The evening and final session was held at the City Auditorium at which time Dr. O. C. Aderhold, dean College of Education, University of Georgia spoke to association members.

Teachers Urged To Keep Up Equalization Fight

Daily World

By MARION E. JACKSON

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — The Georgia Teachers and Education Association holding its annual meeting here faced the issues of equalizing teachers' salaries and school facilities, along with re-registering and voting as the delegates got down to business Thursday with a day-long session at Ballard-Hudson High School.

C. L. Harper of Atlanta, told the delegate assembly that the prime responsibility of Georgia communities was to petition city and county boards of education for equal facilities, file petitions, and seek further procedure from the state education association.

Other leaders speaking in behalf of better education facilities were Dan Young, Monroe: Dr. H. Van Buren, Statesboro, and Mrs. Ida Slater of Sandersville.

John Emanuel, Atlanta, spoke in behalf of the American Cancer Society and asked teachers to take up the crusade against the disease.

A. J. Taylor of the Boy Scouts of America asked teachers to work towards the organization of Boy Scout troops in their respective communities.

Moss H. Kendrik of the National Education Association, told the teachers that his organization stood squarely behind their fight for higher standards, better procedures, equal salaries and better instruction.

R. J. Martin, president of the GTEA, presided over the opening session, along with Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College.

The GTEA continues in session Friday morning with group meetings scheduled throughout the morning.

The first delegate assembly for Friday will be highlighted by welcome addresses by Supt. Mark A. Gilbert of Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Alice B. Williams, Bibb Co. PTA Council; Mrs Matilda Hartley, Bibb County Teachers Association, and Mayor Lewis B. Wilson will extend the official welcome for the city of Macon.

Dr. William Boyd, professor of political science, Atlanta University, and state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaks at 11 a. m. on the Strayer Report.

William Gordon, associate editor Atlanta Daily World, will speak at 3:30 p. m. Other speakers at this session will be R. L. Cousins, director of Negro Education; C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the GTEA; and Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey, elementary education consultant.

The final session Friday night will be highlighted by the president's annual address, and the keynote speech by Dr. Omer Clye—Aderhold, dean of the College of Education, University of Georgia.

The GTEA is scheduled to elect new officers at the current session.

Citizens at Thursday's meeting emphasized registering and voting. Teachers taking the lead in getting more persons on the ballot lists, and naming strong committees to work with local boards of education towards wiping out discrimination in education and facilities.

Prof. Harper told the group to follow up all petitions contending for equal facilities, stop opening churches for schools, and not to operate in bnilding makeshift schools

He urged the teachers to get proper facts and proceed only after you know what you're getting.

The GTEA went on record as being most appreciative for the work Prof. C. L. Harper has done in helping all petition groups over the state promote better school facilities.

14b 1950 International Union of Students

Negro Delegate Denounces U.S. Korean Stand

Informer

[illegible]

9-2-50

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — (ANP)- Delegates to the second congress of the ~~International Union of Students heard Chester Davis, American Negro delegate~~; denounce ~~U. S. intervention~~ in the Korean conflict and demand a withdrawal of American troops.

[illegible]

Davis, who refused to give his address or ~~name of the school~~ he attends, said he was speaking for the Committee for International Student Cooperation in the U. S. He said the organization believes the Korean war was being waged "against the democratic interests of the Korean."

14-15

He added that "American students live and study in the headquarters of world reaction and war."

Dean Nelson Delegate To Inter-University Confab

Amsterdam News

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of Howard University has been selected as one of 20 American educators to attend an Inter-University Round Table for Indian and American students and faculty to be held in India this Summer. The World Student Service fund is sponsoring the conference in cooperation with International Student service.

Sat. 7-15-51

Dean Nelson left New York City by plane on July 3, and will return to the United States on Sept. 9.

14b

In discussing the trip, Dean Nelson stated careful coordination of schedule events will make it possible for American delegates to attend the International Student Service conference and share in the study tour program which will follow it.

Some delegates from other parts of South East Asia and Europe will be able to attend the Inter-University Round Table. This nine-week program offers an unequalled opportunity to meet and talk with Indians, Pakistanis and other South East Asians of many classes, creeds and political beliefs; to observe conditions of life in India; to gain first-hand knowledge of the problems faced by the University and its personnel in this fast-developing part of the world, and to work together toward international understanding.

DEAN WM. STUART NELSON

14b 1950

Jeanes Supervisors- Region I Conference

Southern Jeanes Supervisors Meet

3-25-50

ALBANY, Ga.—Jeanes supervisors from six States attended the Region I conference held at Albany State College here March 17-18. Miss Frankie N. Golden of Vienna, Ga., is president of the regional group, and Dr. Aaron Brown, president of the college.

States represented were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Highlight of the program was a panel discussion on the subject, "Supervisory Programs in the Region", led by Mesdames B. L. Thomas, Florida; Thelma Kight, Georgia; Anne Morrow, Kentuck, and Dr. Eunice Matthews, Tennessee.

Other Participants

Also discussed was the subject, "The National Jeanes Teachers Association", that discussion was led by Dr. Kara V. Jackson, special Jeanes teacher, Southern Education Associaton. 14b

Others who appeared on the programs were Mrs. Clara West, president, Georgia Jeanes Association; Dr. J. C. Dixon, director, Southern Education Foundation; Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey, consultant, elementary schools, State Department of Education, Atlanta.

Heading the various committees were Miss Golden, Mrs. Annie L. Sheffield, Mrs. Anne Stroud, and Miss Thelma Walker.

Learning About Radar

FORT BLISS, Texas—First Lt. Jesse J. Mayes, of Fayetteville, N.C., is among the officers now attending a radar electronics course here.

GEORGIA JEANES TEACHERS—This is a portion of the Georgia Jeanes supervising teachers who met in their annual session at Atlanta University last week. The teachers supervise the work of nearly one hundred counties in Georgia.—Perry Photo.

Ga. Jeanes Heads Hold Annual Meet At Atlanta Univ.

14b

ATLANTA — Georgia Jeanes supervisors, representatives of colleges and cooperating agencies held their annual meeting last week at Atlanta University with a theme of "Improving Our Schools Through Self-Evaluation."

Courier

Mrs. Annie Hall was retained as president, along with Miss Lillian E. Williams, treasurer; Miss Mary Lee Hall, vice president, and Miss Minnie L. Banks, secretary.

Sept. 11-16-50

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, and Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, conducted opening phases of the three-day meeting.

Robert L. Cousins, director of the Negro Division of the Georgia Department of Education, had charge of the administrative phase of the 1950-51 program of supervision, while Dr. Harold D. Crummond, coordinator of the Southern Association's Cooperative Study in Elementary Educatin, served as guest consultant.

The program committee for the annual meeting included: Mrs. Edith Murray, Cobb County; Mrs. Freda Dawson, Floyd County; Miss Eula Coleman, Richmond County; Miss Martha Martin, Fulton County; Mrs. Josie B. Sessoms, Tatnall County; Mrs. Clara West, acting consultant; Miss Maggie Perry, Fulton County;

Pittsburgh Pa.

Miss Lillian Price, Carroll County; Mrs. Lutha M. Jordan, Butts County; Mrs. Florence Hayes, Coweta County, and Mrs. Ella Bush, secretary at the state office.

K.N.E.A. Told of Unemployment Problem

Courier-Journal

Courier-Journal Photo

CHATTING with R. L. Dowery, right, Shelbyville, nominated without opposition for president of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, is Whitney M. Young, outgoing president.

4-14-50

Convention Slated To End This Evening

14

Negroes are about a tenth of the population, but almost a sixth of the unemployed, members of the Kentucky Negro Education Association were told yesterday.

The statistics were given by Julius A. Thomas, New York, who spoke at a round-table discussion in the morning and a general session at Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church last night. He is industrial-relations director for the National Urban League.

Thomas said Negro unemployment totals 750,000, but "is not all a matter of discrimination."

Instead, is is largely a result of cutbacks in the heavy metals, shipbuilding, and other industries where Negroes held unskilled jobs and lacked seniority, he said.

Serious Areas Listed

The problem is most serious in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Los Angeles, he added.

"In New York and Chicago there are two Negroes to every white person on relief rolls."

While the outlook is dark in unskilled jobs, the outlook in skilled jobs has become brighter. In New York state, where there is a Fair Employment Practices Act, "there has been a fairly steady flow of Negroes into white-collar jobs in the past three to four years."

To ease the over-all problems, Thomas advised two steps:

C-J. 4-14-50

1. Gear vocational guidance to the needs of employers.
2. Encourage Negro workers to join labor unions. "Whether we like it or not, job-getting in many cases is pretty much controlled by the union setup."

Attitude 'Not So Good'

But B. W. Browne, Paducah, asserted that the attitude toward Negroes' joining labor groups, particularly craft groups, in this area is "not so good." Browne, co-ordinator of West Kentucky Vocational Training School, president at the morning discussion.

He declared that organization in Alabama is easier for Negroes than in Kentucky. "That's because you find split-personality attitudes toward the Negro in the fringe states. In the fringe states people can't figure out whether they are North or South so they don't figure out anything."

On the other hand, he added, Negroes themselves in this area "aren't sufficiently union-minded."

Louisville Ky.

Principal Nominated

R. L. Dowery, principal of Montclair School near Shelbyville, was nominated without opposition for K.N.E.A. president. He will succeed Whitney M. Young, K.N.E.A. president for two years and president of Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge.

The election from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. today will be more than a formality, however. William L. Spearman, teacher at Madison Junior High School here, and Mrs. Anita Wilson Robinson, teacher at Western Elementary, are rivals for the important post of secretary-treasurer.

Nominees Unopposed

Nominees for two posts on the board of directors are L. J. Twyman, Glasgow; T. J. Long, Louisville, and W. B. Chenault, Stanford.

Unopposed nominees besides Dowery are: for first vice-president, Mrs. Agnes Duncan, Louisville; for second vice-president, F. I. Stiger, Mayfield; for assistant secretary, Mrs. Anita Richards, Lincoln Ridge, and for historian, Miss Alice D. Samuels, Frankfort.

Morning and afternoon sessions of the association have been at Madison Junior High School. The 74th annual convention will end at 8 tonight with the 19th annual musicale at Halleck Hall.

K.N.E.A. Officials Veto Vote, Write 'Thank You' to Clements

Courier-Journal

14b

Directors of the Kentucky Negro Education Association have overriden the membership's rejection of a resolution thanking Governor Earle C. Clements, it was announced yesterday.

The members at their annual convention here last month voted down a resolution commending Clements for helping obtain bigger appropriations for Kentucky State College, West Kentucky Vocational Training School, and Lincoln Institute.

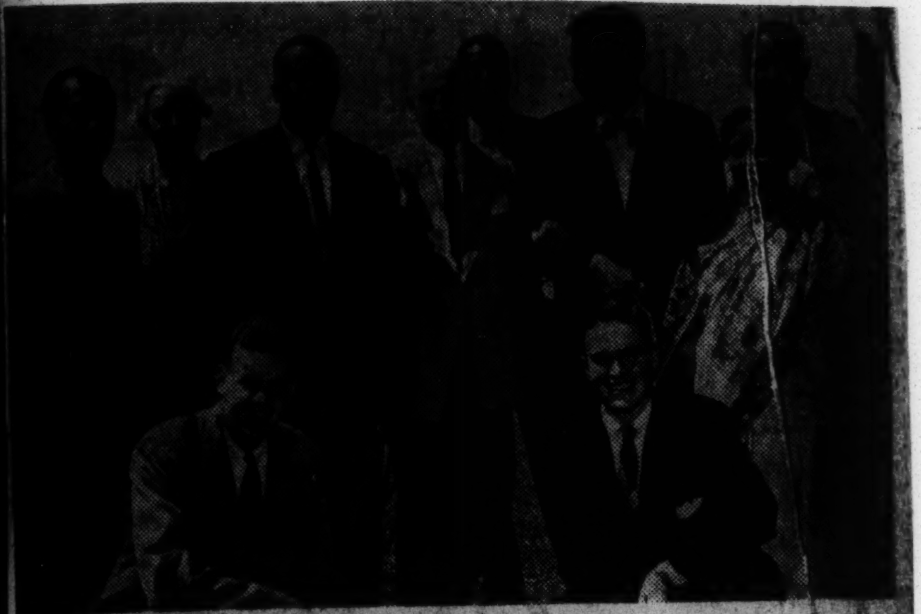
5-2-50

But the directors "unanimously" sent a letter anyway in the belief it "expresses the real sentiment of the membership," said W. L. Spearman, secretary-treasurer. He explained the rejection vote was 29 to 15, but membership totals 1,100.

Kentucky

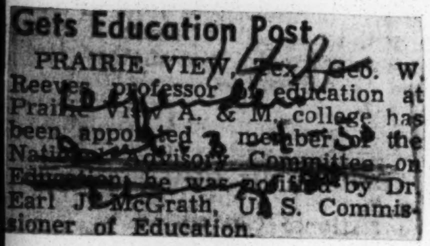
H. E. Goodloe. Owensboro, who led the opposition to the resolution, had argued that higher appropriations and increased facilities for Kentucky State College would serve to keep Negroes out of the University of Kentucky.

14b 1950 Moral Re-Armament World Assembly



A GROUP OF AMERICAN NEGRO STUDENTS visiting Europe pictured at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly with Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, founder of the movement (center) and representatives from Ceylon, Britain and America. Left to right, Devar Surya Sena, well-known interpreter of Eastern folk music (Ceylon) Lady Fletcher (England) Robert Williams [illegible] Marcus Hoak David [illegible] Berry of Coatesville, Pa., Clarence King of [illegible], Va., leader of the delegation; Devi Nelum Sena (Ceylon) William Black of Los Angeles, Calif.; Seated in the foreground are G. Tauber, Los Angeles, and Frank McGee of Portland, Oregon, both students training at Moral Re-Armament's European headquarters.

14b 1950 National Advisory Committee on Education



Gets Education Post

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. Geo. W. Reeves, professor of education at Prairie View A. & M. college has been appointed a member of the National Advisory Committee on Education, he was notified by Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Afro [illegible]

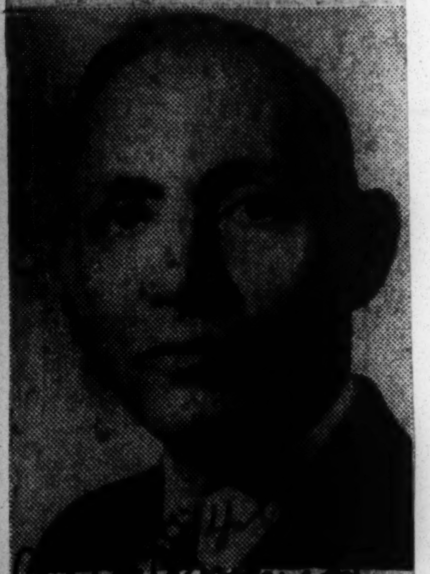
14b 1950 National Association of College and University Chaplains

College Chaplains Elect Fisk Dean

Sat. 4-29-50

NASHVILLE — The Rev. William J. Faulkner, dean of the chapel at Fisk University, was elected president of the National Association of College and University Chaplains at the Asosciation's recent meeting at Pittsburgh. He succeeds the Rev. Bradford Abernathy, chaplain of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Elected President



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National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars

14b 1950

DEANS AND REGISTRARS TO MEET AT ALABAMA STATE

Daily World

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary when it meets at the Alabama State College at Montgomery on March 22-23-24, according to announcements from Registrar J. T. Brooks, of the Alabama State College, who is serving as president of this organization.

The theme for the three-day confab is announced as "Twenty-Five Years in Retrospect—What are the Next Steps," Dr. Sadie Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, will be the keynote speaker at the public session scheduled for March 22 and will speak from the theme: "The American Ideal."

Other contributors to the program will include Dr. James M. Nabrit, of Howard University; Dr. S. M. Nabrit, of Atlanta University; Dr. Robert C. Hatch, of the Alabama State Department of Education; Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen, of Fort Valley State College; Dr. Melvin, of Florida A and M College; Dr. J. P. Brawley, President of Clark College; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, of Alabama State College; and Dean T. E. McKinney, of Johnson C. Smith University, founder of the organization. Discussion leaders will be Dr. A. A. McPheeters, Jr. Dean of Clark College; Dean R. A. Carter, Alabama State A and M College, Registrar Frances Eagleson, of North Carolina College, Registrar E. B. Long, of Texas College; Dean Paul Collins, of LeMoyne College and Registrar James R. Smothers of Meharry Medial College.

Deans and Regist
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MONTGOMERY, Ala.
National Association of C
Deans and Registrars
serve its 25th anniversa
it meets at the Alabama
College at Montgomery o
22-23-24. Dr. Sadie M. Al
Philadelphia attorney,
the keynote speaker at t
lic session on March 22.

Others on the program
clude:

Drs. James M. Nabrit,
Nabrit, Robert C. Hatch,
A. Bowen, Melvin O. Als
P. Brawley, H. Councill
holm and Dean T.E. Mc
founder of the organizatio

14b

Atty. Sadie Alexander

'Equality Impossible In Dual Education'

Courier

Sat. 4-8-50 Pittsburgh Pa

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"A separate and equal educational institution does not exist," charged Atty. Sadie M. Alexander last week as she addressed the opening session of the twenty-fourth annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars meeting at Alabama State College.

Speaking on the subject "Our American Ideal," Attorney Alexander told 107 educators, representing eighty-five institutions of higher learning, that they should seek equality of opportunity for all American citizens.

Mrs. Alexander, a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, said the loyalty probes in process in Washington now are ridiculous.

SCORES LOYALTY PROBES

"Loyalty probes are in violation of the Constitution," she declared. "They are unconstitutional in that the accused is denied a trial by jury, which is guaranteed each citizen under our Constitution."

After referring to many injustices resulting from our practiced form of government, Attorney Alexander declared: "The only government I know that will permit me to stand here and talk about it and probably improve it is the Government of the United States. I couldn't do that in Russia, where you have no choice of political parties."

Atty. J. M. Nabritt Jr., executive secretary of Howard University, was also a conference speaker. President H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State College welcomed the educators.

14b

Deans, Registrars Meet in Three-Day Workshop Session at Howard University in Washington

Deans, Registrars Sponsor Workshop

14b

Afro American [illegible] 11-[illegible]-50

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Ending their unique three-day workshop at Howard University last week, 110 deans and registrars from over 60 collegiate institutions urged last Friday that the workshop be held again next year.

They made the recommendation in a report to the National Association of Deans and Registrars in cloored Schools which authorized the workshop, first of its kind, at the association's annual meeting last March in Montgomery, Ala.

F. D. Wilkinson, registrar at Howard, was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Other recommendations called for major consideration in next year's workshop of the problems of colleges with 500 students or less, and for funds to finance better workshop techniques.

It was also suggested that a survey be made of present practices and problems of deans, and that a standard handbook be assembled and published for the use of newcomers in these positions.

National Session in March

Because of the wide variations reported in salaries for deans and registrars, systematic study of the duties and salaries of these officials formed another recommendation.

All of these recommendations will be taken up at the next meeting of the national association at Bluefield (W. Va.) State College next March, according to Edward N. Wilson, registrar at Morgan State College, Baltimore, who served as secretary for the workshop.

The conferees spent two full days in work sections for which Mr. Wilkinson and his committee had obtained as consultants several educators of both races who are specialists in their respective fields.

Topics discussed ranged from student religious life and counseling to specific techniques for improving registration and recording procedure.

Consultants of Both Races

An exhibit of registration and recording materials at Howard, arranged by Mr. Wilkinson's staff, evoked much interest.

Ambrose Caliver, Willard W. Blaesser, Abul Sassani, and Clifford P. Froellich, U.S. Office of Education; W. C. Toppleman, American Council on Education; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president, and Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president-emeritus, Morgan State College; President Hardy Liston, Johnson C. Smith University; President J. P. Brawley, Clark University; President J. T. Williams, Maryland State College;

G. S. Krishnayya, educational attache, Indian Embassy; Elwood C. Kastner, registrar, New York University, andpresident, American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers; William S. Joffman, dean of studies at Lyconing College; John M. Moore, registrar, Swarthmore College; and Fred McCuiston, associate director, General Education Board.

Chairmen of Work Sections

Chairmen of the various work sections were:

General—R. A. Carter, dean, Alabama A. and M. College; religious life—Daniel G. Hill, dean of the chapel at Howard; techniques — R. A. Cunningham, registrar, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C.; counselling — Paul F. Lawrence, assistant counselor in the College of Liberal Arts at Howard; pre-professional curricula — Herman R. Branson, professor of physics, Howard.

Recruitment — Earl L. Sasser, registrar, Tennessee A. and I. College; high school relationships — Charles S. Lofton, principal, Dunbar High School in Washington; and Paul W. Butler, dean of instruction, Miles Memorial College; credentials — G. C. Grant, dean of Morgan College; dean-registrar relationships — W. H. Bell, registrar, Texas State University.

Planning Committee Members

Chairman of the evaluation committee which reported the recommendations was William M. Cooper, registrar at Hampton Institute.

Members of the planning committee headed by Mr. Wilkinson included:

E. Louise Barrett, registrar, Virginia State College; Edward W. Browne, registrar, Bluefield State College; Frances M. Eagelson, registrar, North Carolina College; Gladys L. Powell, registrar, College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce; Mr. Wilson.

Workshop Participants

Delegates and consultants who were participants in the workshop follow:

ALABAMA—John Duncan, Alabama State College; B. B. Hardy, Stillman; M. H. Rice, Miles;

ARKANSAS—E. M. Beckley, Arkansas Baptist; Charlie S. Henderson and J. L. Wilson, A. M. and N; W H Pipes, Philander Smith;

DELAWARE — K. R. Blakey, and James C Finney, Delaware State;

FLORIDA—Charlotte Clark and Wm. DuBose, Bethune - Cookman; O A. Dupree, M. S. Edwards, Frank T. Wilson, Florida N. and I.; Katherine B. McKinney, Edward Waters; E. M. Thorpe, Florida A. and M.;

Georgia and Kentucky

GEORGIA—T. A. Bowen, Fort Valley State; Edward J. Brantley, Clark; Carl S. Dabney, Albany State; B. Ingersoll, Savannah State; H. M. Mayes, Albany State; James H. Robinson and Genobia Terry, Morris Brown; Gladys Webber, Spelman, John P. Whittaker, Morehouse;

KENTUCKY — Osceola A. Dawson, W. Ky. Training School;

LOUISIANA — Anna Sewell, Dillard

MISSOURI — Earl E. Dawson, and A. A. Dunson, Lincoln;

MARYLAND — George Grant, Morgan; Grace Hill Jacobs, Coppin; Charles O. Stout and Violet J. Wood, Maryland State;

From Other States

MISSISSIPPI — Marie M. Garner and R. W. Hunter, Alcorn A. and M.;

NORTH CARLINA — Frances R. Coble and George L. Johnson, Winston-Salem; W. T. Gibbs, A. & T.; Taylor Jones, Elizabeth City State; R. O. Lynn, Immanuel Lutheran; T. E. McKinney and J. A. Witty, Johnson C. Smith; Foster P. Payne and Eva F. Ray, Shaw; Joseph A. Payne, Barber-Scotia;

PENNSYLVANIA — Paul Kuehner, Lincoln.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Marjorie Allen, Benedict; Ernest A. Finney and J. M. Shuler, Claflin; H. J. Hanberry, Benedict; J. S. McGhee, and E. Vaughn, State A. and M.;

TENNESSEE — Margaret Bush and Paul E. Collins, LeMoyne; H. L. Price, Swift Memorial; Earl L. Sasser, Tennessee A. and I.; Mary D. Shand, Fisk; George L. Thacker, Lane;

TEXAS — William H. Bell and H. H. Hartshorn, Texas State; T. W. Cole, Wiley; J. L. McNealy, Samuel Huston;

D UNIVERSITY
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Afro American. Dat. 11-11-50 Baltimore, Md.

Deans and registrars from collegiate institutions all over the country met at Howard University last week in a three-day workshop session. The gathering was called by the National Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools and featured a series of work sessions on problems of these officials. The committee in charge of arrangements for the meetings was headed by F. D. Wilkinson (front, sixth from right), registrar at Howard University.

Dr. Brice Heads Conference On Adult Education

Journal and

14b

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Edward Warner Brice, professor of education and director of Educational Extension Service, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C., was elected president of the National Conference on Adult Educa~~tion and the Negro, held at Morehouse~~ College and the Hunter Street Branch, Carnegie Library April 26-29.

Jnl. 5-13-50

ADDRESSES BY Miss Anna S. Hedgeman, assistant administrator, Federal Security Administration, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist, U. S. Office of Education; Neal McLean, director, Bricks Rural Life Center, North Carolina; and Aubrey Williams, editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Ala., were the highlights of the conference.

Norfolk, Va.

Elected officials included Dr. Brice as president, E. F. Purvis of Grambling College, La., vice-president; J. H. Daves, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, chairman of the executive committee, and William M. Cooper, of Hampton Institute, secretary-treasurer.

Upon the invitation of Dr. Rose Butler Brown, the conference scheduled its next annual meeting for North Carolina College at Durham.

Drop College Racial Bars in U.S., Educators Demand

Afro American

14b

CHICAGO (ANP) — A resolution demanding "positive steps to be taken to eradicate racial barriers" to college education was passed last week among the fifth annual National Conference on Higher Education meeting at the Congress Hotel. More than 50 colored delegates were among the 950 persons attending.

Apr 15 50

Sponsored by the National Education Association, explosive issues such as the race question were discussed freely by delegates from the North and South and resolutions were passed unanimously. The racial resolution asked for the following three steps in reducing bias in colleges:

Education of everyone to regard every person, regardless of race, as a dignified human personality to be judged on his merits as an individual; allow student attitudes to operate in determining institutional policy on admissions, and to adopt fair educational practices in admission procedures.

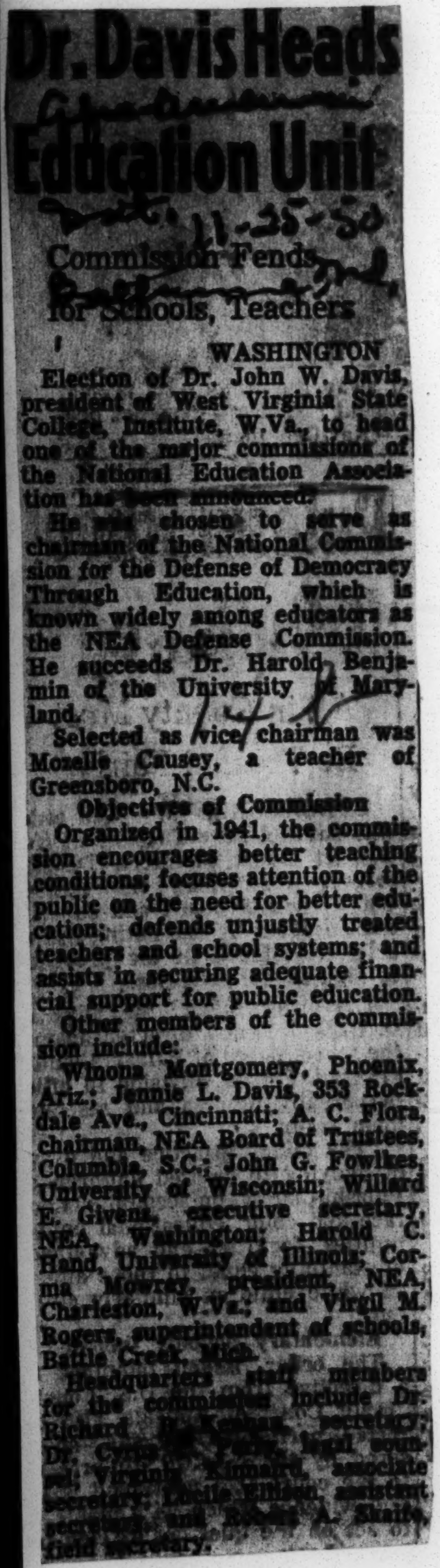
Educational Leaders There

Colored educational leaders attending were:

Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University, who served as chairman of the committee on agenda; James McRae, Lincoln (Pa.) University; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president, Texas State University; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College;

G. L. Netterville and Miss Inez Jenkins, Southern University; Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president, Lincoln (Mo.) University; Dr. E. B. Evans, president, Prairie View College; William E. Anderson, dean, Alabama State College; J. R. Otis, president; Robert W. Hunter, director of student personnel; C. A. Berry, director of public relations, Alcorn A. and M. College;

W. W. E. Blanchett, dean, Fort Valley State College; Cecil A. Blue, head, English Department, and Ferdinan D. Bluford, president, A. and T. College; A. V. Boswell, administrative assistant to president, Tennessee A. and I. State College; David H. Bradford, dean and registrar, Kentucky State College; James P. Brawley, president, Clark College; Lawrence A. Davis, president, Arkansas A.M. and N. College; and George W. Gore Jr., president, Florida A. and M. College.



Dr. Davis Heads

Afro-American

Education Unit

Date 11-25-50

Commission Fends

Baltimore, Md.

for Schools, Teachers

WASHINGTON

Election of Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, Institute, W.Va., to head one of the major commissions of the National Education Association has been announced.

He was chosen to serve as chairman of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, which is known widely among educators as the NEA Defense Commission. He succeeds Dr. Harold Benjamin of the University of Maryland.

14b

Selected as vice chairman was Mozelle Causey, a teacher of Greensboro, N.C.

Objectives of Commission

Organized in 1941, the commission encourages better teaching conditions; focuses attention of the public on the need for better education; defends unjustly treated teachers and school systems; and assists in securing adequate financial support for public education.

Other members of the commission include:

Winona Montgomery, Phoenix, Ariz.; Jennie L. Davis, 353 Rockdale Ave., Cincinnati; A. C. Flora, chairman, NEA Board of Trustees, Columbia, S.C.; John G. Fowlkes, University of Wisconsin; Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, NEA, Washington; Harold C. Hand, University of Illinois; Corma Mowrey, president, NEA, Charleston, W.Va.; and Virgil M. Rogers, superintendent of schools, Battle Creek, Mich.

Headquarters staff members for the commission include Dr. Richard B. Kennan, secretary; Dr. Cyrus C. Perry, legal counsel; Virginia Kinnaird, associate secretary; Lucile Ellison, assistant secretary; and Robert A. Skaife, field secretary.

Education Confab Here Next Week

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several leaders in Negro education will carry participating roles in committee, commission and sectional deliberations of the National Education Association's 88th annual convention at St. Louis, June 30-July 7.

Serving as committee chairmen, consultants and reporters during the eight-day confab will be six persons who work in various areas of education for Negro boys and girls. More than [illegible]500 leaders in education will assemble in St. Louis for the eight-day confab.

Heading the list of Negro participants will be Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of the American Teachers Association and recently elected president of Florida A and M College, Tallahassee. Dr. Gore will serve as a consultant and convention reporter for an information session on "Education Abroad." Many foreign educators will participate in this sectional conference.

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond, is listed as a resource person and consultant for a group which will give attention to programs and activities concerning "Steps That Can Be Taken to Make the NEA Program and Structure More Effective."

ATA Executive Secretary Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president, Alabama Teachers College, Montgomery, is to contribute to discussion on "Developments in the Evaluation of Teaching Service." A A past president of the ATA, Miss Mary [illegible] Williams, Charleston, W. Va., classroom teacher, heads the joint NEA-ATA Committee which will meet during the convention.

Two St. Louisans, G. D. Brantley, principal of Sumner H. [illegible] School and third vice-president of the integrated Missouri State Teachers Association — NEA affiliate, and Miss Olivia S. Richardson, president of the St. Louis Association of Elementary Educators, will serve as resource persons.

Mr. Brantley's contributions will be made in sectional meetings devoted to "Trends and Problems in Teacher Load at the Secondary Level." Miss Richardson will work with conference panel for the subject, "How Can We Make Our Local Association Most Effective." She will be a special resource person for sections discussing communities of more than 500,000 population.

14b 1950 North Carolina Negro College Conference

I. H. Miller Elected As '50-'51 Head

Journal and Guide

Session Urges Private Colleges To Admit All Qualified Students

14b

11-25-50

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The North Carolina Negro College Conference, meeting in its 25th annual session at Fayetteville State Teachers College here recently went on record as favoring federal aid to education.

The conference also re-endorsed the idea that private colleges in the state take steps to admit all qualified students, irrespective of race, creed or color, and that a committee be appointed or elected to advise the presidents of those institutions with a view toward taking immediate steps to implement this resolution.

The idea that state-supported universities and professional schools be urged to enroll qualified graduate students was also re-endorsed.

Norfolk, Va.

ANOTHER resolution adopted by the conference supported the State Education Commission's recommendation for the continued general improvement of public education in North Carolina. The conference also went on record as wanting the principle of salary equalization extended to the institutions of higher learning.

It was also resolved by the conference that member colleges should place increased emphasis on exploring the possibilities of preparing their students for vocations other than teaching.

Administrative heads of colleges were urged to encourage college teachers to take an active part in civic affairs of their communities and provide community leadership.

* * *

THREE OTHER resolutions which were adopted called for legislative bodies, executive and administrative officials of the state to appoint Negroes to state, county and city positions; for Negro educators to study the impact of recent court decisions upon Negro education and one condemned the tactics used in the recent senatorial contest in North Carolina.

I. H. Miller of Livingstone College, Salisbury, was elected president of the Conference for 1950-51. Sidney Williams, president of State Teachers College in Elizabeth City was elected vice-president.

Dr. Joseph H. Douglas, dean at State Teachers College, Fayetteville, was elected secretary; Dr. Willa B. Player of Bennett College, Greensboro, assistant secretary and Dean Foster P. Payne, Shaw University, Raleigh, treasurer.

Open

For Community Service—

Martin. Bessemer P.-T. A. Given Awards As Women's Week

CITED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE—Mrs. Victor Hanson (left), chairman of the board The Birmingham News Company, presents $100 awards to Mrs. C. W. Fuller, president of Martin P.-T. A., and Mrs. John M. Fowler, president of Bessemer High P.-T. A. This is the fifth year The News-Age-Herald has made these awards.

TWO NEGRO P.-T. A.S HONORED—Mrs. Harwell G. Davis (left) and George Simcox (right) congratulate presidents of two Negro P-T. A.s which won this year's Birmingham News-Age-Herald community service awards. They are (left, center) Mrs. E. S. Eddleman, Patterson P.-T. A., and Mrs. Gertrude Cooper, Westfield No. 1 P.-T. A.

Martin Elementary and Bessemer High Parent-Teacher Associations are winners of The Birmingham News-Age-Herald's annual community service awards.

The award ceremony took place in the Y. W. C. A. auditorium. Mrs. Victor Hanson, chairman of the board, Birmingham News Company, presented $100 checks to Mrs. John M. Fowler, president of Bessemer High P.-T.A., and Mrs. C. W. Fuller, president of Martin P.-T.A.

Representatives of P.-T.A.s from all over Birmingham and Jefferson County gathered for the program and tea which followed. It was the first of a series of events planned for The News-Age-Herald's third annual observance of Women's Week. Speaker was Senora Amalia de Castillo Ledon, native of Mexico City and chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Mrs. Harwell G. Davis, president of Y. W. C. A. board, serving as chairman of judges for the county division of the community service contest, announced that Bessemer High P.-T.A. was selected for the No. 1 award because "this group has taken an apparently dead P.-T.A. and revived it into an organization which has accomplished excellent work in the field of health, recreation and school improvement. The activities have affected the entire community."

Mrs. Davis said judges selected the following P.-T.A.s in the county division for honorable mention: Pinson, Crestline Heights, Dolomite, Corner High and Fairfield P.-T.A. Judging with Mrs. Davis were Judge George Lewis Bailes and Mrs. Florence Adams.

George Simcox, Boy Scout executive, served as chairman of judges for the city division. The $100 award went to Martin P.-T. A., he said, because of this organization's diversified program which covered health, safety, recreation, parent education and other phases of service. This group, he said, more than attained its goals.

Mr. Simcox named the following city P.-T. A.s for honorable mention: Glen Iris, Hemphill, Central Park, Holman, Minor and North Birmingham. Serving with him as judges were Mrs. D. J. Murphy and Dr. Rayburn Fisher.

Community service awards were presented to two Negro Parent-Teacher Associations at earlier ceremonies at Smithfield Court. Mrs. Hanson presented $50 checks to Patterson P.-T. A., in the city division; and Westfield No. 1 P.-T. A. in the county division.

Announcing the award, Mrs. Davis said work of the Westfield P.-T. A. "shows interest and achievement in every field of community activity." Mrs. Gertrude Cooper is president of this group.

the past. New aspects of the problems of women's rights have arisen, calling for its prompt assistance, guidance and decisive support. Now that women have won legal equality in most of our countries, we must translate equality of words into equality of practice."

Many countries, explained Senora Castillo Ledon, in her charming Spanish accent, have adopted legal measures which look like equality in fact.

"But laws alone," she declared, "do not overcome the timidity or ignorance of women or break down the barriers of prejudice and tradition. Yet timidity or ignorance, prejudice and tradition must be broken down if the intent of the laws is to be realized."

The senora called on all women of North and South America to give their support to the Inter-American Commission of Women in achieving its aims.

Mrs. J. P. Troxell, vice president of District 5, Alabama P.-T. A. Congress, presided at ceremonies for white P.-T. A.s. Serving as head hostesses at the tea which followed were Mrs. G. P. Cochran, president of the Birmingham P.-T. A. Council; Mrs. M. W. Holland, president of the Jefferson County P.-T. A.

Call
Fri. 11-24-50
14 Kansas City

ATTEND COLLEGE PERSONNEL MEETING.— The persons shown here were representatives at the Southern College Personnel association, a regional branch of the American College Personnel association which held its first annual meeting in Nashville last week at Vanderbilt university. Left to right John H. Camper, assistant dean of men, Savannah State college, Ga.; Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, director of Student Personnel Services, Tennessee State college; John A. Browder, director of student personnel, Alabama A. and M. college, Normal, Ala.; and J. J. Flood, personnel director, Tuskegee institute. Dr. Nyabongo represented Tennessee State along with Mrs. Mafalda Davidson, assistant director of Hale hall. He took the visitors on a tour of the Tennessee State college campus.

Dixie Educators To Meet

Amsterdam News - Sat 4-8-50

Dr. Frazier Pres. Spivey Pres. Atwood Pres. Mays Dr. Molyneaux

ATLANTA, Ga. — Atlanta University will be host to a Southern conference on discrimination in education on April 8. The meeting, which is sponsored by 200 professors and administrators representing more than 100 colleges and universities in 16 Southern states and the District of Columbia, will attempt to create a greater interest in eliminating discrimination in higher education in the South.

New York

14b

Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, president of Florida Southern College and chairman of the conference, pointed out that Negroes are admitted to graduate and professional schools of state universities in seven southern states. He also cited the fact that a Federal judge in Virginia held in contempt and fined a school board for ignoring an order to ekualize educational opportunities, and that the segregation of Mexican children has been held as unconstitutional. He also stated that Southern legislatures are allowing history-making amounts of money for the support of school for Negroes. "Yet," he said, "today, in no Southern community can it be said that in the treatment of racial minorities there is anything even remotely approximating the basic American concepts of democracy and equality of educational opportunity."

Keynote Speaker

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology at Howard University and former president of the American Sociological Society, will be the keynote speaker at the conference.

There will be two panel sessions with Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, presiding in the morning, and Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, associate professor of Sociology, University of Virginia, presiding in the afternoon.

The conference is coordinated by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc, with headquarters in New Orleans, La.

14b 1950 Southeastern Conference on the Teaching of English

Language Teachers Open Two-Day Meet

Daily World

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Delegates from New Mexico and nine other states yesterday converged on the campuses of Atlanta University and Morehouse college for the first annual meeting of the Southeastern Conference on the Teaching of English.

Under the theme "Exploring the Language Arts," the two-day session opened at 10 A. M. in Sale Hall chapel on the campus of Morehouse and continued throughout the day.

At the morning session, W. Wilbur Hatfield, editor of Teachers of English, keynoted the conference in a chapel address.

Editor Hatfield centered his talk on "The Shifting Philosophies in the Teaching of English." He discussed the historical view of teaching English, observing the shift of emphasis from the mechanics of grammar to that of teaching students to express themselves and develop ideas through expression.

Hatfield, one of six conference consultants, pointed out that in subordinating the mechanics of grammar and stressing the importance of self-expression, the instructor is better able to teach the student to appreciate literature.

The philosophies of reading came in for discussion by Miss Lynette Saine, reading specialist at Spelman college.

Atlanta

Miss Saine advised the teaching delegation to help pupils form an appreciation of literature through media other than the printed word.

Group discussions for the benefit of public school teachers were held during the afternoon session. A display of printed materials were available in Sale Hall for suggested techniques in teaching English in elementary, high schools and colleges.

All of the public schools in Atlanta and affiliated colleges of the Atlanta University system, Georgia Tech and Emory University were represented.

Dr. N. P. Tillman, and Mrs. Lucy C. Grigsby, of Atlanta University, are serving as chairman and co-chairman of the committee on arrangements which includes M. E. Austell, Stella B. Brooks, A. R. Brooks, G. L. Chandler, Helen Coulborn, Thelma Curl, Charles Curl, Victoria Johnson, Beulah Jones, [illegible], Darwin Turner and E. H. Lawson.

The second general session will continue today, beginning at 9:30 A. M. in Sale Hall chapel. The public is invited to attend this session and all group discussions.

South Is Beginning To Use Education On Ills, Says Educator

14b

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., April 17.—(AP)—The South is beginning to apply education as a sound treatment for its economic ills, a Southern educator said Monday.

Advertiser

Speaking before the annual Southern Regional Conference of State Supervisors and Teacher Trainers in Vocational Agricultural Education, William J. McGlothlin, associate director of the board of control for Southern Regional Education, said education was becoming a "new device for the improvement of the region.

14-18

He described the regional program of education as a "new device that can improve the social and economic well-being of the region, a device in which hundreds of educators and governors, public and private institutions, lay and professional groups, are working together across state lines for the good of all the Southern States."

Founded In 1948

Reviewing the origin of the group, McGlothlin explained the program was founded in 1948 by the Southern Governors' Conference as a means by which Southern States could pool their resources in meeting "common problems in higher education.

"In the past two years," McGlothlin said, "the program has invented a revolutionary educational machine which enables students to ride through state barriers without paying a toll-gate fee; it gets students into out-of-state institutions for education not available in their home state."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Knox T. Hutchinson said that rural electrification has "opened new markets for industry and brought thriving business to rural communities."

"Some people still try to contend the Rural Electrification Administration's program is 'socialism'," he told the some 225 delegates attending the five-day conference. "Of course, some people use that charge rather loosely these days to designate almost anything with which they don't agree."

He said rural electrification cooperatives, operating with REA credit, in many instances "are doing the job power companies said couldn't be done."

Grant T. Zink of Chicago, president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, said the South had shown a 280 per cent gain in the use of tractors since 1940.

14b 1950

World Organization of the Teaching Profession
Ottawa, Canada July 17-23, 1950

Name Dr. Gore WOTP Delegate

Defender
Det. 5-13-50

"TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr George W. Gore, Jr., A. and M College president, has been selected as one of the members of the American delegation to the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, in session at Ottawa, Canada, July 17-23.

142

He is currently serving as president of the American Teachers Association, a national organization representing 75,000 Negro teachers in the United S

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

World Teachers' Group Sees Greater Knowledge As the Key to Peace and Understanding

New York, N.Y. Times

Sun. 7-23-50

BY BENJAMIN FINE

OTTAWA, July 22—Leading educators from twenty-six nations today concluded their week-long sessions of the fourth delegate assembly of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession. The session stressed the need for education to help bring about world peace and understanding, and to give free men everywhere greater courage to uphold democratic traditions.

142—

Organized in 1946, the World Organization of the Teaching Profession has as its primary objective the improvement of the status of teachers throughout the world. Virtually all of the major countries, with the exception of those behind the Iron Curtain, are either actively or indirectly cooperating with this organization. From the start the Soviet Union has boycotted its sessions. Poland, Czechoslovakia and China, formerly members, were not represented at the Ottawa conference.

The 250 delegates and observers attending the assembly were hopeful that the peace of the world could be made secure if the democratic peoples worked together. They took, as their major theme, "Education for Peace," and maintained that strong educational systems could play a major role in winning the ideological war.

The delegates almost to a man opposed communism and called upon teachers to "tell the truth" about Soviet aggression. Only as the "propaganda lies" are counteracted with "democratic truths," they agreed, can a sound basis for peace be realized.

Significant Step

One of the most significant steps taken was the move toward world-wide unity among teachers. After considerable discussion, some of it heated, the delegates approved a tentative constitution for a world confederation of the teaching profession. This confederation would take in all educational organizations, with the exception of those in the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The attempt to create a world confederation of teachers has an interesting history. Three international teacher groups now exist—the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, which is by far the largest; the International Federation of Elementary School Teachers, and the International Federation of Secondary School Teachers. The first has a membership of nearly 2,000,000 teachers, while the other two have a combined membership of approximately 750,000. A fourth major organization, the International Federation of Teachers Unions, is composed almost completely of members dominated by Moscow.

Last December an attempt was made to bring the three democratic organizations together and thus effect world-wide unity among teachers. The major architect in this project was Dr. William F. Russell, president of Teachers College, Columbia University, who is also president of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession. Dr. Russell felt that the prestige and influence of teachers everywhere would be enhanced if they could go to such meetings as UNESCO, for example, with a united voice. Leaders from other lands agreed with him. But many obstacles remained to be solved.

Caste System

In Europe there is a wide gulf between elementary and secondary teachers. A caste system, if such it may be called, separates the two educational branches. The secondary teachers are "superior." They get more pay and have greater prestige in their communities than do the elementary teachers. The accepted single-salary schedules found in a growing number of American school systems does not exist in most other countries. The result has been a cleavage between the two groups of teachers.

Despite many obstacles, the plan for a world-wide organization went steadily forward. Five delegates from the three groups, meeting in Paris last December, thrashed out the major issues, and, in the words of Dr. Russell, "a miracle happened." The delegates approved a constitution that would unite all the teachers, with the exception, of course, of those behind the Iron Curtain. The Communist-dominated group has done everything possible to sabotage the formation of the new teachers' organization. Such epithets as "war mongers" and "capitalist tools" have been hurled at Dr. Russell and those who are sponsoring the united teachers group.

At Ottawa the delegates voted that the draft constitution be used as a basis for the new world-wide organization. This is the first essential step toward completion of the project. At Amsterdam during the first week in August the international secondary and the international elementary groups are to hold their annual conferences. At that time, these organizations will likewise have before them the constitution acted upon here. If, as is expected, the delegates of those groups agree to explore the question further, representatives of the three organizations will then meet in Paris sometime in November to work out necessary details.

Specific Objectives

The three specific objectives outlined in the constitution give a clear picture of what the new organization hopes to accomplish:

(1) To foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of international understanding and good-will, with a view to safeguarding peace and freedom and respect for human dignity.

(2) To improve teaching methods, educational organization and the academic and professional training of teachers so as to equip them better to serve the interests of youth.

(3) To defend the rights and the material and moral interests of the teaching profession.

The delegates readily agreed that the need for a world confederation of teachers has never been greater than it is today. They reported serious defects in their own educational programs, and urged that greater support be given to schools and to the teaching profession generally.

Grave problems still exist. They are caused in part by the Korean war and in part by new developments within each nation. To an American observer, the tale of woe related by the foreign delegates had a familiar ring. Many of the problems are similar to those recounted in these columns in the past, only they are accentuated and they make the American educational difficulties appear minor.

Basically, the issues faced by the bulk of the world's countries can be broken down into these categories: A critical teacher shortage, a growing shortage of school buildings, inadequate equipment and supplies, and growing need for curriculum reform. The delegates pointed to the high illiteracy rates that still exist in many parts of the world.

Educational Problems

With the exception of Switzerland, every country faces educational woes, judging by the reports presented here this week. India needs one million more teachers during the next five years—and doesn't expect to get one-fifth that number. Recently India introduced a compulsory school age from 7 to 12, which will complicate the needs of that country. The delegates from Haiti startled many educators by noting that classes from 100 to 120 each are not uncommon. Almost every school building will have to be modernized in Great Britain. Everywhere the story was the same.

"Why, even my maid earns more than I do," Mrs. Kati Lehtinen, a high school teacher of Finland, exclaimed.

Plainly, more money will have to be spent on education. This was generally recognized early in the conference, and the theme kept recurring throughout the sessions. Too often, it was brought out, education is considered little more than a marginal luxury.

As the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, England and Wales, said: "We have not reached professional status in any country in the world. Public opinion in regard to education is altogether too weak and vacillating."

Carnegie Fund Finds Unrest in U. S. Education

Herald Tribune

Report Urges Creation of Anglo-American Board to Formulate Objectives

Thurs 11-16-50

American education is in a ferment unlike that of any other period in the country's history, the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching said yesterday in its forty-fifth annual report. New York 14 C

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the foundation, said the American concept of education and its application are in the throes of a revolution that began a century ago and has reached its climax in the last five years. NY

Reporting on the status of United States education since 1850, Dr. Carmichael said, "one fact stands out in clear relief. No consistent clear-cut philosophy of American higher education has yet been formulated."

The British concept was abandoned by 1850 in this country, Dr. Carmichael said, to be followed by the nineteenth century German model, which stressed research and graduate study. However "the fundamental purpose of education as a social enterprise has never been clearly stated," he added.

Dr. Carmichael recommended creation of an Anglo-American commission to formulate the objectives of education in this day.

"At no time in the history of this country has there been such a ferment and a stir about the ends and means of education. The questions have not yet been answered, but the fact that they are being asked with such persistence and by so many is the most encouraging sign of our times," he said.

Mrs. Roosevelt Again Asks U.S. Education Aid

Rep. Barden Tells Group Catholic Church Leads Fight Against His Bill

3-7-50

By Emma Bugbee

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt renewed yesterday her support of the principle of Federal aid to education, while opposing the Thomas bill, which permits individual states to determine whether or not Federal money may be used for bus transportation and other "fringe" service to private or parochial schools.

14c

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel under the auspices of the Committee on Federal Aid to Public Education, at which the chief address was by Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, author of the bill which forbids the use of Federal money for any but essentially educational services.

In his speech Representative Barden charged the Roman Catholic hierarchy with leading the opposition to his bill, and referred to the incident last summer when Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, attacked Mrs. Roosevelt for her support of the principle that Federal money should be used only for public schools.

Avoids Religious Issue

Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking without notes at the conclusion of Representative Barden's talk, ignored this reference.

"I never considered that I came here today to talk on a religious subject," she said. "We are interested here in what we believe to b the proper principles for Federal aid to education. Many people are honestly worried lest Federal aid involve giving up some freedom, but on this question I believe most people now believe that Federal aid can be given without Federal control.

"I wish to say simply that I am not speaking for any bill, but only on the principles involved."

The principles involved, she said, were equality of opportunity in schools for all children, regardless of race, color or creed. Equality in education, she added, involved sufficient funds for buildings and, teacher education, equal length of the school year and teacher loads.

Mrs. Roosevelt concluded by saying she was opposed to the Thomas Bill, which passed the Senate last year, because it was not, she said, "a good bill." She added that she was "certainly opposed," also to the amendment recently offered by Representative John F. Kennedy, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

Criticized by Barden

This amendment had been described earlier by Representative Barden as being supported by Roman Catholic influences, and would, he said, "withold funds from a state unless it spent a certain amount on, or turned a certain amount over to the representatives of parochial schools for, transportation of parochial school children."

Mr. Barden said if it were impossible to pass his bill then "it would be better that we have no bill for the moment and let the responsibility for refusing aid to public schools rest upon the shoulders of those who bloct it."

Jerome Nathanson, chairman of the committee, presided at the luncheon, which was attended by more than 350 persons. Speakers at a morning panel were Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor emeritus at Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Bryn Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research, and Dr. V. T. Thayer, author and educator.

NEW HOPE FOR FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION BILL

14c

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New hope for federal aid to education was born last Wednesday when the House Committee on Education reversed a previous day's decision and moved to reconsider a bill authorizing federal aid for teachers salaries

On Wednesday, by vote of 13 to 12, the House Committee defeated the administration-sponsored Senate approved, $314 million federal aid bill and Chairman John Lesinski set up a subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor to study proposed school construction legislation.

However, at the next morning's executive session, the committee went on record favoring April 17 as a possible date for consideration of a public school teachers salary bill. This action was approved ln the committee by a vote of 13 to 12, the same margin by which S 246 was killed.

S 246, which was passed by the Senate last May had been before the House unit for the past six weeks. Principal issue in the long deliberations, involved the controversial matter of whether federal funds should or should not be used for the suppport of services to students enrolled in parochial and other non-public schools.

COMMITTEE DIVIDED

Members of the 25-person House Comittee divided themselves into three camps on the subject of aid to religious and private schools One group maintained that such a detail should be left to the states as provided by S 246. The two other opinions went to opposite extremes against any aid at all to such institutions and for full support although state laws might prohibit such.

The Senate version of federal aid would have permitted transportation and other auxiliary services to non-public school children in those states where state constitutions and school laws permit.

Eighteen or 19 states give bus rides to non-public school children. Five states supply non-religious text books to parochial and private schools, where the books used are the same as those available to public schools under S 246. In no instance would public funds have reached non-public schools, rather service and text books would have gone directly to the child.

The National Edlucation Association, long time supporter of federal aid to education, endorsed the provision of S 246 which left the matter of service to non-public schools pupils to state determination and safeguards the control of educational policies by state and local public school authorities.

Considering the need for public school teachers one of the most critical problems of the nation's schools, the NEA supports a public school teachers salary bill and points to the rising school population as a direct indication of the vastly increasing need for teachers. The Association is also on record for aid for school construction, but it considers general aid for teachers salaries of greater immediate concern and does not feel that buildings can substitute for teachers.

Indications are that the House Committee would consider a school construction measure allotting around $600 million in grants and loans to states and localities for school buildings. Such a limitation of funds is termed inadequate by the NEA which estimates that a billion dollars will be needed annually for the next decade to relieve cramped classrooms.

General Aid-for-Education Bill Defeated in House Committee

14c

Wed, 3-15-50

WASHINGTON, March 14—(AP)—General Federal aid to education died amid angry hubbub today in the House Labor Committee.

The officially assigned reason was inability of the committee to work out a formula that would avoid Federal control over local school systems. The real infighting through six weeks of hammer-and-tongs committee work, however, had been over the religious issue of letting parochial schools share in the program.

The more stubborn advocates of a general aid bill planned another effort tomorrow, but committee leaders agreed the effort probably will be futile.

To an accompaniment of loud voices and gavel pounding, the committee voted 13 to 12 against a Senate-passed $300,000,000 aid plan to supplement States' school outlays.

Then it put on what committee leaders considered the clincher by refusing, 14 to 10, to take up other general aid measures next.

It turned instead to a $600,000,000 program to help States build school houses, and Chairman Lesinski (D-Mich.) said all that is left is hope for some such measure as that.

The 14-10 vote upheld a ruling by Lesinski that the proposal to take up other general aid plans was out of order.

In effect he was ruling that the earlier 13-12 vote ended the wrangle for this session.

There was a strong prospect of more fireworks tomorrow, however, when aid backers plan to call for a vote on (1) a bill sponsored by Representative Burke (D-Ohio) for school aid with 75 per cent of the funds earmarked for teacher salaries and (2) a measure by Representatives Morton (R-Ky.), Kearns (R-Pa.) and Werdel (R-Calif), for aid only to the neediest States.

Representative Perkins (D-Ky.) claimed that "right now we have the vote" to get the Burke bill out.

A major contribution to the failure to get approval for a general aid bill came from inability to get a committee majority together one way or the other, or even "fringe" aid such as bus service for church and private schools.

The Senate's measure didn't set up any rules on that point, leaving the decision to the States. Some States give such aid and some do not. A committee majority didn't like that.

But the House group voted down an amendment which would have assigned part of the Federal aid money to pay for bus service to such schools even in States which do not.

School-Aid Bill To Be Stricter

[illegible] Journal
14 E
2-3-50
[illegible] Ky

Washington, Feb. 2 (AP)—Representative Barden (D., N. C.) said yesterday he will introduce a new federal school-aid bill, providing strict bans on parochial and private-school participation.

Barden disclosed his plan less than a week before the House Labor Committee renews efforts to reach a compromise and settle religious differences surrounding the entire question of federal aid to education.

Barden said his new bill will contain even more stringent provisions against church-school aid than his original version. That bill was denounced as "un-American" by the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

"The issue will be clear cut," Barden told a reporter. "The bill I propose to introduce will not permit comingling of federal tax money with any private or denominational schools."

The House Labor Committee last fall refused to approve Barden's original bill as a substitute for a Senate-passed measure.

Bill Up to End Federal Aid to Segregated Colleges

Afro-American.
14 C Federal Funds

Rep. Javits Introduces Measure in House; Would Set Up Hearing Board With Power

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Rep. Jacob K. Javits, Republican-Liberal, of New York, last Thursday introduced in the House a bill providing for the denial of Federal aid to institutions of higher learning which practice racial and religious discrimination in the admission of students.

In introducing the bill, Mr. Javits said the Federal Government is now spending $3,400,000,000 in aid and grants to higher educational institutions through payments under the GI Bill of Rights and for research and special study. He listed as the principal sums expended by various Government agencies as follows:

Sat. 2-25-50

Veterans Administration, $2,888,107,000; Agriculture Department, $41,265,000; Atomic Energy Commission, $93,991,000; Federal Security Agency, $50,672,000, and other agencies, $325,965,000.

Baltimore Md

Would Create Federal Board

Mr. Javit's bill would create a Federal Board of Education with a Commissioner of Education as its executive officer. The commissioner would be appointed by the Federal Board of Education, an independent agency, and would receive an annual salary of $18,000. The board would consist of 11 lay members appointed for 11-year terms.

"The provisions in my bill to deprive colleges and universities of Federal aid, which engage in segregation and discrimination," Mr. Javits said, "should certainly be an elementary precaution in aid of the American ideal of equality of educational opportunity which is the very foundation for our success as a free people."

Educational institutions which are certified as religious or denominational would be exempt from the provisions. The bill would permit complaints to be filed with the Federal Commissioner of Education, who would be empowered to hold hearings and, upon finding that discrimination or segregation exists, to cut off all programs of Federal aid.

Kendrix Accuses Demos Of Blocking Education Aid

Daily World
14 E Federal Funds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives was accused of blocking federal aid to education by Moss H Kendrix, last Tuesday night before the regular weekly meeting of The Peoples Committee.

[illegible] 5-30 50

Mr. Kndrix, who is a legislative representative of the National Education Association with headquarters in Washington, reviewed his association's campaign for the enactment of federal legislation to enable the states to more nearly equalize spending for public elementary and secondary schools.

Atlanta Ga

He opinioned that the nation would now have a federal aid to education law, if Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) and Majority Leader in which such legislation is now tied up.

In prohibiting House consideration on school aid, Mr. Kendrix stated the above House Democratic leaders are blocking action on a measure that was endorsed by the 1948 Democratic platform and that had been constantly urged by President Truman. As late as the recent Chicago rallies of the Democratic Party, emphasis was given to the party's pledge on federal aid to schools, the speaker noted.

POWELL COMMENDED

Mr. Kendrix took the occasion to commend Congressman A. Clayton Powell of the 22nd Congressional District of New York for his strong support of a federal aid program that "would place a floor under salaries for public school teachers" and protect the rights of racial minorities. Mr. Powell is one of the sixteen Democrats who served on the 25-person House Committee on Education and Labor.

According to the speaker, Congressman Powell supported all activities in his committee which have been designed to eliminate financial problems which are undermining good programs of public education in the nation. He states that it is believed that Congressman Powell would support the Burke Public School Teachers Salary Bill which is in the Education Committee.

Theis bill according to the NEA representative, would appropriate $3000,000,000 annually to the states for assistance in raising and paying the salaries of elementary and secondary school teachers who work in institutions operated by the localities. He expressed the belief that Congressman Powell would urge that such funds be made available to school dirstricts on a per-pupil-per-school basis.

During the first session of the 81st Congress the Senate enacted an aid to education bill. No action has been taken by the House of Representatives.

The NEA spokesman was introduced by Attorney Harrison S. Jackson, 1st vice chairman of The People's Comittee. The meeting was held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church of which Congressman Powell is pastor.

Ford Foundation Sets 5 Main Goals for Use Of $215 Million Fund

Washington Post

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The multi-million dollar Ford Foundation announced yesterday it has five main goals—world peace, stronger democracy, world-wide economic improvement, better education and more knowledge of human conduct.

9-27-50

Equipped with an estimated $215 million in grants and income from the Ford auto family, the foundation is just beginning to function fully after 14 years of existence.

Its work has been delayed up to now by the final settlement of inheritance taxes on the Ford estates.

Washington

Talked With Ford.

A rumor that Paul Hoffman, retiring head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, will become director of the Ford Foundation probably will go unverified for at least another month.

Mr. Hoffman said he had talked with Henry Ford II about a job with the foundation but no decision had been made.

Trustees of the foundation said yesterday they do not plan to meet again until early in November and there would be no announcement on a new director until then.

The trustees said the fields in which the foundation will work were set after a study by eight prominent educators and scientists. They were invited to "block out in general terms those critical areas where problems were most serious."

Thorough Study Made.

The trustees said the foundation would leave such matters as physical medicine and public health to other organizations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, which already have concentrated on these fields.

Henry Ford II, grandson of the founder of the trust and chairman of the trustees, said the study made to set up the foundation's aims was "one of the most thorough, painstaking and significant inquiries ever made into the whole broad question of human welfare and human needs."

He said the study involved interviews of more than 1,000 persons and "over seven man years went into it."

Activities Supported.

Under the five major headings, the foundation plans to support more than a score of contributing activities.

These, in brief, were as follows:

Peace—Lessing of world tensions; development of international understanding; strengthening of the United Nations, and expanding American participation in world affairs.

Strengthening democracy—Ending restrictions on thought and expression; keeping democratic control of political and economic power; strengthening political and legal processes.

Economic improvement—Aiding a growing economy, achieving economic equality, improving economic organization, better labor-management relations, better balance between freedom and control, improved standards of living, improved economic understanding.

Education—Support of talent and leadership, clarification educational goals, reduction of all barriers, more effective use of mass media, support of promising new projects, improved conditions for research and improving teacher supply.

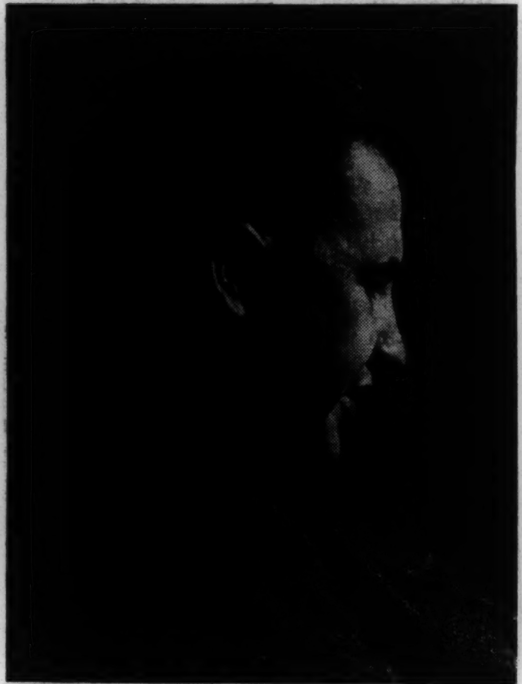
Human conduct—Advancement of scientific study of man, his values, processes of learning, communications, maladjustments and methods of correction.

Ford: Fund and Findings

The late Henry Ford once said: "If we can afford war, we can also afford education." Now, three years after his death, millions of the dollars amassed by the auto magnate will at last begin to flow out and strengthen peace, democracy, and the educational and economic well-being of the peoples of the earth.

1950

When Henry's son, the late Edsel Ford, first set up the Ford Foundation with Ford stock shares in 1936, he designated it "to receive and administer funds for scientific, educational, and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare." Over the years, Henry and Edsel poured more stock and cash into the foundation. By the time Henry died, the assets were estimated at more than $109,000,000.



Ford II started the funds rolling

Today Ford Foundation funds possibly total more than $250,000,000—backed by the company's declared assets of more than $1,000,000,000.* This would make Ford the largest philanthropic fund in this country—well ahead of the Carnegie trusts of about $186,000,000 and the Rockefeller monies of $137,000,000. In the fourteen years of its existence, however, Ford has spent only $27,000,000.

In 1948, Henry Ford II, president of the company, announced that the foundation trustees had appointed an eight-man study group to determine how best to spend the family's philanthropic fund. This week, the trustees released the committee's findings.

The study had advisers from every field of American life, with more than 1,000 persons being directly interviewed. Five general areas are defined to be benefited by Ford money. Primarily, the study states, the foundation will "support activities that promise significant contributions to world peace," such as strengthening the United Nations. It will also strive to safeguard American freedoms in all fields, including the protection of private rights before the law.

In its third area, the Ford Foundation will seek to advance the economic well-being of people everywhere. Education will be the fourth field, including a much-needed aim to improve the quality and quantity of teachers. Pointing out that real equality of opportunity in higher education is negated today by increased costs, the foundation hopes to combat this and produce generally educated students. "We are today, perhaps, turning out too many graduate specialists who lack a sense of our society as a whole."

But Ford is not ignoring the sciences. Its fifth aim is to increase the knowledge of factors which influence or determine human behavior, emotionally, technologically, psychologically, and medically.

To avoid dry rot, the Ford Foundation will allow its trustees to serve no longer than nine years. It will probably begin handing out some funds around Jan. 1 and more funds if and when the company's stock is placed on public sale. The president of the foundation, incidentally, will be free to give out millions without consulting the trustees.

And the confident expectation was that the new president would be 59-year-old Paul G. Hoffman, who resigned this week as head of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

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*Since Ford stock is not for sale, there is no true market value assignable to that portion of the foundation's assets.

Chancellor to Join Ford Foundation

Tribune

Robert Maynard Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, submitted his resignation yesterday to the council of the university senate to become effective June 30. Hutchins requested an immediate leave of absence to begin Jan. 1, which was granted.

He has accepted a position as an associate director of the Ford Foundation in Pasadena, Cal. Hutchins will remain on the university campus until June 30, but will take no part in university administration.

The council of the university senate, the academic ruling body of the university, was directed to appoint a committee of five members to seek a successor to Hutchins.

14

Storm Center of Education

Hutchins, now 51, came to the University of Chicago when he was 30, the youngest man to become head of a major university in the United States. That was in 1929. Previously he had been dean of the Yale law school.

Hutchins made the University of Chicago an educational storm center and at the same time increased its financial resources.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the son of William James Hutchins, who later became president of Berea college, Berea, Ky., Hutchins attended Oberlin college. He went to France in the first World war as an ambulance driver, fought with the Italian army, and after the war took up his education at Yale.

Foe of College Professionalism

His educational ideas were exemplified in his organization of the university college, the much discussed Chicago plan, under which students were admitted after their sofomore year in high school. The college was devoted entirely to liberal education, as Hutchins was opposed to vocational training in college courses.

Hutchins was a foe of commercialization of college athletics and set about to deëmphasize sports at the university. Chicago teams got worse and worse, and finally the university withdrew from the Big Ten conference.

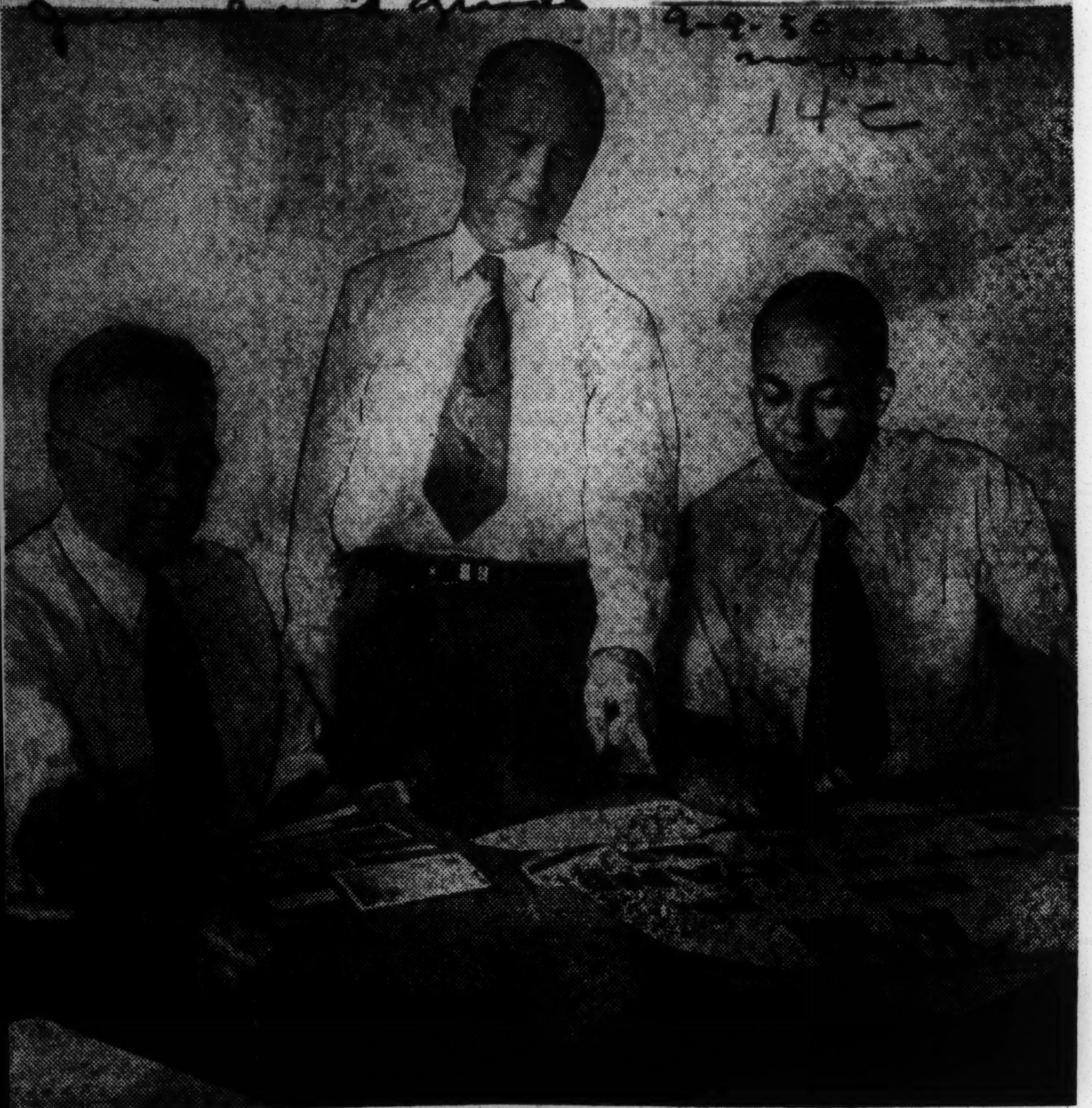
Philadelphia Principal Serves On Freedom Award Panel

Journal and Guide

9-9-50

[illegible]

14c



William F. Duckrey, principal of the Michael M. Arnold School, Philadelphia (right, above) was a member of the Freedoms Foundation Judges Advisory Panel which met at Valley Forge, Pa., recently to make a review of materials submitted in the Foundation's School Awards Program by public, private, and parochial schools throughout the nation.

Shown with Mr. Duckrey are: (left to right), Dr. Walter H. Magill, professor emeritus, University of Pennsylvania, and W. C. "Tom" Sawyer, director of awards programs for the Foundation.

The Advisory Panel evaluated the programs and provided technical educational advice to the National Awards Jury, which selected schools who will receive awards for 1950. Awards will go to schools with the most outstanding programs on citizenship and the American Way of Life.

14c 1950 John Simon Guggenheim Foundation

Guggenheim Foundation Names Dr. L. B. Wright

Herald-Tribune

14

Dr. Louis Booker Wright

Sun, 8-6-50

The John Simon Guggenheim Foundation of New York City announced yesterday the appointment of Dr. Louis Booker Wright, director of the Shakespeare Library in Washington, as chairman of the advisory board of the foundation.

New York, N.Y.

He succeeds Dr. Frank Aydelotte, who had been chairman of the advisroy board since the foundation was established in 1925. Dr. Aydelotte is director emeritus of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University.

The foundation also announced the appointment of Ernest M. Lundell jr. as treasurer and Dr. Leon Howard and Dr. Henri Peyre as members of the advisory board.

14c 1950

HILLMAN FOUNDATION

OWARD U. AWARDED $2,000
Y HILLMAN FOUNDATION

Afro-A

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—[illegible] $42,000 set aside by the [illegible] Hillman Foundation for 1950, Howard University, Washington, has been given $2,000.

Hillman Foundation Donates $42,500 To Aid Bias Fight

Trustees of the million dollar Sidney Hillman Foundation, named after the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, have allocated $42,500 for scholarships, grant-in-aid, merit awards and other prizes for 1950.

Amsterdam News

Howard University is scheduled to receive a $2,000 grant from $18,000 oted in scholarships to be distributed in 1950. Other schools receiving grants of $2,000 were Brandeis University, New School for Social Research, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Roosevelt College and an Israeli school.

Sat. 9-2-50

A $10,000 grant-in-aid was made to the social science department of the University of Chicago, covering a two-year period, to make a thorough analysis of school and college textbooks for the purpose of rooting out the teaching of prejudice and discrimination.

New York NY

Jacob S. Potofsky, speaking on behalf of the trustees, declared that the Hillman Foundation is determined to seek out excellence and encourage it, in the field of enlightened labor-management relations, race relations and world peace, including achievement or efforts in related educational, economic and political fields.

Houston Endowment Incorporated - Houston, Texas
"Jesse H. Jones Scholarships"

HOUSTON ENDOWMENT GRANTS TUSKEGEE $10,000 SCHOLARSHIP

Tuskegee, Ala.- A boost was given to promising but financially needy high school youth interested in attending Tuskegee Institute when Houston Endowment Incorporated of Houston, Texas made a gift of $10,000 to the Institute to be used for scholarship aid.

The Houston Endowment, Incorporated of Houston, Texas is a philanthropic corporation organized under the laws of Texas. Endowed by Jesse H. Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, and Mrs. Jones, it has for its purpose the supporting of any charitable educational and religious undertaking.

[illegible] 6-17-50

Under terms of the contract an average of $[illegible]000 per year will be expended through the Institute's Scholarship Committee to assist worthy young men and women. The scholarships, to be known as the "Jesse H. Jones Scholarships," will amount to not less than $100 nor more than $300 annually for each individual recipient.

These scholarships will be awarded to young men and women of outstanding ability who otherwise would be denied a college education Selections for these awards are entirely in the hands of the Institute's Scholarship Committee and will be made from regularly enrolled students in the schools and departments of Tuskegee Institute or from students who present themselves to the Scholarship Committee.

Atlanta, Ga.

Regulations permit a recipient of one of these scholarship awards to continue to receive its benefits from year to year providing his scholastic record is maintained and his personal record is consistent with standards prescribed by the Scholarship Committee.

OPEN IMEDIATELY

Under terms of the agreement the "Jesse H. Jones Scholarships" will be available with th eopening of the regular term in September. An annual accounting to Houston Endowment, Incorporated will report awards made, funds expended or on hand and progress of recipients of these awards.

This benevolent gesture extends the wholesome influence ond support which has characterized his work as a member of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees. His services to his country and state, in war and in peace, have been highly meritorious.

Though a Tennessean by birth he has spent the most of his in Texas. As an able business executive he built an early fortune in the lumber business of South Texas. He is presently Chairman of the Board of the National Bank of Commerce, Houston, Texas, and owner and publisher of the Houton Chronicle.

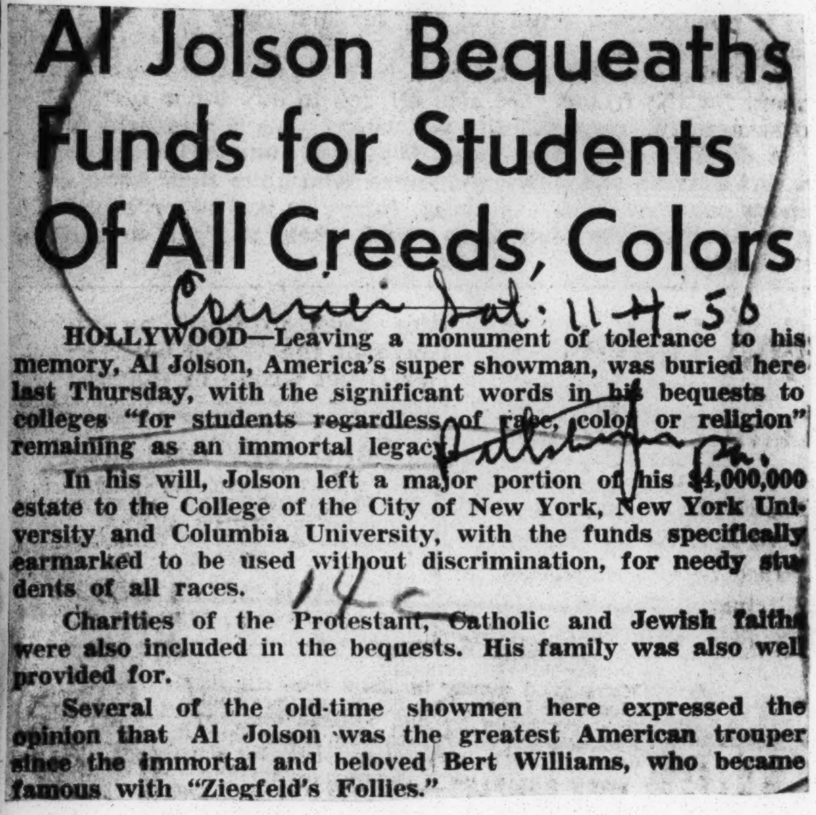
Mr. Jones' first outstanding service to the government was as Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from 1932 to 1939. He served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Export-Import Bank of Washington from 1936 to 1943. He was Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency from 1939 to 1945. In 1940 he was appointed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt as Secretary of Commerce which office he held until 1945.

He has rendered outstanding and distinguished service to the Red Cross and other social and welfare organizations.

In accepting the fund for Tuskegee Institute, President F. D. Patterson commended the fine spirit back of the gift. He said that it would be most useful during this period when many students are in need of such help as will be afforded by the "Jesse H. Jones Scholarships."

14c 1950

Al Jolson



Al Jolson Bequeaths Funds for Students Of All Creeds, Colors

Courier Sat. 11-4-50

HOLLYWOOD—Leaving a monument of tolerance to his memory, Al Jolson, America's super showman, was buried here last Thursday, with the significant words in his bequests to colleges "for students regardless of race, color or religion" remaining as an immortal legacy.

Pittsburgh Pa.

In his will, Jolson left a major portion of his $4,000,000 estate to the College of the City of New York, New York University and Columbia University, with the funds specifically earmarked to be used without discrimination, for needy students of all races.

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Charities of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths were also included in the bequests. His family was also well provided for.

Several of the old-time showmen here expressed the opinion that Al Jolson was the greatest American trouper since the immortal and beloved Bert Williams, who became famous with "Ziegfeld's Follies."

31st Annual Meet Attracts Record Group

Journal and Guide

Speeches And Panel Discussions Highlight Five Day Meeting

Sat. 7-29-50

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The thirty-first annual North Carolina Negro Agricultural Teachers Conference opened at A. and T. College recently.

Norfolk

Teachers from almost all of the 110 Negro agricultural departments in the state assembled in the new science building to hear addresses by Dr. William F. Reed, dean of the school of agriculture at A. T. College; A. L. Tarpley, state supervisor of vocational agriculture; and S. B. Simmons, supervisor of vocational agriculture in Negro schools.

14c

Changes in the methods and objectives of vocational agricultural training provided the theme for most of the speeches. At one time the primary objective of vocational agriculture was thought to be training to farm, Dr. Reed said. But now it is looked upon as training to live, he said.

* * *

A HIGHLIGHT OF the first session was the awarding of service keys to workers who have completed over 20 years service in vocational agriculture. Among those receiving keys were S. C. Anderson of Rock Point; A. L. Blaine, Edenton; J. L. Bolden, Elon; R. E. Fitzgerald, Nashville; H. J. Hayes, Fairmont; J. T. Locke, Zebulon; J. H. Humph, Lilesville; K. A. Williams, Winfall; S. B. Simmons, Greensboro; E. Y. Floyd of the Plant Food Institute presented the keys to their recipients.

The teachers also heard a panel discussion on the veterans farmer training program. The theme was "Working to Improve the Veterans Farmer Training Program."

Members of the panel discussion group treated problems related to making the veterans program a greater asset to the community, supervising on-the-job instruction, planning shop instruction for individual veterans, and submitting reports.

* * *

THE PANEL WAS led by J. W Warren, assistant supervisor of the veterans farmer training program. Other discussion leaders included W. Cain, of Statesville; E. B. Cooper, of Scotland Neck; E. B. Coleman, of Troy; A. N. McCoy, of Reidsville; D. J. Williams, of LaGrange, and J. L. Moffit, of Durham.

Also, M. S. Saunders, of Henderson; I. C. Hartsfield, of Graham; C. E. Motley, of Powellsville; R. E. Fitzgerald, of Yanceyville, and D. E. Smith, of Winston-Salem.

A visitor to the conference was R. L. Hannon, extension agent in charge of the Virgin Islands. Hannon is stationed at Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands. He spoke to the teachers concerning his work there.

Takes Phelps-Stokes Fund Helm

Defender Sat. 2-4-50 Chicago, Ill.

14c

Dr. Ralph Bunche (right) a trustee of the Phelps-Stokes fund board, congratulates Dr. Emory Ross (center), newly elected president of the famous philanthropic organization, following Dr. Ross' election at a board meeting in New York City last week. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the fund, is at left.

Dr. Emory Ross Elected Phelps-Stokes Prexy

Afro-American

NEW YORK (ANP)— The trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, at a special meeting held at their headquarters Saturday, elected Dr. Emory Ross, president of the trustees to succeed I. N. Phelps Stokes, who resigned because his services for the U. S. Government have taken him abroad for an indefinite period.

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Dr. Ross, executive secretary of the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and a trustee since 1941, has had a broad experience in matters relating to the missionary movement in Africa, colored education in America and Africa and race relations in the United States.

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Sat. 1-28-50

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Phelps-Stokes Fund Gets New President

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y.— Dr. Emory Ross was elected president of the Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund at a special meeting of the group in their headquarters here recently. Dr. Ross is succeeding I. N. Phelps Stokes, who resigned because his services for the federal government have taken him abroad for an indefinite period.

14c

Sat. 2-18-50

Dr. Emory Ross, executive secretary of the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, has been a member of the Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund since 1941. He has served successively as secretary and vice-president of the group. Dr. Ross has had broad experience in matters relating to the missionary movement in Africa, Negro education in America and Africa and race relations in the United States.

Norfolk Va.

New President Of The Phelps-Stokes Fund

IN THE election of DR. EMORY ROSS as president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the trustees have selected a man who is admirably suited both by training and experience, as well as background, for this increasingly important educational philanthropic post.

14c

Journal and Guide

DR. ROSS, who has been a member of the Phelps-Stokes Fund board of trustees since 1941, and more recently has served as president of the board, succeeds MR. I. N. PHELPS STOKES who resigned because his services for the Federal government have taken him abroad for an indefinite period.

Sat. 2-25-50

A native of Kendallville, Indiana, DR. Ross has enjoyed a broad experience in matters relating to the missionary movement in Africa, Negro education in both America and Africa, as well as race relations in the United States.

Norfolk, Va.

With the environment of a secondary denomination school in Edwards, Mississippi during his early formative years as a background, the newly elected PHELPS-STOKES Fund president gained an understanding of the Negro and his problems occasioned by America's bi-racial pattern of living, which is certain to stand him in good stead in his new post.

Following a career as teacher and secretary-treasurer at Southern Christian Institute, DR. Ross in 1912 went to Liberia as a missionary to serve under the Christian Women's Board of Missions. There followed an eighteen-year tour of administrative and other duties in the Belgian Congo during which he served as secretary general of the Congo Protestant Council.

Upon his return to America DR. Ross became associated with the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, American Committee on the Ethiopian Crisis, and in 1936 became executive secretary of the African Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Also likely to be of invaluable assistance to him is the fact that he has travelled extensively in both Europe and Africa. DR. Ross also serves as chairman of the Committee for African Students in North America, is a life fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal African Society (both of London), a fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, and is the author of numerous articles dealing with missionary subjects.

With the addition of DR. Ross to the Phelps-Stokes team which already includes the distinguished DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS as executive director, the organization is in capable hands indeed and there need be no undue concern for its future.

Dr. Emory Ross Elected Phelps-Stokes Prexy

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Report Is Made By Rockefeller Fund for 1949

Herald Tribune

Grants Cover Big Field; Aid Given Project in Mexico; European Studies Helped

Mon. 5-8-50

Grants made by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1949, covering a wide range of studies from malaria prevention in Sardinia to the influence of ideas on world affairs, were described in the annual review of the Rockefeller Foundation by Chester I. Barnard, president, released yesterday.

The Sardinia program, started in 1946 with the use of Italian counterpart funds of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has resulted in the almost total extinction of malaria on the island at a cost of $12,000,000, Mr. Barnard reported. The Rockefeller Foundation provided technical direction for the project as well as a dollar budget totaling $375,000 up to the end of this year.

A project for improving food production in Mexico, started in 1948, has resulted in improved varieties of corn and wheat and better farm methods, and led to the establishment of similar programs in other Latin-American countries. The Mexican government has contributed 1,000,000 pesos ($115,600) and the Foundation $1,317,155 to the operation of the project. An agreement for a similar grant to Colombia on a co-operative basis was ready for signing at the end of 1949.

A number of surveys in Europe have been aided by the Foundation, including a study of socio-economic conditions in Crete; a study of problems involved in aid to Europe undertaken by the Council on Foreign Relations at the request of the Economic Co-operation Administration with a $50,000 Rockefeller grant; a study of the long-run tendencies of the European economy for the Economic Commission for Europe with a two-year $50,000 Rockefeller grant; a series of studies of the inter-relationship of economic factors undertaken by the University of Oslo with a $30.000 Rockefeller grant; and a study of the achievements of the Marshall Plan, the modern theory of international investment and the national wealth and economic system of France, undertaken by the French Institute of Applied Economics with a $30,000 grant.

A number of grants were also awarded in 1949 for studies of interpersonal and intergroup relations. These include a comparative study of the value systems of the Navaho and neighboring culture groups undertaken by the Harvard Laboratory of Social Relations; a study of voluntary international agreements, by the Yale Institute of International Studies; a research program in international relations of the University of Notre Dame; and a study of the effects of the aging population undertaken by the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations.

Psychosociological studies aided by the Foundation include a program of research in the dynamics of personality at Harvard and a similar study at the University of California Institute for Personality Assessment and Research, which received a three-year $100,000 grant. The Tavistock Clinic in London has received a three-year grant of $121,200 for a synthesis of medical and social sciences.

The Foundation also contributed $50,000 for equipment of a laboratory for high altitude medical studies by the Peruvian Institute of Andean Biology. The New York Laboratories of the International Health Division of the Foundation concentrated in 1949 on a group of eighteen tropical disease viruses discovered in the study of yellow fever.

Research Aid By Rockefeller Fund Reported

Herald Tribune

Tues. 7-25-50

Grants Total $2,143,633 for 1950 Second Quarter; Cattle Project on List

New York, N.Y.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave $2,143,633 in grants for research and study in the second quarter of 1950, it was disclosed yesterday in the foundation's quarterly report. Forty-three major grants were listed, and it was explained that many of the smaller, continuing grants were not itemized.

One of the largest grants was $120,000 to the Brookings Institution, of Washington, for research and education in international relations. The research is made public in the institution's monthly and annual publications and the educational program consists of conferences and seminars at colleges and universities.

A grant of $11,100 was made for a cattle breeding project of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The institute's division of animal husbandry is seeking to develop a superior strain from native cattle that will produce more milk in tropical countries than imported, pure-bred stock that isn't suited to the climate.

Ten young Austrian newspaper men are studying at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri under a $24,000 grant. The program also includes a study of major newspapers across the country. Under a grant of $23,000, twenty foreign artists who have shown unusual ability in architecture, painting, sculpture, drama, literature and music have been brought here to study through the Institute of International Education, New York.

A $90,000 grant has been made in continuation of support of the Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology, Inc., Orange Park, Fla. This is a colony of chimpanzees, set up for psycho-biological studies for better understanding of human biological and social traits.

Southeast Conference for Elementary School Principals

A FIRST- Elementary school principal, Wayman F. Grant, Sr., Mobile, Ala., was the first Negro to attend the Southeast Conference for Elementary School Principals. He is extremely progressive and contributes much to better race relations in Mobile.

Courier
Sat. 5-6-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGRO ATTENDS CONFERENCE

Courier
14c
Sat.
Pittsburgh
Pa.

Wayman R. F. Grant, principal of the New Chickasaw Terrace School, and one of the most active young men in this community, has the distinction of being the first Negro to ever attend the Southeast Conference for Elementary School Principals of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. This conference was held at Nashville, Tenn., and was sponsored by the National Education Association's Department of Elementary School Principals, and lasted Thursday through Saturday of last week.

Mr. Grant worked with Group Six at the Laboratory School of George Peabody College, Establishing Better Relations with Parents, Patrons and Community." Other groups discussed the following: Group One, "Achieving Better Understanding of Children"; Group Two, "Improving, Promoting and Reporting Policies"; Group Three, "Practicing Better Supervisory Technique"; Group Four, "Improving the Principal's Professional Understanding"; Group Six, "Establishing Better Relations with Parents, Patrons and Community"; Group Seven, "Improving Program of In-Service Teacher Education"; Group Eighth, "Developing Better Evaluation Techniques"; Group Nine, "Providing Better Counseling and Guidance Service for Children"; Group Ten, "Democratizing Administration Procedures"; Group Eleven, "Improving and Extending Use of the School Plant"; Group Twelve, "Improving Local and State Principal's Association."

In the general business session Mr. Grant, the only Negro principal present out of a total attendance of 367 was chosen from his group to give the evaluation that the group received from the meeting to the general assembly.

Teachers in Dixie Ignore Custom, Say Mix Schools

Afro-American

Only 10 of 288 in Our Colleges Compromise; Large Majority of Whites Would Open Them

NEW ORLEANS — Of 288 teachers in colored colleges throughout the South, all but 10 called emphatically for the opening of existing graduate and professional schools without segregation, according to the poll conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

14c

In other words, 278 teachers in 25 widspread colleges favor complete integration. They represented 97% of the total responding to the poll.

Of the remaining 10, three voted for new graduate schools for colored students. Three others voted to open the existing schools with segregation.

1-14-50

Four for Regional Plan

The other four endorsed the regional plan, which would send colored students to one or two segregated institutions supported by most of the Southern States.

These votes for separate graduate schools came from teachers at Ala. A. and M., Fla. A. and M., and Alcorn A. and M.

The votes for attending the existing schools with segregation came from Tougaloo College, Miss., 2, and LeMoyne College.

The four votes upholding Governor's regional pact c from Alcorn, Livingstone, State A. and M. and Wiley College.

Whites for New Order

Of the 3,134 tachers in white colleges responding to the poll, 2,134 or 67% voted with the majority of the other group—to open existing schools without any segregation whatsoever.

Only 27% voted for the Governors' regional plan; 3% for segregation in existed 8 schools, and 2% for separate colord schools.

The highest percentage of the white schools voting against segregation in the universities was 97% in West Virginia, 90% n Maryland, 84% in Kentucky, 83% in the District of Columbia.

District Says Somewhat

It is striking to note that Maryland and Kentucky and West Virginia are ahead of the District.

Florida and Arkansas voted 67% and 68%, Tennessee and Texas 67%, Virginia 75% and the lowest percentage was in Mississippi 30% and in Alabama 46%

In the whole of West Virginia's 126 universities, there were only four who voted for the regional plan.

In Maryland, the University of Maryland did not vote at all.

At John Hopkins, 63 professors voted to open the graduate and professional schools to all, and only three voted for segregation.

Goucher College (women's) voted 100% for unsegregated university education.

At Hood College, 17 against segregation. and four for it.

Not a Commie Front--Not Yet

The tragedy of it is it might have been of value had it not been Commie-dominated.

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We think the same thing is likely to happen to the "Southern Conference Educational Fund." It looks to us like an organization set up to carry on solicitations to correct "evils" in the South. Mr. Dombrowski is not a person who enjoys the confidence of Southerners who must solve the problem. His history is largely that of the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee, which was a center of turmoil and almost constant charges of Communist activity, and the defunct "Human Welfare" organization, which was declared to be a Communist front organization.

The new setup has attracted many fine, sincere persons who are not, and have not been and never will be Communists. But the organization is doomed to be suspect and impotent, save as a trouble-maker. Our own opinion is that time will reveal the organization to have Communists influential in its policies. The meeting in Atlanta can have but one purpose—although the announced purpose will be that of democracy and human rights. The real purpose, we believe, is to stir up trouble, to agitate the race question, and to "bait" the South.

We urge those persons of good will and progressive intentions to investigate fully before proceeding further. A meeting on the subject announced needs to be held and discrimination must be removed. It will, in our opinion, be removed more slowly because of the Dombrowski organization.

We are in receipt of a letter from a gentleman who says he is in receipt of a letter inviting him to be one of the sponsors for a Southwide conference on discrimination in higher education to be held in Atlanta on April 8.

Constitution

The letter, he says, was signed by James A. Dombrowski, director.

"What I want to know," he asks, "is it a Communist front organization?"

Our answer to that is, not yet, but many of those in it and Mr. Dombrowski, himself, have been connected, in prominent positions, with organizations so identified.

2-26-50

The "Southern Conference Educational Fund" is, in a sense, a reorganization of the now defunct "Southern Conference for Human Welfare," which started well, with good people in it, and was taken over by the commies soon after. Indeed, its opening meeting was fouled up by them.

James A. Dombrowski was one of the last executives of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which seemed to many to exist merely for the purpose of dividing and confusing Southerners who were trying to be progressive. Communists were active in it and the Congress declared it to be a Communist front organization. We think the designation was correct. All the known Southern Communists were active in it and many of them held official positions. It never, insofar as the record is revealed, contributed to anybody's welfare save those who drew salaries from it.

Negro Education Goes Ahead

Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. reporting on the results of a survey conducted on the progress of Negro admissions into southern professional and graduate schools, states that:

"An estimated two hundred Negroes were enrolled this fall in twenty-one formerly all-white southern colleges and universities. In eleven of the seventeen states where separate schools are maintained by law the racial bars now have been lowered in the graduate and professional schools of the state universities. In three of these states private colleges also have changed to an integrated policy. Listed among some of the state universities are:

10-31-50

14c

University of Oklahoma, 60; Texas, 21; Arkansas, 12; Kentucky, 15; Virginia 3; and Missouri, 9. Of course, it should be pointed out that all of these figures have increased since completion of this survey. For example, there are today an estimated 100 odd students enrolled at the University of Oklahoma. Other increases are reported in other schools, too.

In all, the picture looks encouraging and lends support of the recent survey by the Crisis magazine, which reports great progress for Negroes in its education Number as follows:

"There were nearly 60,000 Negro students enrolled in colleges and universities and professional schools in the United States during the school year of 1949-50. Of the 59,543 students enrolled, 8,018 were graduated with various bahelors' degrees; 458 with various masters'; 8 with the Ph. D. degree; 1 with the Pd. D; 124 with the M. D.; 69 with the D. D. S.; and 30 with the LL. B."

The editors of the Crisis conclude: This pleases us because it shows a steady trend toward that integration of Negroes into American life which is the goal of the NAACP."

Fisk Prexy Elected Whitney Fund Trustee

Afro-American

Sat. 4-1-50

NEW YORK,—Dr. Charles S. Johncon, president of Fisk University, was elected March 20 as a trustee of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, Mr. Whitney announced last Friday.

14c

Foundation was recently established by the well known millionaire to broaden opportunities for Americans who, because of racial or cultural background, have not had a fair chance to develop their talents.

Baltimore

It offers Opportunity Fellowships to such persons and applications are now being considered for such awards. An announcement of persons selected to receive the first ones will be made soon, Mr. Whitney said.

[illegible] Is Whitney [illegible]ion Trustee

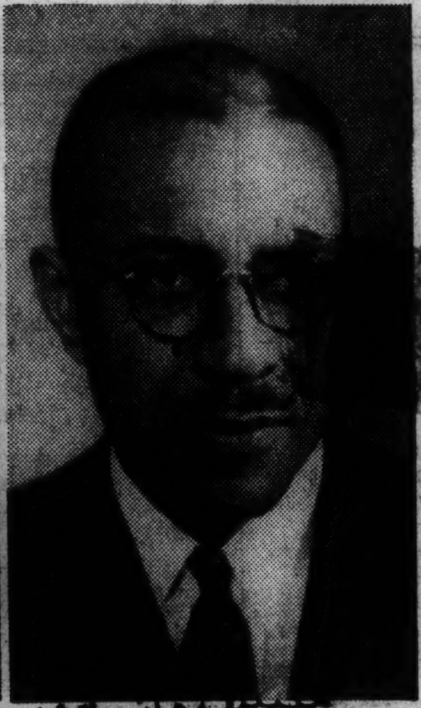
[illegible]K — John Hay Whitney [illegible]ed last week the election of [illegible] Charles S. Johnson and Mrs. [illegible] M. Rosenberg as trustees of [illegible] John Hay Whitney [illegible]ation.

14c

[illegible] nationally known [illegible] president of Fisk University [illegible] Rosenberg, labor [illegible] relations consultant, [illegible] the late [illegible] Roosevelt.

Trustees Named to John Hay Whitney Foundation

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg



Fabian Bachrach

Dr. Charles S. Johnson

New York, N.Y. Herald-Tribune

14c

Election of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg and Charles Spurgeon Johnson as trustees of the John Hay Whitney Foundation was announced yesterday.

Mrs. Rosenberg, labor and public relations consultant, formerly was regional director of the War Man-power Commission and a member of the President's Labor Board. Dr. Johnson is president of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn.

Foundation Names New Consultant

Call 14c

Dr. Charles S. Johnson to Post

NEW YORK— John Hay Whitney has announced the appointment of Dr. Charles S. Johnson as consultant to the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Dr. Johnson, nationally-known educator, is president of Fisk university at Nashville. Dr. Johnson brings to the foundation his great experience in the field of education and public service.

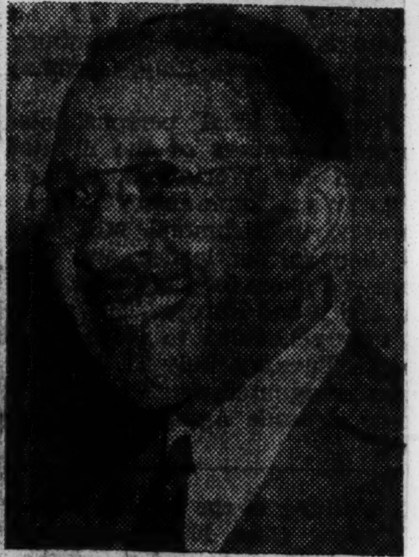
He is a member of the executive committee of the United States National Commission for UNESCO; member of the National Commission on Children and Youth; member of the Fulbright Board of Foreign Scholarships; member of the Social Science Research Council of NEA and also served as a member of the United States Education Mission to Japan, 1946. He has had broad experience in the field of foundation work as co-director of the Race Relations program of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1942-1948.

Dr. Johnson takes the place of the late Edwin R. Embree.

Among the important projects which the John Hay Whitney Foundation has recently undertaken are the following: the Opportunity program, which has made grants to American citizens who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities and to make their fullest contribution to society; and the National Planning Association Studies on the Causes of Industrial Peace, which has received widespread public commendation for its studies of how constructive cooperation between management and labor can contribute towards industrial peace.

To Whitney Foundation

Fisk President Named Consultant



DR. CHARLES JOHNSON

. . named consultant

14c

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, has been named consultant to the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

The foundation has been active in aiding persons who have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent because of such barriers as race, cultural background, or region of residence.

Sat. 1-8-50

He replaces the late Edwin R. Embree.

Pittsburgh

Dr. Johnson, in addition to his duties at Fisk and with the foundation, is a member of the executive committee of the U. S. national commission for UNESCO and of the national commission on children and youth.

FISK HEAD A CONSULTANT

Times

Dr. C. S. Johnson to Aid John Hay Whitney Foundation

The John Hay Whitney Foundation has named Dr. Charles S. Johnson as consultant. Dr. Johnson is president of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn.

Mar. 20-50

A member of the executive committee of the United States National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, he was co-director of the race relations program of the Julius Rosenwald Fund from 1942 to 1948.

Among the projects of the Whitney Foundation is the Opportunity Fellowships Program, which has made grants to American citizens who, because of barriers such as race, cultural background or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to make their fullest contribution to society.

John Whitney Foundation Makes First Fellowship Awards To 42

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat 5-27-50

NEW YORK—The first awards of Opportunity Fellowships to 42 persons were announced this week by the John Hay Whitney Foundation. The Fellowship winners will receive grants for training and study totaling $85,000.

14c

The grants are made to American citizens who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities and to make their fullest contribution to society.

This is the first time that any provisions have been set up to give American Indians, people of Spanish-speaking ancestry, Chinese and Japanese Americans, and natives of the Appalachian Mountain Region, opportunities for special experience or advanced study.

Other groups which are receiving Whitney Fellowships are American Negroes, people from American Trust possessions and displaced persons.

The grants range from $1,000 to $3,000.

Next year's competition will be announced by the Foundation in June of this year.

Twenty of the 42 awards went to the following Negroes:

Van Sizar Allen of Tougaloo, Miss., student at Tougaloo college: to pursue graduate study in biology.

Ralph Waldo Amerson of Chicago, Ill., Industrial Secretary, Chicago Urban League, Chicago, Ill.: to continue graduate study at School of Business, University of Chicago.

Andrew Felton Brimmer of Seattle, Washington, student at the University of Washington: to continue graduate study in Economics at the University of Washington.

Romeo Augustus Cherot of New York, N. Y., student at Columbia University, to continue graduate work in government at Columbia University.

Samuel James Cullers of Chicago, Ill., student at Fisk University: to pursue graduate work in city planning.

Miss Mattiwilda Dobbs of Atlanta, Ga., student in New York City: to continue study in voice in New York City and France.

Richard Isadore Durham of Chicago, Ill., writer: creative writing.

Christopher Fairfield Edley of Lynchburg, Va., student at Harvard University School of Law: to continue legal education.

Allie C. Felder, Jr., of Hampton, Va., instructor, Division of Agriculture, Hampton Institute: to continue graduate study in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Mrs. Marian Wallace Forrester of Englewood, N. J., executive secretary, Englewood Urban League, to study Cooperatives in Europe.

Miss Precious Jewell Freeman of Springfield, Ohio, associate, Y-Teen Department, Grand Rapids, Michigan YWCA: to pursue additional training in social work.

Eugene Gash of Denver, Colo., student in New York City: to continue study of piano in France.

Miss Natalie Leota Hinderas of Cleveland, Ohio, student at Philadelphia Conservatory of Music: to continue study of piano and musical composition in France.

M. Carl Holman of Atlanta, Ga., associate professor of English, Clark College, creative writing.

Joseph Henry Jenkins, Jr., of Petersburg, Va., associate professor of English, Virginia State College: to continue graduate work in American studies.

James Randolph Johnson of Jersey City, N. J., student at New York University College of Medicine: to continue medical education.

Miss Lenora Gwendolyn Lafayette of Baton Rouge, La., student in New York City: to continue study in voice in New York City and abroad.

Charles Bruce Lee of Buffalo, N. Y., Research Assistant, University of Michigan Department of Zoology: to continue graduate work in Zoology at University of Michigan.

William Shedrick Willis, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, student at Columbia University: to continue graduate study in cultural anthropology at Columbia University.

John Wilson of Boston, Mass., Art Instructor, School of the Museum of Fine Arts: painting.

In May 1950, the first awards under the program were made Included among the current Opportunity Fellows are twenty Negroes. Twelve are pursuing graduate studies at Harvard, Michigan, Columbia, Chicago, Massachusetts, Institute of Technology, Minnesota and other American universities. Two are engaged in creative writing, and six will study abroad. Eugene Gash, a pianist of Denver, Colorado is already in Paris and Mrs Marion Wallace Forrester is in Europe where she will study cooperatives in England and the Scandinavian countries. Miss Mattiwilder Dobbs of Atlanta, Georgia, sailed cfor France last week where she will continue her study of voice.

As in last year's competition, candidates for graduate study are required to have finished their college education and show evidence of exceptional promise. Both academic students and creative artists of outstanding ability are eligible. In addition, applications for apprenticeships in business and labor are welcomed

Applications for 1951 awards are now available and must be submitted before Novemeber 30. 1950.

"Fellowship" Awards Offered

Robert C. Weaver, director of Whitney Foundation, announces the second annual competition for Opportunity Fellowships Awards are made to American citizens who, because of artificial barriers such as race, religion, or region of residence, have not had opportunity to achieve their full potential. Perference is given to applicants under thirty-five.

14d 1950 Florida

Whites Join Negroes in Fight for Improved Schools, Teacher Facilities

Attempts by Dixiecrats to keep the South uneducated and poor is being fought by Negroes and whites throughout the South. A suit calling for $100,000 damages due to unequal educational facilities has been filed by a group of Negro parents of Tampa, Florida.

The suit also asks for equal education for their children.

The Worker

White citizens continue to voice criticism of poor schools for their children and have asked authorities to make improvements. In Pell City, Ala. a school house was investigated and condemned by a group of white parents who found it a fire hazard and peril to their children.

Jan. 1-8-50

White people have criticized the lower educational standards given Negro children. One white woman, a former wartime factory worker, said that, "Negro children deserve an education that is as good as we can afford to give." A white Birmingham steel mill worker said, "We're only hurting ourselves if some of our citizens grow up uneducated. We can't have a good city if half of the people in it don't have good schooling."

New York, N.Y.

SUITS for equal education have been filed in Texas, Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, and many other places in the South. In Mississippi Dixiecrats use the old argument of "a cultural lag between Negroes and whites" as reason for not paying Negro teachers and principals equal salaries.

The fight for better education in the South goes on. White supremacists are trying to make it appear that only Negroes are in this fight and that the fight is against all whites. But the truth is that white and Negro citizens alike are demanding better education for their children for the good of the whole Southern community.

Report Survey Underway Among Negro And White Schools

Georgia state school officials said here Wednesday that surveys of school plant needs of white and Negro schools are underway in 16 Georgia counties.

14d

Robert Cousins, director of Negro education, revealed that seven other counties have requested similar surveys.

Cousins opined that the Irwin county suit for equal facilities and a flood of petitions, demanding equal school facilities for Negroes were partly responsible for the demand for surveys. He added:

Ga.

"But, in addition to the suit and the petitions, there seems to be a general awakening all over the state to the plight of our Negro schools. Almost universally we are finding a more [illegible] attitude to Negro education."

1-21-50

Cousins and Pendleton Mitchell director of schoolhouse planning said that they have been flooded with requests from counties all over the state.

Atlanta Ga.

They said that usually the county school boards and superintendents ask for special attention to problems of schools in predominantly Negro areas.

According to Cousins and Mitchell, the surveys usually require many months to complete. Although the state provides advisory aid, most of the work is done by private citizens of the affected counties.

Negroes in Bulloch county are aiding in the survey of that county by listing their own needs.

Although citizens of Greensboro, in Greene county, recently completed a $61,500 Negro high school, a survey is underway in that county.

Surveys are actually underway in Baldwin, Burke, Bartow, Bulloch, Carroll, Coweta, Greene, Laurens, Liberty, McDuffie, Turner, Telfair, Washington, Wilcox, Wayne and Jackson counties.

Appling, Gordon, Jefferson, Oconee, Taylor, Warren and Tattnall counties have requested surveys as soon as possible.

Negroes' Suits Seen Pushing School Bonds

Constitution

Jun. 2-26-50

Robert Cousins, State Director of Negro Education, predicts many Georgia counties will float school bonds this year to forestall suits by Negroes demanding equal educational opportunities.

The educational executive made his prediction as Negroes in Oglethorpe, Morgan, Talbot, Charlton and Taylor counties filed petitions with their County Boards of Educations demanding equality in education.

14d 50

Such petitions are necessary before legal action is taken. Petitions have been filed in a total of 19 counties.

Results are being seen in counties in which these petitions have been filed, Cousins reported. Officials of some of these counties have asked the State Department of Education to make surveys of county needs and help them plan ways to meet them. The request for surveys is so heavy that the State staff already is booked up to next September.

Negro School Suit Dropped By Court

14d

MACON, Dec. 20—(P)—Judge T. Hoyt Davis Wednesday dismissed a suit filed in U. S. District Court by a group of Irwin County Negroes charging school officials discriminated against them in providing school facilities.

Ga. Constitution

In upholding a plea of lawyers for the Irwin County Board of Education and the state of Georgia, Judge Davis said he was dismissing the case without prejudice because the complaint was "prematurely filed."

Thurs 12-21-50

The defense lawyers had claimed in their motion to dismiss that the Negroes had failed to exhaust administrative remedies provided by the state and the judge agreed with them.

Atlanta Ga.

At a hearing Nov. 30 lawyers for the Negroes admitted they had not exhausted the state remedies, but asked the judge to "retain jurisdiction" in the case while they appealed formally to the county and state school boards under provision of Georgia law.

Judge Davis granted two weeks for Attorney Oliver Hill of Richmond, Va., to file a brief citing authority under which he might hold the case pending. The brief was due Thursday, Dec. 14, but Claude Joiner Jr., the judge's secretary, wrote the lawyers Wednesday that the judge went ahead and signed the order because nc brief had been filed and no communication of any kind had been received from lawyers for the Negroes.

Judge Davis cited a U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in a case brought by Negro teachers against the Atlanta Board of Education which held that all administrative remedies must be exhausted within the state before a remedy can be sought in the federal courts.

Sorrowful Fruits Of Injustice and Neglect

Journal and Guide

AT A recent hearing in Macon, the attorney for the Irwin County (Ga.) Board of Education told Judge DAVIS, of the Federal District Court, that it would cost between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 to equalize the public schools in Georgia.

Sat. 12-16-50

He argued that the cost being "prohibitive," equalization was impossible of accomplishment.

The one or two hundred million dollars mentioned by the school board lawyer represents a deficit that has been accumulating over half a century. The amount indicates the immensity of Georgia's neglect of her colored children.

14d 50

Norfolk, Va.

Recently the principal of a rural Georgia public school wrote the Journal and Guide, appealing for assistance in raising funds to purchase seats for his school house. His pupils had either to sit on the floor or lean against the wall to receive instruction.

One would hardly believe that such a situation existed in one of the wealthiest states in the South in the year 1950. But that is the naked truth. It is just one example of how this kind of disregard of law and contempt for elemental decency has gone on during the past 85 years since slavery was abolished as a legal institution. It was never abolished as a moral right of some of the southern people, and they and their governments have never acted as if it were.

Fortunately, that stubborn fact, no longer holds except in Georgia and a few other isolated areas. In Georgia, the enormity of human neglect and injustice is pointed up by such cold facts as those related by the lawyer for a county school board.

NAACP Lawyers Chart New Course In Irwin School Equality Case

nearly worded

Thurs., 12-21-50

New Legal Steps To Be Announced

~~Atlanta~~, Ga 14-d Ga

MACON, Ge. — (SNS) — The Irwin County Suit, filed by Negro parents in an effort to secure equal school facilities for their children was dismissed by Judge T. Hoyt Davis, Wednesday, in United District Court.

The order was signed after lawyers representing the Negro families on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People failed to file a brief citing authority under which he might hold the case pending. The brief was due on December 14.

Judge Davis said he was dismissing the case without prejudice because the complaint was "prematurely filed."

CITES APPEALS COURT DECISION

In dismissing the case, Judge Davis cited a decision of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which held that all administrative remedies must be exhausted within the state before a remedy can be sought in the federal courts.

At a meeting held on November 30, Judge Davis granted Attorney Oliver Hill, legal counsel of the NAACP of Richmond, Va., two weeks to file a brief citing authority under which he might hold the case pending.

Attorneys for the Irwin County Board of Education had claimed in their motion to dismiss that the Negro parents had failed to exhaust administrative remedies provided by the state and the judge agreed with them.

Attorney A. T. Walden, at his office here Wednesday, pointed out to an Atlanta World reporter that it was the judgment of NAACP lawyers it was more advantageous not to insist upon keeping the case on docket, as they had previously requested, since another course would be more desirable. Just prior to the dismissal, NAACP lawyers had so indicated their intentions in a letter to Federal Judge Davis.

East St. Louis Schools Mixed Without Incident

Afro-American

14d Sel

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (NNPA)—Although some parents of white pupils at the Alta Sita School kept their children at home last Monday, enrollment of 106 colored pupils in local schools previously reserved for white children generally went off without incident.

Termination of racial segregation at the start of the new semester was affected smoothly, with no demonstrations and no reports of mass truancy, it was reported by Assistant Superintendent L. G. Osborn.

Jan. 21-50

Coach Glad to See Him

At the Senior High School, 15 pupils enrolled and attended classes. Guss Goss, who is 6 feet, 7 inches tall and starred with the Lincoln High basketball team, was welcomed personally by Coach Lewis Dehner.

Fifteen others transferred to the Alta School, where there were some absences among the 169 white pupils. A number of parents came to school to inform the principal they had kept their children home in protest against the new policy.

Other schools to which colored pupils were transferred were Rock Junior High, Webster and Monroe.

Denied and Otherwise

Two white pupils who have been attended the Webster School were granted transfers to the Franklin School, which heretofore has been reserved for colored pupils. Transfers were approved only in cases where pupils attending schools formerly restricted, live nearer other schools.

There are about 8,000 white and more than 5,000 colored pupils attending the local public schools. The Board of Education voted to abandon its 85-year old policy of segregation rather than lose $677,989 a year in State aid. A new law denies State funds to school districts violating hte anitschool districts violating the anti-segregation law.

Board Won't Mix Schools

Afro-American

Feb. 2 4-50

175 Pupils' Transfer Requests Refused

Baltimore, Md.

ALTON, Ill. (NNPA) — Requests by about 175 colored pupils, who sought to enroll at Alton public schools now attended only by white pupils, were denied last Tuesday by the Board of Education.

14 d Sel

Board members said such a wholesale transfer could not be made without "a complete revamping of facilities and instructors."

The attempt by the colored pupils to transfer to the white schools was begun Monday, Jan. 23, following a mass meeting in which that course of action was outlined by representatives of the NAACP.

Mass Protest Assailed

About 25 pupils gathered at the two junior high schools and eight grade schools which have all-white enrollments.

In denying the requests, the Board of Education pointed out that colored pupils now attend Alton High School, and have a segregated junior high school. Another junior high school is under construction.

"These requests in mass form necessarily prevent an early, just and orderly determination, yet the necessity of furnishing education continues," the board said.

May Lose State Funds

"Your school system, confronted with this situation, has adopted the only policy it feels is fair and just to all applicants for transfer at this time. An orderly and just determination of them is impossible."

Billy Jones, NAACP attorney, said the refusal to end segregation would constitute legal grounds for preventing Alton from receiving State aid funds. A State law denies these funds to districts which practice segregation.

Alton Shuts Doors On Negro Child

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois NAACP Ready To File Suit

The Alton Board of Education pleaded that its only "fair" course was to deny admission to 175 colored children seeking admission to heretofore all-white schools, on last Tuesday. The Board, according to N.A.AC.P. Billy Jones, thereby lays Alton schools open to a denial of state educational funds. According to Illinois law, these funds must be withheld from segregated school districts.

14d Sel

Jan. 27-50

Negro students applied for admission to eight grade schools and two junior high schools on Monday after a mass meeting sponsored by the NAACP.

East St. Louis faces the same situation since Negro children are scheduled to apply for admission to heretofore white schools on January 30.

The NAACP has been fighting segregation in Illinois schools through the courts for some time. The break came recently when an amendment to a State Education funds bill was passed, to deny to segregated school districts such monies. This action caused the E. St. Louis Boad to capitulate and is expected to exert some influence upon the Alton board.

Delay In Building Negro School Rapped

Mayor Explains He Has No Say On Education

Courier-Journal

Jan 24-50

14d

Ky

Farnsley

Ky

Delegations from two Negro schools yesterday asked Mayor Charles Farnsley at his beef session for improvements.

Claude A. Orton, 2816 W. Chestnut, spokesman for a delegation of 10 students, said 500 more students than Central High School fas room for are coming in next year to an already overcrowded building with a leaky roof. Orton wanted to know why construction of the new Negro high school has been delayed. He asked Farnsley to visit the present school "to see how bad things are."

Complain of Talbott School

The second delegation, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Yeager, Mrs. Loretta Westfield, and Mrs. Claude Ducharme, all of College Court, complained of conditions at Talbott School, Eighth and Kentucky. Children must walk through mud and pools of water to get into the school, to get to the outside toilets, and to get a drink, they said.

Farnsley explained the Board of Education "is an independent agency whose members are elected by the people. I'm not trying to pass the buck, but if I try to put pressure on them I'll be accused of being a wicked politician."

Mrs. Yeager asked why the Board of Education didn't send a representative to the beef session.

"I don't know," Farnsley said. "They're welcome, but they just won't come."

He promised her the Works Department will fix the sidewalk in front of the school and that he would get her an appointment with School Superintendent Omer Carmichael. He also ordered a Health Department investigation to see if a health hazard exists at Talbott School.

Housing Partly To Blame

He declined the invitation to visit Central High School because "it would be improper for me to stick my neck into the School Board's affairs, but I'll see what I can do about that leaking roof."

Marshall Dumeyer, representing the Municipal Housing Commission, said one reason for delay in building the high school has been the "tremendous pressure from the families who will be evicted by the construction. The original deadline for beginning construction was last June 30 but so great is the housing need among Negro families that this was extended to next June 30."

Mrs. Floyd Richard, 969 Barret, said she had been trying to get into a Municipal Housing project for a long time with her husband and three children. Her husband makes $36 a week and their present quarters cost $45 a month.

Taken to Emergency Center

Dumeyer said the housing projects, by federal law, must give first preference to families who have received eviction notices and that "more than 100 families a month receive such notices in Louisville. I'm sorry, but we just can't take care of everybody." He added that more than 4,000 applications were received last year.

Mrs. Richard was taken to the Emergency Housing Center, 621 W. Jefferson, which sometimes can find an answer to problems like hers.

Breaking into tears, Mrs. May Haag, 1619 S. 13th, told the Mayor she and her husband are getting a divorce. Of their six children, three have been seriously ill and she was unable to hold her job as a result. Farnsley had George A. Hendon, Jr., his executive assistant, take her to the Social Service Center for the immediate help she needs.

Says Police 'Hound' Son

H. S. "Sparky" Elliott, his sons, Ray and James, and several witnesses appeared. Elliott, 2623 Bank, said Patrolman J. Roy Meyers has been "hounding" Ray because som eyears ago his son threw a firecracker into his scout car.

Ray Elliott told the Mayor he has lost two jobs in 11 months because the policeman "won't leave me alone. He's always picking me up in restaurants and charging me with loitering or vagrancy."

Ray said he had been "in trouble with the police," but did not think he should be "hounded forever."

Jeff McIntyre, assistant to the safety director, said it was not police policy, "to hound anyone," but that he would investigate and report to the Mayor.

Alvin Groeschel, 116 Claremont, said he thought the blinking lights over the center lanes on River Road and on Barret should be turned off during non-rush hours because "strangers think we're having a celebration."

"Is that bad?" Farnsley asked. He explained the lights were kept on as a safety factor.

Mrs. Hazel Simkins, 534 W. Jefferson, who lives across from City Hall, asked for parking facilities for persons who live downtown. Paying for overtime parking tickets is "keeping me broke," she said.

"That's as bad as Miss Nancy (Mrs. Farnsley)," the Mayor said. Traffic Engineer W. F. Watkins said no big City provided such parking space, which is usually provided by private concerns. However, it may some day be provided, he added.

Other Complaints Are Heard

Other complainants who were promised action on their beefs were:

John Reiss, Jr., 1716 St. Louis, dirty sidewalks; Mrs. Elnore McFarland, 620 S. 13th, water leaking from a next-door roof gutter; Ray Breit, 150 N. Bayly, bumby places on Sixth, on Preston, and on Payne; and Mrs. Flora K. Tierney, 1701 Trevilian Way, who wanted a permit for a charitable group to conduct a fund drive.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, 3118 Greenwood, commended the Mayor for "fast action" on several complaints made at a previous beef session.

"I'm a Christian and if you told me you were not a Christian I wouldn't believe it," she said.

"I'm an Episcopalian—does that count?" the Mayor asked, smiling.

14d 1950 New York

50 SCHOOLS A YEAR DEMANDED FOR CITY

14d N.Y.

United Parents Ask Additional State Aid or a Bond Issue to Finance Building

N.Y. Times

The United Parents Associations called yesterday for additional aid or a state bond issue to enable the city to build fifty elementary schools each year for the next six years and junior and senior high schools for the four years thereafter.

In a letter to Governor Dewey, signed by David I. Ashe, president, the organization declared that under the constitutional debt limit the city could construct only half the number of schools needed. The cost to the state, Mr. Ashe observed, would come to $30,000,000 a year.

Jun. 3 50

The city's schools are overcrowded, the letter continued, and face an influx of 210,000 elementary children by 1956. Unless state money is forthcoming, Mr. Ashe asserted, the schools will be forced to go on short time session, with "resultant losses in education to the children."

Pointing to the need for educating children in self-government practices, Mr. Ashe said it is "essential to the welfare of the entire nation that our children receive an adequate education.

"Without such training, the future of American democracy will be endangered," he added. "No sacrifice is too great, no risk more justified, no expenditure more warrantable than that to insure an adequate education for the children into whose hands we will soon entrust the responsibilities of self-government."

14d 1950 North Carolina

Wilson Pupils

Afro-American

Asks Equality

File Suit Seeking Comparable Facilities

2-11-50

WILSON, N.C.—Seeking public school facilities equal to those given white children in Wilson city schools, more than 200 pupils, their parents and friends joined together to enter suit in Federal Court here last week.

The suit asks the court to issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining school officials from denying, failing or refusing to provide for the colored children of Wilson on account of their race and color such courses of study, modern facilities, and opportunities for physical and cultural development as are provided for white school children in Wilson.

14d

N.C.

Named as defendants in the suit are the city school board, City Superintendent Sid G. Chappell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Clyde A. Erwin and members of the State Board of Education.

Suit Last Resort

The plaintiffs state that they tried repeatedly to get equal facilities without success and that they are applying to the courts only because they have "exhausted their administrative remedies." They maintain that they are being "willfully and unlawfully discriminated against" and are asking redress.

The students, led by a group of civic-minded residents, said they sought remedial action by "peaceful means" for a long time because they did not want to be called "radicals."

After their efforts failed to correct "the glaring disparities" which they found in a survey of local facilities, they took court action as the last resort.

Attorneys in the case are M. Hugh Thompson, Durham; Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood Robinson, all of Richmond.

Overcrowded Conditions

The complaint contends that classrooms are overcrowded; buildings and grounds inadequate; libraries unequal, and their furniture and equipment "old and dilapidated."

The plaintiffs asked the court to order a hearing, advancing the case on the docket in order that it may be expedited.

The petition also contends that the policy, custom usage and practice of the defendants in maintaining modern facilities for white children while at the same time requiring colored children to use poorly equipped facilities is a denial of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

14d 1950 Texas

Two Named On San Antonio Advisory Board

14d [illegible]

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. -(ANP)- Two Negroes are members of the nine-member city-wide school advisory study committee recently appointed to study and survey probable school needs, it was learned here last week. The two Negroes are Mrs. William Suber, Parent-Teacher association counsel; and W. R. Bryant, insurance executive.

Aside from surveying and studying probable school needs, the group will also keep a constant check on the population growth and demands, determine building requirements to meet school housing needs for the next five years and the amount of bond issues needed to provided school buildings.

Bryant and Mrs. Suber are to report on Negro school need.

World

[illegible] 23 50

[illegible]

Inside Norfolk Schools

Smythe Girls Need Protection Against Vagrants; Steam Heat

Journal and Guide [illegible] 1-28-50

14d Va

By MARTHA HURSEY

NORFOLK — From the front, J. H. Smythe School, 335 Brambleton avenue, looks like an aged building that has been boarded up and discontinued for use.

Norfolk, Va.

Located in the heart of the slum area, it's fencing is sufficient to protect its 106 all-girl students from all types of vagrants and molesters who frequent the alleys and back yards into which the school yard opens.

The small inscription in front of the structure "built 1857 public school district No. 2 is the sole hint that the foreboding stone building is a school. And the words "built 1857" testify that the school served its best purposes many years ago.

Neither does the school yard add beauty to the neighborhood. Two shapeless bushes around the front of the building are the only signs of shrubbery or landscaping.

FRESHLY PAINTED INTERIOR

Inside, one is pleasantly relieved by the restfulness of the freshly painted walls. It was learned that the interior decorating was only the beginning, and that painting of the outside of the biulding is scheduled for completion soon.

Also going along with the interior improvements was the scraping of the floors, which along with the painting was finished about a month ago.

At the beginning of the school year, both the floors and the walls were the same dismal color, it was revealed.

EACH ROOM HAS STOVE

The outstanding problem voiced by all teachers was the need for steam heat. In the front of each is a small old-fashioned iron stove. Buckets of coal and shovels are in back of a wide circular piece of steel which shields the children from the stove. For some of the students these stoves lie between them and the door, and in case of emergency might provoke many unpleasant circumstances.

There is no back entrance to the school. There is no fire escape. In case of fire there is only a single frame stairway from which pupils of the three second floor rooms could escape.

There are two front entrances, both of which have double doors. However in order to open both double doors at onetime it is necessary to manipulate the outdated bolt and chain that keeps one of the doors in place. Manipulating these chains is both difficult and time consuming.

During an emergency, this situation might also prove fatal to youngsters too panic stricken to operate the chains effectively.

NO STORAGE SPACE

Another pronounced deficiency is lack of storage space rooms. The pupils' wraps are hung in an orderly fashion along the walls on specially provided fixtures. Each coat is hung on individual coat hangers, but often the coats of three or more girls are hung over top of one another.

Since there is no electric refrigerator, a flat top ice-box preserves the milk and fruit juices that are served daily at the school. This old-fashioned box requires the daily visit of an ice man and subjects the pupils and teachers to other inconveniences that could be corrected by an electric refrigerator.

Smythe is under the milk program whereby this beverage is provided free. Pupils bring their own sandwiches. Lunch hour is from 12 to 1 p. m. One-half hour is used for eating, and the other for outside games.

TINY LIBRARY

A tiny room, hardly bigger than two large closets houses the 800 books that make up the library and also doubles as the first aid room.

The movable desks for the intermediate grades are signs of progress. But the fact that in some rooms, students from three grade levels, all use the same size desks presents difficulties.

Desks that just fit tiny Mary Jane in 4L are not so admirably suited for chubby Sally in 5L. Yet since both are in the same room, they must use same size desks. Grades through 5L are taught in four classrooms at the school.

HALLS ARE COLD

Since there are no stoves in the halls, the corridors on both floors are cold and drafty. Ventilation is difficult within the rooms because a number of the windows do not open from the top, and air can only be admitted from the bottom.

Smythe School does not appear to be overcrowded. The rooms are large, pleasantly decorated and have plenty of window space.

There is no gymnasium, and the only playground equipment consists of balls.

During assembly program the four classes are gathered together in the two downstairs rooms. Large windows separating the rooms are raised, making it possible for activities to be viewed by audiences in both rooms at the same time.

This of course, has its limitations.

Appeal Filed in Virginia Case on School Inequality

Capital Times

[illegible] 1-14-50 Washington, D.C.

An appeal against the Alexandria District Court decision clearing the Arlington School Board of racial discrimination was filed on Saturday.

14d Va.

The appeal was filed by Leon Ranson ; Washington attorney representing 17-year-old Constance Carter, woh attended the Hoffman-Boston School when the original suit was filed. The appeal is expected to be heard around June by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The girl, through her mother, accused the board of discrimination against Negroes by failing to equalize facilities at the Hoffman-Boston School with those for whites at Washington-Lee High School.

In dismissing the complaint last month, Judge Albert V. Bryan said the evidence showed there was neither intent, purpose, nor policy in Arlington County to neglect or discriminate against Negro pupils.

14d(1) 1950

Alabama

Progress In Negro School System

News

14d(1)

Ala

Birmingham Ala

No school system is any better than the individual teachers who work in it. For that reason administrators always desire that teachers be as well educated as possible, that they be experienced and that they continue to show an interest in keeping professionally up-to-date. Thus rankings are usually based on the amount of training and experience teachers have, plus, of course, an accounting of the success they achieve in the class-room day after day.

Pay schedules often take into consideration these elements. Beginning teachers quite naturally get smaller salaries than do those with years of experience. Teachers with college degrees get more salary to begin with than do those without degrees, and those with master's degrees get higher pay than those with bachelor's degrees. Thus men and women are encouraged to stay in the profession, knowing that as years of experience pile up behind them they receive more salary and that as they keep on taking courses in college—usually in Summer terms—they become more valuable to the system.

Negro teachers in the Birmingham public schools are very proud indeed of the progress made over the last decade in these lines. C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools, has issued a mimeographed pamphlet containing information of interest and concern to all of us, white and colored alike. For we know that solution of race problems lies largely in educational channels and in mutual respect and understanding.

June 3

In 1940 in Birmingham there were 419 Negro teachers. In 1950 there are 551 Negro teachers. In 1940 only five of them held M.A. degrees; in 1950 the number had grown to 30. In 1940, 82 teachers had standard bachelor degrees; in 1950, 341 teachers were college graduates. In 1940, 279 teachers in the Negro schools of Birmingham did not have college degrees; by 1950 that number had dropped to 162, although there were 132 more teachers in the system than in 1940.

Another point of interesting contrast is found in the number of qualified voters among Negro teachers of the city. In 1940 there were 48 qualified to vote, or 11.4 per cent. In 1950 there were 235 qualified to vote, or 42.6 per cent.

* * *

These facts are encouraging. They mean that Negro children are getting better training in citizenship than they ever did before. If there is anything the South needs more than better citizens, Negro and white, this newspaper cannot imagine what it is.

Birmingham

Negro School Patrol Members Will Visit Tallahassee Friday

Advertiser

Thurs. 3-30-50

Montgomery Ala

FORTY-FOUR members of the Negro school safety patrol in Montgomery will leave here early Friday on a one-day trip to Tallahassee, Fla., in recognition of their service this year.

Sgt. G. H. Owens, head of the School Safety Patrol, said the boys will return to Montgomery late Friday night. He and Lindel L. Allen, Jr., his assistant, will chaperone the group.

Schools to be represented are Billingsley, Booker T. Washington, Daisy Lawrence, Loveless, Trinity Lutheran, and George Washington Carver.

The trip is being sponsored jointly by the School Safety Patrol and the Negro Elks Club here.

Sgt. Owens praised the Negro patrol for the work they have done this year. "Not a single accident occurred in the school zones all year," he said.

A similar trip is being planned for the members of the white school safety patrol, Sgt. Owens said.

Opelika To Purchase Land For Negro School

Advertiser

14d(1) Ala

4-19-50

Montgomery Ala

OPELIKA, ALA, April 18—The purchase of additional acreage for a new Negro elementary school has been approved here by the City Commission.

Funds totaling $2,165 for the purchase has been approved to complete acquisition of all property recommended for the site by the State Board of Education and Building Commission. The purchase of six additional tracts recently has brought the total property expenditures to more than $5,000.

Commission President G. H. Wright said today requests for bids for the building will be put out within the next few days.

Ala. School Bus Hauling Higher

Courier 14d(1)

Sat. 6-10-50

Pittsburgh

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — One-eighth of the bus-hauled school children in Alabama are Negroes, while the latter constitute one-third of the school population.

A study of records from the State Department revealed this information this week.

Some 33,044 Negro school children rode the bus in 1947-48 out of the total of 253,736. School-busing for Negroes in Alabama begin 1926. Progress has been rapid and steady since that time.

Alabama Bars Race Mixing in Public Schools

Post

14d(1)

Fri. 6-23-50

Ala

Washington DC

Montgomery, Ala., June 22 (AP) The Alabama Legislature declared yesterday "we will not submit to the intermingling of white and Negro children in our public schools."

Without a dissenting vote, both Houses passed two resolutions denouncing recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions against segregation as a threat to Southern civilization.

"The way of life of the Southern people, civilization itself as we know it in the South, peace and good will between white and Negro races" depend on segregation, one resolution said.

Condemning the "continuous efforts" by the courts, the President and Congress to force intermingling of the races, the resolution demanded "recognition of our right to our laws and our customs, and to local self-government."

The other resolution called on Federal courts and agencies to "exercise caution" to avoid stirring up conflict between the races. It also urged Alabama members of Congress to "protect us against the continual encroachment of a powerful Federal Government in breaking down" States rights.

The Supreme Court recently outlawed segregation at the University of Oklahoma and on railroad dining cars.

Negroes Seek Funds To Pay For Site Of New School

Montgomery Ala

Advertiser

Thurs. 7-27-50

14d(1)

Rally Day for Rosenwald High School will be held the third Sunday in August, according to Principal A. G. Adams.

Each parent and friend of the school is being asked to contribute five dollars to the school fund on Rally Day. The money raised will be used to pay off a note that was made to buy land for the new school site.

The new site, a three-acre tract, was purchased last week from Miss Lucy Downing at a cost of $1200. It is east of the present building.

The school choir under direction of Professor Denson will be in charge of the Rally Day program.

Alumni of the school have assumed the responsibility of contacting friends and patrons for their five dollar contributions. The alumni group includes Naomi McKelvy, a junior at A & M College, Clydis Bibbs, who has spent two years at A & M, Catherine Cowan, Annie Nancy Boyd, Hattie P. Young, Elizabeth White, Haywood Fuller, recent graduate of A & M College, C. E. Haley, sophomore at Tuskegee Institute, Charley Priest, and Rev. J. W. Strayhand, pastor of Smith Chapel C. M. E. Church.

Work on the new six-classroom building was to have begun Monday, but was delayed by materials. Most of the labor in contsructing the new school is being done without charge by Negro builders, and Negro residents have raised more than $3000 which they have turned over to the County Board of Education for the new school building.

Enrollment Rises In Public Schools

Advertiser

Thurs. 10-12-50

Montgomery

Ala

14d(1) Ala

At the end of the first month, the Montgomery Public School enrollment shows a 585 gain over the same period last year, according to Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent.

In the white schools enrollments have increased by 428 while there are 157 more Negro pupils than there were last year, Dr. Dannelly stated.

Figures released by Dr. Dannelly's office reveal:

The large enrollment gain is in the white city schools where a gain of 302 pupils over last year has been recorded. Rural schools lost seven white pupils and 312 Negro pupils.

Negro elementary schools of the city are teaching 42 more pupils than last year.

City high schools recorded increases of 126 white pupils and 115 Negro students.

Total enrollment in the Montgomery County Schools now stands at 21.522.

Talladega Club Raises $500 For Negro School

Advertiser

14d(1)

Fri. 11-3-50

Ala

TALLADEGA, ALA., Nov. 2—(AP)—A check for $500 raised by the Kiwanis Club, of Talladega, will be turned over to officials of a Negro high school to buy athletic equipment.

Kiwanians sponsored a circus to get money to be used in Westside High School athletic program. Purpose of the circus was announced in advance, and white and Negro citizens sold tickets.

Club members Ralph Gaines and Tom Abernethy will give the money to Principal B. N. Mabra of the Negro school.

Gaines is secretary of the Talladega club. Abernethy, editor of The Talladgea Home, had advocated editorially some steps to provide the school with necessary athletic equipment.

14d(1) 1950 Alabama - (Discrimination)

Alabama Solons Express Defiance to Any Order To Mix Races in Schools

Enquirer

Thurs. 6. 22-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21—(AP)— Alabama legislators today voiced defiance of U. S. Supreme court's segregation rulings and flatly declared "we will not submit to the inter-mingling" of races in public schools.

Without a dissenting vote, both houses passed two resolutions attacking the recent anti-segregation decisions.

14d(1)

Meanwhile, a proposed substitute for the old Boswell amendment to set up voter qualifications in Alabama gained a strategic position on the senate calendar over an administration sponsored reapportionment bill.

The voter qualification bill was reported out of the senate constitution committee first today and will get priority when the legislature meets again tomorrow.

Ala. Discrimination

Reapportionment supporters are expected to try and tie the two together, however, with an amendment to provide that the voter qualification proposal would go into effect when the senate has been enlarged to 67 members.

Black Belt Opposition

Administration leaders claim they can do that under the state constitution. But black belt senators are expected to put up stiff opposition.

Over in the house, the situation is just the opposite with the 67-senator bill to be considered before the Boswell substitute.

The resolutions attacking the U. S. Supreme court's segregation decisions were introduced by Sen. George Quarles of Dallas county where the population is predominately Negro.

"The way of life of the Southern people, civilization itself as we know it in the South, peace and good will between white and Negro races" depend on segregation, one resolution stated.

It condemned the "continuous efforts" by the courts, President Truman and Congress "to force intermingling of the races" and demanded "recognition of our right to our laws and our customs, and to local self-government."

Columbus

"We will not submit to the intermingling of white and Negro children in our public schools," the other resolution declared.

Ga.

Asks Aid of Congress

It demanded that Alabama congressmen "protect us against the continual encroachment of a powerful federal government in breaking down" states rights.

Quarles introduced a third resolution, demanding that federal highway and welfare grants to the state be discontinued, but it was sent to committee and no action was taken on it.

The U. S. Supreme court recently ordered the University of Texas to admit a Negro to its white law school outlawed segregation at the University of Oklahoma and on railroad dining cars.

Meanwhile, a companion to a senate bill to reapportion the senate by providing for 36 seats, four from each congressional district, was introduced in the house by Rep. James G. Adams of Jefferson.

The senate is now composed of 35 members, representing senatorial districts of one to three counties each.

While the Boswell substitute and the 67-senator bill were jockeying for position on the senate calendar, Gov. James E. Folsom's political foes continued to peck away at the administration.

Sen. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox introduced a bill to set up strict regulations of paroles and Quarles offered one to abolish the state bridge commission entirely.

There has been repeated criticism of the operation of the state pardon-parole board, dominated by Folsom appointees. The bill to abolish the bridge commission followed on the heels of a move by the group to construct four toll bridges in the state.

Road Building Curb

Another bill introduced by Quarles would prohibit the administration from letting highway contracts unless work will be 75 per cent completed by the time Folsom leaves office and payment of the entire project has been arranged.

Sen. A. L. Patterson of Russell rekindled the fire under Alabama's electoral votes when he introduced a bill to require the names of the electors along with the candidates they are pledged to support on the same ballot.

Electors' names only appear on the ballots now and in 1948 the 11 chosen refused to support President Truman after the State Supreme court said they could vote for whomever they chose.

The legislature also set up a six-man committee today to investigate conditions at Bryce hospital in Tuscaloosa.

Offered by the Tuscaloosa delegation, the resolution told the committee to report back within five days.

Companion bills were introduced in both houses to appropriate $2,000,000 to the institution as building funds. The money possibly would be matched by $4,000,000 in federal funds, one sponsor said.

Named to the committee were Reps. Pelham Merrill of Cleburne, Roberts Brown of Lee, James G. Adams of Jefferson and Senators Graham Wright of Talladega, R. G. Kendall of Conecuh and Albert Boutwell of Jefferson.

14d(1) 1950 Arizona - (Discrimination)

COURT BARS SEGREGATION

School Rule on Mexican Pupils Enjoined in Arizona Town

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 23 (AP)—A Federal District Court judge here has ordered an end to segregation of Spanish-American students in the Tolleson, Ariz., public schools.

Ari. 11-24-50

The memorandum, handed down by Judge Dave W. Ling, called the practice discriminatory and by direct implication a violation of civil rights.

It was not known whether the ruling would abolish segregation of Spanish-American students in other school districts of the state. Not all districts have segregation. Voters of Arizona turned down an anti-segregation law proposed in the general election.

Members of the Tolleson school board defended their action on the grounds that children of Mexican descent often were unable to speak English fluently and retarded an entire class.

14d(1)   1950   Arkansas

'Equal Schools'

Ark. Lawyer Files Suit; Threatened

14d (1) Ark

(Special to The Courier)

PINE BLUFF, Ark—As the result of a school "equalization" suit filed last week for parents of children attending district schools, scores of threatening telephone calls are pouring into the office of Atty. W. Harold Flowers, lawyer for the plaintiffs. The attorney remains undaunted.

Mr. Flowers, of the firm of Flowers, Davis and Flowers, is president of the Pine Bluff branch of the NAACP, and some time ago was chief council for two brothers accused of a white murder, for which they escaped the death penalty after Negro jurors were admitted to the panel.

FACILITIES SHORT

The suit was entered in the United States District Court at Little Rock to require equalization of facilities in Humphrey School District 33. County Superintendent Fred Moore expressed surprise at the action because, he said, "Facilities at Humphrey are about on a par for the two races."

While neither the Rosenwald school for Negroes, nor the white school have a sewer system, both have city water pumped in from the outside, according to Moore. Shortcomings for both are admitted, and there are no eleventh or twelfth grades for colored pupils.

Attorney Flowers had a similar suit in District Court last year and won concessions for Negro pupils in the DeWitt Special School District 1.

Colored Lunch Centers Deficient-

By S. S. Taylor, Associate Editor

State Press: Little Rock Ark.

Report of the Food and Drug Division of the State Health Department shows one white school and six colored schools—Wampoo, Wrightsville, Nelson, Mount Zion, Jacksonville, and Harris—do not meet minimum standards, and that Roland (Negro) school has discontinued its school lunch program. Sanitary defects of the Negro schools consisted of insufficiently protected water supplies, faulty dishwashing facilities, improper liquid sewage disposal, no kitchen hand washing facilities (at one school), and lack of running water and water under pressure, the report states.

14d (1) Ark

Fri. 4-24-50

The large number of colored schools deficient in this regard is impressive. Since on the whole, the colored schools are more poorly built, less adequately manned, and insufficient in number, it will readily be seen that an equal number of white and colored deficiencies in the school lunch program would be significant. When the fact is considered that there are three white persons to every colored one in Arkansas, it will be recognized that there should be one deficient colored lunch center for every three white. The present deficiency of one white and six colored is in reality an 18 to one deficiency in Negro schools. Stated in this manner, the fact may be seen to be alarming. Add to this fact, the further fact that lunch centers for colored are not in proportion to those for white, and the disparity becomes more alarming.

14d(1) 1950 Arkansas

Sue To Get Equal Schools

14d(1)
Ark

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Atty. W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, filed suit in U. S. District Court last week to require the Board of Trustees of Humphrey School District No. 33, to provide equipment, facilities and curriculum for Negro schools of the district which are equal to those provided for white pupils.

Defender

According to the complaint, Negro school facilities for the district are "inferior, inadequate, and unsanitary."

Sat 2-18-50

The complaint charged further that failure of the school board to provide proper facilities is a denial of equal rights and equal protection of all citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Chicago ( )
Def.

Defendants in the suit are H. H. Harvill, president; [illegible]. A. Wilson, secretary, and J. B. Terrell, Floyd Bowen, and E. C. Herrington, members of the board.

The suit was filed by E. J. Richardson and 19 other plaintiffs.

Federal Judge Harry L. Lemley recently ruled favorably on a similar suit filed against the DeWitt Special School District in January, 1949.

Agree On Equalization Of Ark. School Facilities

Daily World

14 d(1) Ark

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP) — A five point agreement for equalizing school facilities brought a withdrawal of a federal court suit against Humphrey School district trustees here Saturday. The suit had been filed by 19 Negro plaintiffs of school district No. 33 by Harold Flowers, local attorney, last Feb. 3, asking that the trustees be required to provide Negroes facilities equal to those for whites.

3-8-50

Among the terms were:

1. Equal length school terms for Negroes and whites.

Atlanta, Ga.

2. Maintenance of a high school at Humphrey for the approximate 150 Negro high school students in the district.
3. Equal teacher qualifications for Negro and white teachers.
4. Improvement and drainage of the playground of the Negro school.
5. A building program provided for in a contract let before the suit was filed. Construction is to consist of two additional rooms in the present high school and installation of water and indoor toilet facilities.

14d(1) 1950 D.C.

Part-Time Schooling for Negroes Ends

New school construction has ended part-time education for the city's Negro school children, Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning reported yesterday.

He said that 1677 white elementary school children are on the half day schedules.

Four years ago 7150 Negro children and 254 white children were on the split-shift program, the school head told the Board of Education.

Dr. Corning submitted his report at a meeting of the board at which the controversial proposal to transfer the white Central High School to use by Negro students was postponed.

Negro Members Challenge

Two Negro board members who had charged that Negro students were not receiving "equal educational opportunity" immediately questioned Corning's report.

Dr. Phillip Johnson said he frequently saw Negro children on the street when they should be in school. He said he understood they were on part-time.

Mrs. Velma G. Williams called on Corning to submit a report on class load. She said it was reported to her that Negro teachers had more children in their classes than white teachers.

Dr. Corning said 400 Negro students are waiting for admission into kindergartens but there is no waiting list in white schools.

He reported that part-time instruction in the white schools will end with completion of the new Simon Elementary School serving the Congress Heights area. Previous reports were that the school would be ready in September but the school head yesterday listed February 1951 as completion date.

Part-Time Schooling Listed

Schools still on part-time and the number of students are:

Kenilworth, 38; Congress Heights, 581; Patterson, 778, and Stanton, 280.

The board received a recommendation of the superintendent amending the Teachers Salary Act.

Proposed changes would give vocational teachers credit for trade experience in salary placement, recognize the degree of bachelor of library science as the equivalent of a masters degree when based on five years of experience, raise the salaries of the principals of the Americanization and Capital Page Schools, change the title of the position of the heads of departments to departmental supervisors, set up salary classifications for educational consultants and supervisors, and establish positions of assistant elementary principals.

"Separate But Equal" Rule Stays

Journal and Guide

Equal Privileges Given Students U. S. Court Holds

2-25-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The "separate but equal" doctrine under which the District of Columbia operates its schools was approved Tuesday by the United States Court of Appeals.

In the majority opinion, written by Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, and concurred in by Judge Bennett Champ Clark, with Judge Henry W. Edgerton dissenting, it was held that the races may be separted as long as the privileges given under the laws are equal.

14d(1)

In disposing of a case involving two suits brought on behalf of colored students, the opinion said.

Norfolk, Va

"So far as the facts and circumstances shown in this record are concerned, it appears that the treatment accorded these Negro plaintiffs, of which they complain, would have been accorded them had they been white."

MAJORITY RULE

The majority went on to say that "the Supreme Court has consistently held that if there 'be equality of the privileges which the laws give the separated groups' the races may be separated. That is to say that the constitutional invalidity does not arise from the mere fact of separation, but may arise from an inequality of treatments.

DISSENTING OPINION

Dissenting, Judge Edgerton said:

"It is sometimes suggested that due process of law cannot require what law cannot enforce. No such suggestion is relevant here. When United States courts order integration of District of Columbia schools, they will be integrated."

"It has been too long forgotten that the District of Columbia is not a provincial community, but the cosmopolitan capital of a nation that professes democracy."

The court ordered the suits dismissed.

FINAL WORD

However, the final word on the validity of the "separate but equal" doctrine is expected to be handed down in the near future by the United States Supreme court in the disposition of three cases pending before it.

There are the Henderson dining car case, the Sweatt versus University of Texas case, and the McLaurin versus The University of Okalahoma case.

Segregation In Schools Here Upheld 2-1 by Court

Majority Finds Equal Opportunity For Both Races; Edgerton Dissents

The District's segregated school system was upheld yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals in a 2-to-1 decision.

14d(1)

The majority of the court found no evidence of discrimination against Negroes in the assigning of school buildings and said that the city offers equal educational opportunity for the two races.

The opinion, written by Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, supported the right of Congress under the Constitution to legislate a separate school system for Negroes. Judge Bennett Champ Clark concurred in the majority view.

2-15-50

The dissent by Judge Henry W. Edgerton said segregation in schools was unconstitutional and noted inequalities offered Negroes in buildings, courses and tasks assigned teachers.

"It is plain," Judge Edgerton said that Negro students "are denied better schooling and given worse because of their color. This the Constitution forbids."

Urges Nonsegregation

Elsewhere in his minority opinion, Judge Edgerton declared "objective equality, which is clearly required, cannot here be attained without abolishing segregation."

The 27-page court decision came in the appeal of two suits brought in behalf of Negro students at Browne Junior High School. The lower court had dismissed both suits.

Attorneys Leon A. Ransom and Belford V. Lawson, jr., who represented the students and their parents, said they will seek Supreme Court review.

Already before the Supreme Court are two cases challenging the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities in education. These cases involve the Universities of Oklahoma and Texas.

Four other suits claiming that Negro students in the District are not receiving equal education and calling for the end of segregation in public education are now pending in District Court. Two of the suits involve high school students, a third junior high, and the fourth kindergarten.

School Board Defendant

The two cases on which the Appeals Court ruled yesterday listed Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning, other school officials and members of the Board of Education as defendants.

The first case arose when Marguerite Daisy Carr, a Negro student attending the overcrowded Browne School on part-time, was denied permission to enroll in the white Eliot Junior High School which offered fulltime schooling.

The second case followed after the school board, in an effort to relieve overcrowding at Browne, assigned some of the students to attend classes in elementary school buildings. The Browne Parent-Teacher Association asked the court to order the school board to assign the students to a junior high building. The parents said the students could not receive a standard junior high program in an elementary building.

"So far as the facts and circumstances shown by this record are concerned," Judge Prettyman said in the majority opinion, "it appears that the treatment accorded these Negro plaintiffs, of which they complain, would have been accorded them had they been white.

Post 2-15-50

"If the separation of the races in and of itself is not constitutionally invalid, such treatment, indiscriminate as to race, is not the unequal extension of privileges which violates constitutional prohibitions."

Cites Legislation

Judge Prettymen said that Congress by legislation has "specifially provided for separation of the races in the schools of the District.

The Supreme Court, he said, has "consistently held that if there be an 'equality of the privileges which the laws give to the separated groups,' the races may be separated."

Speaking further on the constitutional issue, he said neither the framers of the Constitution nor the authors of the amendments had intended to settle the problems of "different races" by outlawing segregation.

2-15-50

"This is not to decry efforts to reach that state of common existence which is the obvious highest good in our concept of civilization. It is merely to say that the social and economic interrationship of two races living together is a legislative problem, as yet not solved and is not a problem solved fully, finally and unequivocally by a fiat enacted many years ago."

Judge Prettyman said there was nothing new in the record of District schools of students attending classes on part-time or of junior high students' using elementary buildings.

He said there had been many such examples "in both white and colored schools over the past 20 years."

Ban on Negro Pupils In HS Play Upheld

By the Associated Press.

14d(1)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A special school board committee has held that the Capital's school segregation law bans simultaneous appearances of Negro and white groups in public schools during school hours.

The three-man committee reached its 2-1 finding after looking into the refusal of the Anacostia High School principal to allow 12 white and two Negro actors to present a scene from "Faith of Our Fathers," a drama prepared for the Capital's sesquicentennial observance.

Woolsey W. Hall, a Negro member of the board, dissented.

2500 Jump in Negro School Enrollment Points Need for 33 More Teachers, Senate Unit Told

14 d (1)

By Thomas Winship
Post Reporter

D.C.

The Senate Subcommittee on District Appropriations yesterday heard a strong plea for 33 more teachers in Negro schools here to meet an unexpected 2500 enrollment jump and indicated just as strong support.

Post

The appeal came at the close of a day-long public hearing on the Commissioners' proposed 119-million-dollar spending program for the fiscal year starting July 1. Testimony presented these other highlights:

3-10-50

1. Tax Assessor Edward A. Dent startled legislators by asking a $10,000 "reduction" from last year's appropriations. He explained new IBM machines in his sales-tax division are doing the work of four authorized clerks. "You deserve a medal," Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) retorted.

2. Subcommittee Chairman Lister Hill (D., Ala.) suggested establishment of a central storage warehouse here "so the District can cash in on more of those surplus potatoes and other glut market produce the Government is offering."

3. District Budget Officer Walter L. Fowler warned that Congress must give "serious attention this year" to the problem of expanding the city's water supply system. The Potomac River assures an endless source, he said, but the District must borrow "many millions" for needed expansion.

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools, justified his request for more teachers with this testimony:

The Commissioners approved 63 new Negro teaching positions when they prepared the 1951 budget last fall. At that time, he said, the increase appeared adequate.

"But since then our enrollment figures show a 2500 jump in all our schools from kindergarten classes through senior high school," he said. There are now enough rooms spotted in the various Negro schools to handle a large portion of these students, he explained, if extra teachers can be employed.

Fowler interrupted Wilkinson's presentation to assure the Senators that the Commissioners were "very much aware" of the Negro teacher shortage. In fact, he said "we have just employed 53 emergency teachers, effective February 1, to help meet the situation."

Wilkinson told the Senate committee he submitted the same supplemental request to the House Appropriations Subcommittee for 95 more teachers rather than the 33 originally asked.

Senator Hill (D., Ala.), directed Wilkinson to place his request in the Senate record. Senator Lester C. Hunt (D., Wyo.), an ex-officio committee member, said he believed the school official had presented a "strong case."

Tertify "in the Dark"

For the most part, other District officials were testifying "in the dark," giving a warmed-over rundown of their departmental spending requests. There was good reason, however, for the routine testimony.

Unlike past procedure, the witnesses were testifying before the Senate committee, without detailed knowledge of how deeply the House had cut or altered their budget.

So far the House Appropriations Subcommittee has only tentatively marked up the municipal budget with the very unofficial word that about six million dollars has been trimmed out. The reported cuts include denial of two million dollars to start the proposed Anacostia Bridge (now the center of a location squabble), a 10 percent cut in contract authorizations, and other down-the-line department reductions.

Repeating the same testimony he gave to the House committee [illegible] months ago, Fowler said yes[illegible]: "If we are left alone and [illegible] is no new legislation placing additional burdens on the city, [illegible]ll be all right."

New Suit to Replace Segregation Case Appeal

Plans to appeal two cases testing the District's segregated school system to the Supreme Court have been abandoned, Attorney Belford V. Lawson Jr., said yesterday.

Instead, he said, a group of Negro residents have authorized him to instigate a new suit charging "unequal facilities."

Lawson did not reveal the names of his clients or the situation to be named in the test case but said he will appear before the Board of Education with the complaint before going to court.

Post

Congress Pushes Equalization Of School Facilities In D. C.

Daily World Thurs. 6-29-50

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- Congress is pushing toward equalization of school facilities for colored children in the District of Columbia with those afforded white children rather than toward abolition of the dual school system.

It is conceivable, however, that the building program which is being carried forward may make integration all the easier once the courts knock the Jim Crow school system operated here into a cocked hat. The buildings constructed to equalize the facilities will be modern, the latest word in school plants and there will be no resistance on the part of white parents to the transfer of their children because of delapidated conditions of buildings.

14 d (1)

Apparently, Congress is racing against time to bring separate school facilities in the District of Columbia within the hollow framework of the "separate but equal" doctrine which the United States Supreme Court left standing after its decisions in the Oklahoma and Texas school cases.

D.C.

Just how soon an attack upon the dual system here will reach the Supreme Court is problematical. But sooner or late the question will be presented to that court in such a way that there will be no dodging of the issue. When that happens, the position of the persons attacking the segregated system will be reinforced by United States public policy.

APPROPRIATIONS REPORT

Meanwhile, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported to the Senate last Monday the 1951 District of Columbia appropriations bill carrying a total of $3,737,000 for the construction of public school buildings in Washington.

Of that sum, more than twice the amount for buildings for white children is allocated to buildings for coloed children. Divisions 10 to 13, the colored divisions, get a total of $2,600,000 for building, while Divisions 1 to 9, the white divisions, get $1,137,000 for construction.

That represents a change in policy. It has been the policy to prorate the funds provided for school construction on the basis of the colored and white children enrolled in the schools. Moreover, for bookkeeping purposes, old and delapidated school buildings have been charged against the share of the funds allocated to the colored divisions.

Abolition Of Dual System Not In Program

In the past ten years, the white school population has been fluctuating while the colored scool population has been increasing. Thus, in the school year 1938-39 the white school enrollment was 58,244, compared with 35,726 in the colored schools. But in the school year 1949-50, the white school enrollment was 48,696, while the colored school enrollment was 45,741.

These figures also show a higher percentage of coloced children attending school. In the school year 1949-50, the total number of white children of school age in the District of Columbia was 66,684, compared with 47,628.

The Senate Appropriations Committee made only minor changes in the bill as it was approved by the House. It approved a request for a $100,000 increase in the appropriation for school construction and $588,000 in contract limitations.

An amendment providing $70,000 for rewiring of the Cardozo Senior High School was written into the bill. Cardozo was former Central High School, which has been transferred to the colored schools.

The bill as reported to the Senate carries for the colored divisions:

For beginning construction of an addition to the Francis Junior High School, including a gymnasium, new cafeteria, improvements and alterations of the present building, $200,000, and increased the contract limitation from $323,000 to $361,000.

NEW JR. HIGH BUILDING

For beginning construction of a new extensible junior high-school building, including recreation facilities and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Pomercy Road, Douglas Place, and Stanton Road, southeast, $180,000, and increased the contract limitation from $1,589,500 to $1,776,000.

For continuing construction of the Spingarn Senior High School, $1,250,000.

For beginning construction of a new junior high-school building to replace the present Terrell Junior High School building, including recreation facilities and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of First and Pierce Streets northwest, $900,000, and increasing the contract limitation from $1,589,500 to $1,776,500.

The Senate Appropriations Committee disapproved an item of $75,000 contained in the House-approved bill for completions of plans and specifications for the new Armstrong Senior High School. The committee said evidence submitted to it revealed an unexpended balance of over $53,000 of the original appropriation of $75,150 made in the 1948 act for beginning preparation of plans and specifications for Armstrong, together with the fact that only 7.6 per cent of the original plans have been completed.

The belief was expressed that the unobligated balance of the original appropriation is adequate for the fiscal year 1951.

The Francis Junior High School additions are marked by school officials as urgently needed.

The new junior high school in southeast Washington is intended to take care of a large junior high school population in that area. There is no colored junior high school in Anacostia, although there are more than 300 pupils residing in the area who are required to attend junior high school classes on the other side of the Potomac River.

Spingarn Senior High School is not expected to be completed for about two years.

The building in which the present Terrell Junior High School is located was constructed in 1890 as a colored senior high school. It was the old M Street High School. The building was abandoned as a senior high school in 1916 when the Dunbar Senior High School was built, and since 1918 it has been used for junior high school purposes.

The capacity of the Terrell Junior High School is 673. The enrollment a year ago was 872, including pupils enrolled in the old Blake Elementary School building located nearby.

This replacement is marked by school officials as "very urgent."

The new Armstrong High School, to be located in Brentwood Park, is intended as a technical high school for colored students.

14d(1) 1950 D.C.

Strike Closes Slowe School in Protest Over Order to Start Part-Time Class Monday

14d(1)

Post. 10-21-50

By Arthur Ellis-The Washington Post

DISMISSED EARLY—Only two pupils attended classes at the Slowe School yesterday as parents staged a protest against overcrowding and part-time instruction. Ralph Jones, 5, of 3106 10th st. ne., one of the pupils, was in a puzzled but happy mood as he was dismissed shortly after 10 a. m. He is in the first grade

By Elsie Carper

Post Reporter

A one-day protest strike by parents yesterday closed down the Slowe Elementary School.

Only 2 pupils of the 244 enrolled in the school at 14th and Jackson sts. ne., appeared for the morning session and they were withdrawn shortly after 10 a. m. Teachers sat around in empty classrooms for the remainder of the day.

In a letter to the Board of Education the parents said they were protesting the part-time instruction ordered for first-grade students at the school. They asked the board to reconsider its action of Wednesday in placing 40 children on the half-day program. The new schedule is to go into effect Monday.

The letter, sent by the executive committee of the Parent-Teacher Association, described the board's action as "unjust and unfair."

It declared the nearly white Noyes Elementary School has sufficient space to house the overflow of students from the Negro Slowe.

The parents also protested the present practice at Slowe of assigning students from four to five grade levels in a single room. One such room houses grades 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B and 5A.

The P-TA letter said in the Northeast there are 24 white schools with a capacity of 16,857 serving only 10,982 students. The Negro school population of 12,867 occupies 19 schools with a capacity of 11,177.

"There are three times as many vacant pupil stations in the white schools as needed to accommodate the surplus in the colored schools," the letter said.

"The association does not believe it proper expenditure of public funds to permit such a large amount of space to lie idle while so many children continue to suffer grave educational handicaps."

In voting part-time at Slowe, the school board said it was to reduce classes in the five-room school from 52 and 53 students to 40.

School officials said the children will return to full-time schooling February 1 when six rooms are completed on the second floor of the building. Funds for this construction have been available since July but work has not yet begun.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning reported it "not feasible" to transfer one of the white schools in the neighborhood to use by the Negro children. Such a transfer would disrupt programs at Brookland, Bunker Hill and Burroughs Schools, he said.

Only 2 Pupils Show Up At Slowe School After Parents Call Strike

10-20-50

PTA Leads Movement In Protest Against Part-Time Classes

Washington

By Coit Hendley, Jr.

Parents of pupils at Slowe Elementary School today refused to send their children to classes as a protest against the establishment of part-time instruction there.

The Negro grade school, located at Fourteenth and Jackson streets N.E., has a capacity of 180 and an enrollment of 244.

When school opened this morning at 9 a.m., only two pupils were there to begin their classes. One was a sixth-grade student and the other a kindergarten pupil.

It was on Wednesday the Board of Education voted to establish one part-time class there for first-graders so that the oversized classes could be reduced. The 40 children affected were scheduled to begin half-day classes on Monday.

Rooms to Be Ready Soon.

The Slowe Parent-Teacher Association has been demanding that the school board give immediate relief to the admittedly overcrowded school. It asked the board to allow the Negro pupils to go to the nearby Noyes Elementary School for white children.

14 d (1)

Noyes, with an enrollment of 338, is 22 children under capacity. The school board rejected this suggestion and also voted not to transfer a white school in the area to Negro pupils, pointing out the overcrowding at Slowe would be relieved in the near future.

Six additional rooms on the second floor of Slowe are expected to be completed by February 1, the school board pointed out.

Solution Called "Unjust."

The Slowe PTA, at a special meeting following the Board of Education action, voted to keep all children out of class today as a protest against what it considered an "unjust and unfair" solution to the problem.

The PTA not only objects to the establishment of part-time classes but also has deminded that the multiple-section classes be discontinued. At Slowe, several grades are taught in the same room at the same time as there is not room for single classes of each grade.

The Slowe PTA stated that in the Northeast area, there are 24 schools serving 10,982 white children with approximately 5,875 vacant seats. The Negro school population of 12,867 occupies 19 schools with a capacity of only 11,177, the PTA said.

The Board of Education has been studying the critical school situation in Northeast Washington.

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning, on October 4, presented to the board a study of enrollments in the Northeast section. It showed that 15 of the 19 Negro schools were jammed beyond capacity.

The PTA said it adopted the walkout protest to call attention on the Slowe situation and will request Dr. Corning and the Board of Education to reconsider the action taken Wednesday.

Dual Schools

Your October 18 articles on Randy Hawkins and the proposed discussion by the District Board of Education of crowded Negro classes, the Sesquicentennial incident, and the Central High School cornerstone demonstrated, more vividly than any editorial, the evil impact of racial segregation in the District's public educational system.

The board won't provide first-grade education at Ludlow School for 6-year-old Randy (who is white) allegedly "because there aren't enough children in the area to justify a first grade at Ludlow." The nearest white school is many blocks away, across the heavy traffic of Massachusetts and Maryland aves. Because Randy is white, the board would not admit him either to Logan School which provides first-grade education two blocks from his home, or to Taylor elementary school across the street from his home. So racial discrimination has deprived Randy of first-grade education.

The board, meanwhile, "plans study of crowded Negro classes" where part-time schooling deprives many colored children of equal education, while "white buildings [are] used at below capacity."

The refusal to permit the Sesquicentennial cast to appear at Anacostia High School is compounded by the board's special committee recommending a policy resolution . . . interpreting the . . . law to mean that mixed groups of whites and Negroes cannot appear in schools during school hours." If a law may be "interpreted" by a "policy resolution," should the interpretation be on which damages democracy and creates further international censure for us at a time when we need internal cohesion and the support of other nations to withstand the onslaught of totalitarian aggression?

Equally poor judgment was reflected in the removal of the Central High School cornerstone and its proposed gift to the eminent, but nevertheless private, alumni organization.

14d(1)

Clearly, the time has come to put an end to this enthronement of bias in the educational system of our Nation's Capital.

PHINEAS INDRITZ.

Silver Spring.

Slowe School First Graders Return Today

Post

First grade students at Slowe Elementary School will return to classes today, ending the protest strike of their parents against part-time schooling.

Jan 30

The decision to send the children back to school resulted from a three-hour conference between representatives of the Slowe Parent-Teacher Association and school officials.

Washington D.C.

The school, at 14th and Jackson sts. ne., closed down completely Friday when 244 students stayed home. Yesterday all but the 40 first graders, assigned to part-time schedules, were back.

During the conference School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning met the principal objection of the parents.

14 d (1)

He said the part-time students will be placed on a 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m. shift instead of from 2 to 4.30 p. m. Kindergarten students who only go to school half a day anyway will attend from 1 to 3 p. m.

14 C

The parents had complained that the children leaving school at 4.30 p. m. would have to cross streets at a time when traffic hazards were greatest and without the help of patrol boys and police.

Dr. Corning also assured the parents the second floor of the school will be completed by February 1st, ending all part-time classes. Workmen planned to start the alterations yesterday but were deterred by the rain, he said.

Dr. Frank M. Snowden, jr., spokesman for the P-TA, said that while the parents had agreed to send the children back to school, they still were petitioning the school board to reverse its decision ordering part-time classes.

He pointed out that there is sufficient room in the nearby white Noyes School to take care of the overflow of Negro children from Slowe. He urged Dr. Corning to recommend this solution to the board.

D.C. Board Upholds Jimcrow In Schools

14 d (1)

Afr. 10-28-50

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — With Negro and white members voting along racial lines, the District board of education last week voted 5 to 3 to uphold segregation in Washington schools in spirit and to the letter.

Board members approved a recommendation by a subcommittee to uphold the action of Mrs. Opal Corkery, principal of Anacostia high school, in refusing to let 12 white and two Negro actors present scenes from "Faith of Our Fathers."

The five white members voted in favor of her action, and the three Negro members voted against the action. The report was favored 2 to 1 by the subcommittee in which two white members outvoted one Negro.

Negro members of the board are Woolsey W. Hall, who dissented from the subcommittee action, Dr. Phillip Johnson, and Mrs. Velma Williams. The white members are Adelbert W. Lee, chairman of the subcommittee, Dr. James A. Gannon, member of the group; Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, Mrs. Edward C. Magdeburger, and Albert E. Steinem.

C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the board, did not vote.

This board action means that no Negroes and whites are to be in a local school during the regular school hours.

Hall, in his minority report, denounced the action and recommended that the board seek legal advice on this question. He noted numerous instances of interracial use of school property with no trouble resulting.

He denounced the idea that white students at Anacostia high had threatened violence if the Negro actors appeared on their stage.

Dr. Johnson commented, "This is a bitter question to my people."

Mrs. Williams termed this action intimidation of school officials by students. She said:

"What kind of impression will the people of the world get from this? No longer can we say what goes on here affects only our little schools. It is of international concern. Our enemies will be making much of this.

14 d (1)

"Colored Americans have been subjected to indignity by this affair, and 80 per cent of the people of the world who are colored have been insulted."

Proponents of the action forcing absolute segregation upon D. C. schools argueud that this prevented possible racial friction at Anacostia. To answer this, Mrs. Williams said:

"Someone should have given the students a talk and told them that the play was about the founding of the nation and that Negroes would appear."

"What effect this board decision will have on the future here canoot be determined at this time. Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools and one who upheld Mrs. Corkerey's action at Anacostia, declared that he did not know what it means.

Excerpts from "Faith of Our Fathers" were presented as part of the school's observation of the nation's sesquicentennial anniversary.

14 d (1)

The play is sponsored by the National Capital Sesquicentennial commission. In connection with the play, students and teachers are to participate in an essay contest giving their opinion of the play.

Ironically, the board of education approved the essay contest while literally banning the play from the city's schools.

Two Schools May Shift to Negro Use

Post. 12-2-50

Washington D.C.

Corning Will Urge Ludlow and Maury In Transfer to Relieve Congestion

School officials are studying a proposal to transfer two white elementary schools in northeast Washington to use by Negro students.

14 d (1)

The schools are the Ludlow, 6th and G sts. ne., and Maury, 12th and B sts. ne.

School Superintendents Hobart M. Corning will recommend their reassignment at a meeting of the Board of Education Wednesday at 3:30 p. m., to relieve overcrowding in neighborhood Negro schools.

Ludlow and Maury are in areas in which the population is shifting from white to Negro. Enrollment at Ludlow has dropped to 126 students and at Maury to 199. Each building has a capacity of 288.

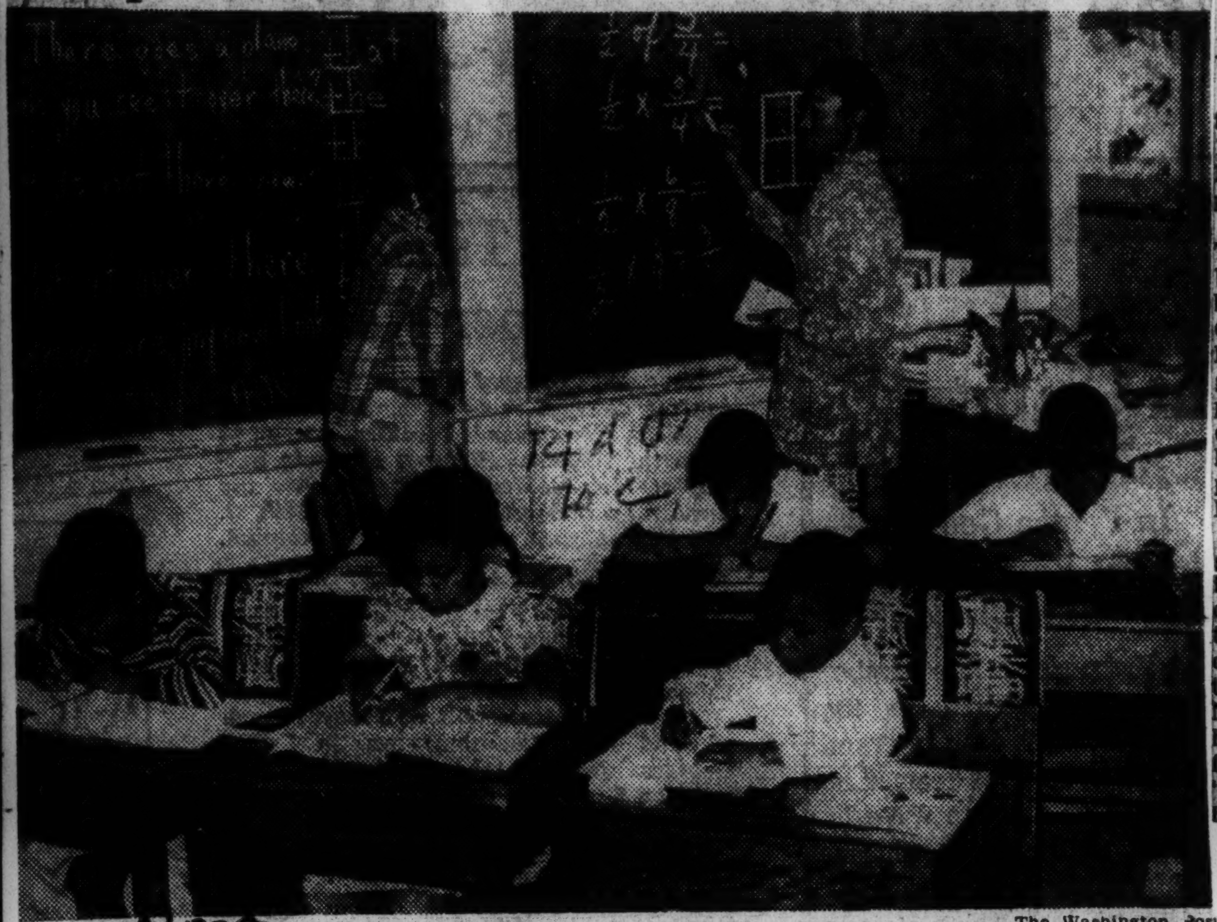
Dr. Carl Hansen, associate superintendent of schools, said that if the transfer is approved students at Maury will be sent to Edmonds and Kingsman Schools. Ludlow students will go to Peabody, Blair or Madison.

The Maury transfer would be effective Febraury 1, Dr. Corning said. The move would place the six part-time classes of Negro students at Lovejoy School on full time. Lovejoy, with a capacity of 720 students, has an enrollment of 964.

Additional funds to pay Negro teachers would be needed for Ludlow. Use of the school would cut class sizes at Logan, where as many as 40 to 43 children are crowded into classrooms.

14d(1) 1950 D.C.

6 Pupils in School—Each in a Different Grade



The Washington Post

Post

'ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE'—Mrs. Flora L. Hill teaches all six grades at the Reno Elementary School, and each of her six students is in a different grade. Here Mrs. Hill instructs sixth-grader Joseph Davis, 12, of 3826 Dennison pl. nw., at the blackboard. Other pupils (at desks, from left) are William Harrison, 8, of 4040 Ellicott st. nw., in the third grade; Marie Forman, 7, of 4131 41st st. nw., second grade; Ronald Harrison, 6, William's brother, first grade. In the back row are Eugene Allen, 10, of 3824 Dennison pl. nw., fifth grade, and Raymond Willis, 10, of 3830 Dennison pl. nw., a fourth-grade student.

June 13-50

Washington

Crowding Cited

Negro Schools Here to Get More Teachers

The Board of Education's personnel committee took emergency steps yesterday to provide additional teachers for the city's overcrowded Negro classrooms.

A recommendation of School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning was approved transferring three vacant teacher salaries from the white schools to the Negro. The committee also agreed that four new salaries be created out of savings and said that four Negro high school teachers should be reduced to junior high status to relieve the teacher shortage in that division.

Dr. Corning described the steps as necessary to meet "an emergency teacher situation." They will be put into effect if approved by the full board at today's meeting at 3:30 p. m. at the Franklin School.

The shortage of Negro teachers has resulted from a sharp increase in Negro school enrollments this year.

Dr. Corning reported that 15 salaries already have been transferred from the white to the Negro schools. An additional 25 teachers are needed to meet current emergency needs, he said.

The plan for providing 11 still will leave the District short 14 teachers. He said he was "not yet able to present a plan by which all needs can be met."

The school head said the 11 additional teachers will permit eight junior high school counselors now assigned to full-time teaching duty to return to counseling. The remaining salaries will supply three of five needed physical education teachers.

Post

Washington D.C.

School Board Urged to Start Anti-Segregation Proceedings

Post

A group of Negro teachers yesterday petitioned the District Board of Education to initiate legislation to end the segregated public school system here.

The American Federation of Teachers, local 27, in a letter to board members declared that the board should ask the Corporation Counsel to prepare such specific legislation for submission to Congress. The board follows this procedure in initiating legislation on other school matters, said the letter signed by Paul Cooke, president, and Don Goodloe, legislative representative.

The union said the separate school system has resulted in "inferior education" for Negro children "from the kindergarten through college." It further declared that segregation has fostered a feeling of inferiority in Negroes and superiority in whites, has set the pattern of segregation for the city and has resulted in "uneconomical expenditure of the taxpayers' money."

Washington D.C.

14 d(1)

Board Upholds Capital School On Segregation

Herald Tribune

Negro Member Dissents on Banning of Mixed Cast in Sesquicentennial Play

Thurs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A special school board committee has held that the Capital's school segregation law bans simultaneous appearances of Negro and white groups in public schools during school hours.

10-19-50

New York N.Y.

The three-man committee of board members reached its finding after looking into the refusal of the Anacostia High School principal on Sept. 12 to allow twelve white and two Negro actors to present a scene from "Faith of Our Fathers," a drama prepared for the Capital's sesquicentennial observance.

The committee decided, 2 to 1, that the principal acted legally under the school segregation law. Its report goes to the full board today for consideration.

Dr. James A. Gannon and Adelbert W. Lee formed the majority. Woolsey W. Hall, a Negro member of the board, dissented.

Dr. Gannon said he had no objection to Negroes and Whites appearing together in the same cast but that so far as the school system is concerned "we must follow what Congress said." Congress writes the laws for the national Capital.

School Superintendent Herbert M. Corning said Mrs. Opal Corkery, principal of the Anacostia School, cancelled the scheduled performance after she had been told by some of her students that there would be trouble from the audience. The Anacostia area has been the scene of clashes between Negroes and whites over use of a swimming pool.

The Sesquicentennial Commission originally had arranged for white actors to appear at the Anacostia school. But some members of the sesquicentennial show refused to present an all-white cast there.

14 d(1)

Board Bars Interracial Groups in School Hours

Post

Thurs.

Anacostia Action Approved 5 to 3; Now Can Corning Visit Negro Units?

10-19-50

Washington D.C.

By Elsie Carper

Post Reporter

The District Board of Education yesterday interpreted the segregated school law to mean that white and Negro mixed groups cannot appear in schools during school hours.

14 d (1)

By a 5-to-3 vote board members ruled that school officials acted properly when they refused a mixed group of Sesquicentennial actors permission to present scenes from "Faith of Our Fathers" on the stage of the white Anacostia High School.

Five white members of the board voted to support school officials. The three Negro members disesnted. Board President C. Melvin Sharpe did not cast a vote.

Shrape "Interprets" Ruling

After the meeting, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, school superintendent, said he did not know how far-reaching the decison would be. The action raised the question whether Dr. Corning will be able to visit Negro schools.

"I don't know what it means," Dr. Corning said. "The board will have to interpret it."

Sharpe said he interpreted it to mean 'n'o intermingling" of Negroes and whites.

The board adopted two recommendations presented by a special committee appointed to look into the "Anacostia incident" and to draw up a policy fo rthe guidance of school officials in "future instances."

The majority report was presented by Adelbert W. Lee, chairman of the committee. Dr. James A. Gannon concurred. Woolsey W. Hall, only Negro member of the committee, submitted a minority report.

Hall Urges Legal Advice

Other board members who joined Lee and Gannon in voting for the majority report were Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, Mrs. Edward C. Magdeburger and Albert E. Steinem. Dr. Phillip Johnson, Mrs. Velma Williams and Hall voted against the report.

Post

The first recommendation indorsed the action of school officers. The second, the so-called "policy motion," said the board shall "obey the law in its specific instructions and in its spirit."

Thurs. 10-19-50

In the minority report, Hall urged the board to consult "competent legal guidance" rather than interpret the law itself.

Hall said there had been "many instances of general citizen use of public school property without resultant confusion."

During World War II a draft board for two years occupied offices in Central High School "with interracial clerical personnel, where draftees of all races and creeds were coming and going from 8 in the morning to 8 at night without untoward incident."

Hall said. 14 a (1)

Administration Stand Cited

"Of course, it is true," Hall said, "there was a salutary upsurge of democracy here following Pearl Harbor. The world was afire.

"Today conditions almost are as critical, and the fear is that the world will be on fire again. But it is fortunate that the executive branch of our Government and the Federal judiciary are insisting upon first-class citizenship for all."

In support of the recommendation, Dr. Gannon declared that Mrs. Opal Corkery, principal of Anacostia, "did a fine thing for the city" when she refused the actors permission to appear.

Dr. Gannon referred to a report of Dr. Corning that the play was banned because of student objection to the presence of Negroes in the school.

"That spark might have set off a racial war," Dr. Gannon said.

Dr. Johnson said "there will be disorder only if we invite it." He said he had witnessed race riots in Washington.

"I see others if we proceed in the way we are trying to proceed now. This is a very bitter question to my people."

Mrs. Velma G. Williams said that school officials had let school children "intimidate" them. Someone should have "given the students a talk and told them that the play was about the founding of the Nation and that Negroes would appear," she said.

D. C. Board Divided On Racial Issues

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Members of the Washington District board of education are beginning to line up racially on any question concerning the racial issue or segregation. Wed. 11-8-50

Most recent flareup between the white members and the three Negro members came last week when the colored members sought a new study of the recent jimcrow order for the schools in the nation's capitol.

14 a (1)

White members outvoted the colored members and ruled that their action in the recent Anacostia case stands. After this incident in which a mixed group of actors was barred from the stage of Anacostia high, the board declared that it was going to carry out segregation to the letter and in the spirit. Whites voted for and Negroes voted against the board decision.

Dr. Phillip T. Johnson, a Negro member, moved to have the board take action on a request by three organizations asking for reconsideration. These groups were the Third Baptist Church, the D. C. Branch NAACP, and the Washington Fellowship.

Woolsey Hall and Mrs. James W. Williams, the other two Negro members suported him. Mrs. Williams theorized:

"Dr. Corning is superintendent of schools. He is a white man. He is paid to administer the white and the colored schools. But, has he the right to put foot in a colored school under the rules?

C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the board, commented on this idea:

"That's a most unfortunate thought. I would defy anyone to stop me from entering any of the schools."

After the meeting Hall told reporters that Negro board members probably will not take the issue any further, but added that there might be court action on this issue later.

Negroes' School Suit Is Dismissed

Times Picayune

(International News Service)

Miami, Aug. 15—A $100,000 damage suit brought against the Palm Beach county school board was dismissed because the Negroes who filed charges of discrimination against the board admitted that school facilities are being equalized.

Wed. 8-16-50

Miami Federal Judge George Whitehurst decided Monday that the Negroes, who complained that their children were not being given facilities comparable to those afforded whites, could furnish no real issues for the trial.

New Orleans, La.

The plaintiffs' attorney, O. S. Miller, admitted the board has improved some Negro facilities and is working to improve others.

A&I Dean Contends Half Billion Cost Of "Equalization"

14 d (1) General

Local Educator's Article In February Issue of NEA Publication Shows South's Income Too Small To Give Its Children Equal Facilities For School Training

Washington, D. C.—The need for federal aid to education is stressed by Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of the American Teachers Association, in a statement appearing the February issue of the Journal of the National Education Association.

In his signed **NEA Journal** statement. Dr. Gore, who is dean of the Tennessee A. and I. State College, at Nashville, and executive secretary of the Tennessee Negro Education Association makes the following observations with regard to federal school aid: "A significant majority of Negro boys and girls resides in states where a dual system of public education is legally required.

Globe

Jan 23-50

Nashville Tenn

"These states are, almost without exception, below the national average with respect to such items as income payment per capita of population, income payment per child of school age, current expenditure per pupil for public education through state and local sources, salary of instruction staff, and value of public-school property per pupil.

"Even when the financial effort of some of these states exceeds the national average on the basis of relative financial effort to support public schools, the ratio of children to adults is so high that the resulting services are of nesessity spread thin. Without federal aid most southern states are not able to maintain acceptable school systems for the boys and girls of either racial group.

"Although the states in which a majority of Negro boys and girls attend school are increasing their financial effort and are improving facilities, the accumulated differential of years can not be wiped out without outside assistance.

According to a recent study, at least a half billion dollars would be necessary in the South to make the school plants avilable to Negro boys and girls equal to those now available to white boys and girls. In addition to this, there is the rising cost of all phases of the South's educational program.

"Many states making relatively great effort to provide good schools for their children fall far short of the mark because of limited tax resources.

"In 1947, for example, South Carolina's number of school-age children per 1000 total population was 279; for Connecticut, 171. In income from wages and salaries, the people of South Carolina had back of each child of school age only $2824 compared with $9475 in Connecticut.

Globe

Jan 24-50

"In the 1946-47 school year, the people of South Carolina expended for public schools about $2.12 of each $100 of income and wages while Connecticut spent $1.52. The much greater South Carolina effort provided an average current school expenditure of $82 for each public-school child as contrasted with $191 per child in the state of Connecticut.

"In many states, the Negro boy and girl have yet to receive an equitable share of the limited funds available for public education. If S 246 becomes law, it will make available more funds to raise the educational expenditures for all groups and will guarantee a more equitable minimum expenditure for Negro boys and girls in dual educational systems."

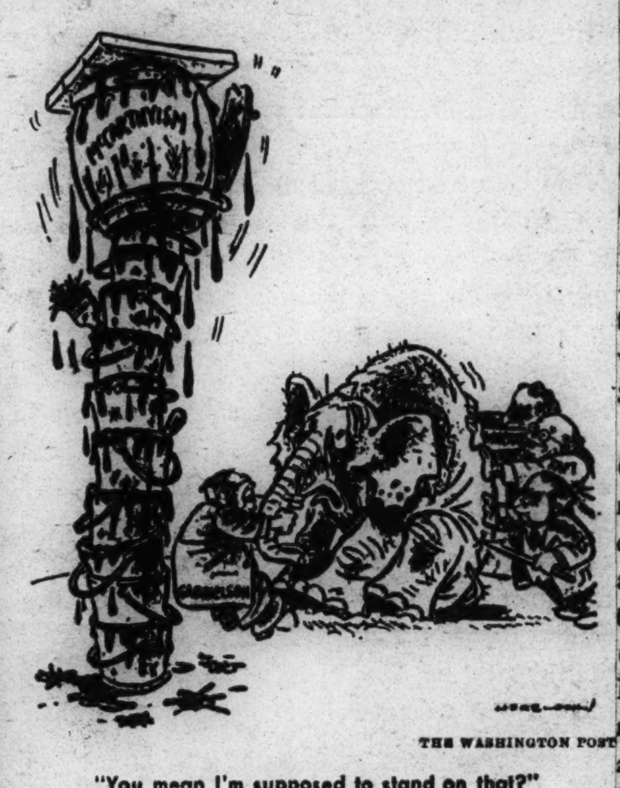
Supporting the American Teachers Association's support of federal aid, Dr. Gore has asked heads of leading national organizations to urge Congressional enactment of S 246, or similar legislation. S 246, a $300-million school aid bill, has already been passed by the Senate.

Currently the House Committee on Education ad Labor has S 246 under advisement. This committee must favorably report the bill before it can be acted upon bp the House of Representatives. Congressman John Lesinski (D. Mich.) heads the twenty-five person committee, of which Congressman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., New York Democrat, is a member.

Backs Federal Aid

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., as president of the American Teachers Association gives strong support to the bill for Federal Aid to Education, now before Congress.

The Nashvillian points out that it will take a half-billion dollars to equalize educational opportunities for citizens of the South and gives figures to show how inferior are facilities for colored children of the South. Dr. Gore's statement appears in the current issue of the "Journal" official organ of the National Educational Association.



THE WASHINGTON POST

"You mean I'm supposed to stand on that?"

SCHOOLS WITHOUT TEACHERS

New Republic

4-10-50

The crisis in our public schools is more serious than ever. Last week Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing announced that next year there will be one million more children attending our elementary schools than were enrolled this year. And there will be an unprecedented annual increase of more than 1.5 million in 1952-53.

The official journal of the Office of Education (*School Life*) predicts that "by 1959-60 there will be 10,500,000 more children enrolled in elementary and high schools throughout the United States than in 1946-47." This increase alone represents a greater number of pupils than the total enrolled in California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas in 1946.

By 1960, the nation will need 350,000 additional teachers to meet the minimum of one teacher per 30 pupils. And that does not include replacements for teachers withdrawing from the school system because of age, marriage, illness, etc. Nor does it provide for the supervisory personnel or specialized teachers who will also be needed.

The tremendous increase will call for additional school facilities as well as more teachers. "At current prices," the Office of Education estimates, "a properly equipped classroom, together with requisite auxiliary facilities such as library, gymnasium, auditorium, cafeteria, nurse's quarters, and play space, will cost about $30,000, or roughly $1,000 per enrollee."

14 d (1) General

The House Education and Labor Committee, which rejected the $300 million general aid bill, is now considering school-construction legislation, already passed by the Senate. Bills introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey (D, Minn.) and Representative Hugh Mitchell (D, Wash.) authorize $5 million for grants to state educational agencies to assist in surveys of school building needs and development of state plans for new construction. An unspecified amount is provided for long-range building in addition to funds to take care of the acute shortages that now exist. Out of the appropriations for the first fiscal year of this program, the bill specifies that 70 percent of the first $100 million is to be earmarked for grants for such emergency needs. School construction may be the one substitute for general aid to education approved by this Congress.

WORSE TEACHER SHORTAGE IS SEEN

Picayune

Drastic Action to Meet Need Is Urged

Tues. 6-27-50

By VERN HAUGHLAND

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 26—The National Education Association said Sunday the nationwide shortage of teachers and classrooms is going to get worse unless "something drastic" is done.

14d (1)

It figures school population will increase more than one fourth in 10 years.

General

The most serious need is higher salaries, the association said in its annual report to the public.

Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, told reporters that teachers should get at least $2700 a year at the start, ranging up at least to $5000 a year—much more than is currently paid.

Single Scale Proposed

He said also that the association wants a single salary schedule for teachers, regardless of whether they teach in elementary, junior high or senior high school.

"We are convinced that if there has to be any selection between good and poor teachers, we want our good teachers in the first, second and third grades," Givens said.

New Orleans, La.

"If there is to be any difference in salary for persons with the same training, equal ability and equal experience, the higher salary should be in grades one to three."

Givens said there is a need for spending at least $10,000,000,000 on school buildings over the next 10 years. This means that the present construction rate should be more than doubled, he said.

Blames Baby Increase

The association's report said that the increase in national birthrate—from 17 babies for each 1000 population in 1933 to 27 per 1000 in 1947—is only partially to blame for the oversized classes and part-time school sessions in many schools.

Other important factors include population shifts, lengthened school terms, the increased holding power of schools, abolition of child labor and enforcement of compulsory attendance.

The report estimated that school population in the next decade will increase almost 7,500,000, from 26,635,000 to 34,091,000.

It said that 750,562 more teachers will be needed in the next decade, but estimated that less than one-third of the number needed in elementary schools will be available.

Day Study Gains

"It is probable that half-day sessions are affecting not less than a third of a million pupils in the public elementary and secondary schools—urban and rural—of the United States," the report said.

"While the more heavily populated centers are more frequently forced to resort to half-day sessions than are the rural areas and small towns, it is in the latter that the highest percentage of children are jammed into cramped quarters.

"The increasing inability of hundreds of communities, because of the growing school population, to provide adequately for the individual care of their children is cause for national alarm."

The Atlanta School Suit

The suit filed Tuesday against the officials of the Atlanta Board of Education on behalf of some of the parents of children in the public schools seeks two principal objectives: (1) The equalization of facilities in the Negro schools with those in the city's white schools; (2) A declaration from the court opening the doors of the city's white schools to Negroes.

Daily World

On the first point, we are in full accord with the suit, which we understood had been under consideration for some time. There is no question about the desirability on the part of our people for full equality in rights and opportunities as citizens. And, we believe this goal is practically otbainable. In fact, improvements have recently been made in the Atlanta School System and we should continue our efforts until full equality in local educational opportunities and facilities are available. Also, we are aware of the argument of some that there can be no equality under seperation. On the graduate level, we share this feeling, considering the cost and importance of contacts in the course of training for the various professions.

Thurs. 9-21-50

However, on the second point, we seriously doubt the desirability or necessity for our seeking entrance to the white public schools. In view of the fact that this item of the petition raises a question on which there has been no legal precedent in this section and considering that at the public school level, the interracial issue is most sensitive and difficult, we doubt the wisdom of this particular portion of the pending suit.

Atlanta, Ga.

But, the suit has been filed and is a part of the record of the court and we hope there will not be attempts to overemphasize the importance of it through the press, radio or public meetings. The racial issue has already been overplayed to the detriment of our community and section of the nation.

But Negro leaders and school officials should continue efforts to improve to the point of equality the facilities in the Negro schools. This is right and just. The suit is not personal. It is now a legal question and regardless of its outcome, justice and fairness require that public educational opportunities and facilities should be equalized.

Let us all work to that end.

Negro Leaders Here Split on School Suit

Journal Constitution

By GEORGE GOODWIN

Opnion among Atlanta's Negro leaders was divided Saturday on a suit filed Tuesday to force equal school facilities and eliminate racial segregation in Atlanta schools.

Four days after the suit was filed in U. S. District court by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there were indications that: (1) Many Negroes approve suing for equal schools but are opposed to challenging the segregation laws; (2) Only a few Negro leaders knew the segregation challenge was to be included in the suit; (3) The executive committee of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP has backed up its education committee; (4) Now that the suit has been filed, many Negro leaders are saying nothing except "it is up to the courts."

Sun. 9-24-50

The Atlanta Daily World in an editorial approved the equalization aspect of the suit. It said it believes there can be no equality under segregation in graduate schools, but it doubted the desirability of Negroes going to white schools at the high school or elementary school level.

E. A. Scott, editor of World, said Saturday reaction to the editorial has been generally favorable except for some of the members of the NAACP executive committee.

Atlanta, Ga.

Okays Resolution

That executive committee in a meeting of some 20 of its 35 members Friday night unanimously adopted a resolution approving the actions of its Education and Legal Redress Committee that had brought the suit in the name of some 200 Negro children and their parents.

The executive committee said its program, including the suit, has been endorsed by the A. M. E. Ministers Union, headed by the Rev. A. J. Harris, the Baptist Ministers Union, headed by the Rev. B. J. Johnson, and the Methodist Conference, of which the Rev. J. A. Baxter is district superintendent.

A program to raise funds for the case and other NAACP cases was launched in the Negro churches.

J. H. Calhoun, chairman of the Atlanta NAACP branch, said the executive committee expressed disapproval of the Daily World's editorial position.

Negro leaders, who did not wish to be quoted, said very few—perhaps only the members of the NAACP education committee—knew the segregation question was to be raised in the suit.

Since that has become known, said the NAACP executive committee, parents of the children in whose name the action was brought have approved the action.

Answer to Suit

Meanwhile, preliminary plans for preparing an answer to the suit were being made Saturday by Atlanta school officials.

Lawyers who will represent the school board will meet sometime in the next few days to discuss the suit and an answer will be filed well within the 20-day time limit allowed, it was learned.

The Atlanta school board and Miss Ira Jarrell, city school superintendent, defendants in the suit brought by the Negroes, will be represented by City Attorney Jack Savage and his staff.

They will have the assistance of the state attorney general's office.

Sources close to the capitol have indicated that B. D. Murphy, who has represented the Atlanta school board in previous federal litigation, will be a special assistant in this case.

House Speaker Fred Hand declared Saturday that his proposal for establishment of a state building authority to finance new schools in Georgia will enable the state to equalize educational educational facilities for whites and Negroes.

"This is the answer to the drive for equal school facilities," the speaker declared as he released for publication tentative drafts of the proposal which he will introduce in the General Assembly in January.

Copies to Officials

The speaker said he had sent copies of the bill to the governor. attorney general, auditor, top state school officials and Roy V. Harris, of Augusta, who is a member of a special committee named by the governor to study the plan.

Mr. Hand said he was asking each of those to whom he sent the proposal to study it and make recommendations for changes ir any.

Briefly here's what the proposed measure provides:

9-24-50

Establishment of a five-member authority to be composed of two members appointed by the governor and the state auditor, attorney general and chairmaan of the State Board of Education.

A 30-year limit on maturity of bonds issued by the authority.

No limit on the amout of revenue bonds which the authority may issue.

An annual interest rate on the bonds not to exceed 4½ per cent.

The right to condemn property.

Under the plan the authority would issue revenue bonds for the construction of school facilities for local communities. These bonds would be retired out of state contributions to the local communities on a sort of rental basis.

Petition Protests Negro School Near U. S. Prison

Constitution

Sun. 8-13-50

A petition was filed Saturday in Fulton Superior Court in behalf of three Negroes seeking to enjoin the county from building a new Negro school near the Federal Pententiary. It alleged that the new site is too far from the old school and would cause friction with white residents.

The suit was filed by Attorney Reuben Garland in behalf of Mamie Jewell, M. B. Knox and Eddie Stephens against the Fulton School Board. It seeks to block construction of a new Negro elementary school, replacing the old Thomasville School, at Lewis Rd. and Knox Dr., S. E.

Atlanta, Ga.

Judge Claude D. Shaw ordered the board to show cause why the petition should not be granted at a hearing Sept. 12, at 9:30 a. m. No temporary restraining order was asked or granted. The new site has been graded, but construction has not started.

The present school is located on Church Rd., S. E., between Hightower and Phillips Rds. The petition alleged that the new site is three miles from the old school. It declared that the new school would be "at least two miles further from the homes of the majority of children who would attend such school, than the site of present existing school."

It also alleged that the new site is only 50 feet from the Southern Railroad running in the rear of the Federal Penitentiary, and that children would be prone to take short cuts which might result in deaths and injuries.

The petition related that Fulton School Supt. Paul West had explained that a larger site was needed for the new school than the present 1½ acres on the old grounds. In February, 1949, the Negroes alleged that they had offered to donate enough money to add 3½ acres to the existing stie.

Mr. West was in Washington Saturday seeking additional federal aid, and was unavailable for comment.

Griffin Raps Suit By Atlanta Negroes

Constitution
Thurs. 9-21-50

Holds Schools Here Better Than Rural White Units

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Atlanta's Negro schools are better than most, if not all, of the white school plants in Decatur County, "but the white people of my county are not contemplating bringing a suit against the state." Lt.-Gov. Marvin Griffin said Wednesday.

Commenting on the federal suit against the Atlanta Board of Education seeking to end segregation and charging discrimination in facilities, the Lieutenant Governor added that Negro school facilities in the big city of Atlanta are superior to white schools in many of Georgia's rural counties.

Atlanta, Ga.

"Bringing suits is no way to solve the problem," said Griffin.

In an unexpected statement, the Lieutenant Governor chided both the resolution-drafters of the State Democratic Convention and Federal Judge A. B. Conger, his neighbor in Bainbridge.

Concerning the Convention's fiery resolution against the United States Supreme Court decisions, and urging peace officers to maintain segregation regardless of whatever the high court may rule, Griffin said:

"Georgia will have to abide by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. We will buck and raise sand, and say we won't, but in the end we will have to bend under. Those who drafted the resolution know that, and suffice it to say, we do not believe any of the authors want to go to jail. On the other hand, the people of the nation are losing respect for the Supreme Court because many of its decisions are purely political."

Griffin said the State Democratic Convention is strictly political in nature. However, he added, he would have to say that Judge Conger's utterances blasting the convention resolution "were also political since his language was even stronger and loaded with about as much invective as the resolution carried."

The real answer to solving the racial problem and the school crisis, the Lieutenant Governor reasoned, is to build many school buildings—for both whites and Negroes, but separate schools. This the state is planning to do. He predicts the General Assembly will pass the Minimum Foundation Program for Education in January. This program provides $200 per classroom for construction.

From the other side of Georgia's political fence, former Acting Gov. Thompson at Valdosta likewise branded the action of the group of Atlanta Negroes as "most unfortunate and regrettable." He said it was as ill-advised as was the resolution by the State Democratic Convention in daring the Negroes to take such a move. Neither the white politicians nor the Negro agitators were prompted by motives intended to help solve the problem, he declared.

School Heads Silent On Segregation Issue

Constitution

Beyond saying they would file an answer to the suit in Federal Court to end segregation in schools, Atlanta school officials maintained silence on the question Wednesday. Mayor Hartsfield also declined to comment.

Thurs. 9-21-50

However, the answer to the suit is expected to be based on a recent report of the Board of Education showing a vast improvement in educational facilities for Negroes. The study showed that more than $2,500,000 has been allocated for Negro school improvements and expansion since the 1946 bond issue was voted. An additional $500,000 in Negro school improvements is still in the planning stage.

Atlanta, Ga.

In 1944, the year before Miss Ira Jarrell became school superintendent, Atlanta Negro schools had 258 teachers for 18,890 Negro children. Today there are 600 Negro teachers for 18,664 children. Other comparisons between Atlanta Negro schools in 1944 and today show in previous Board statements that:

Negro teachers were paid between $90 and $231 per month in 1944. Today, they range between $174 and $340 per month.

Atlanta had no Negro kindergartens in 1944. Now, there are 18.

In 1944, the Negro teacher load in elementary schools was 65 pupils per teacher. This year it is about 35.

Six years ago each teacher averaged 40 pupils in the high schools. The 1950 average is about 28.

In 1944, Negro school property was estimated at a value slightly less than $2,000,000. Today, it is valued at close to $8,000,000.

Library facilities have been doubled and the number of Negro cafeterias has been quadrupled.

Only four Negro schools now have double sessions, and three of those sessions are scheduled to be cut out upon completion of buildings now under way. No teachers have double sessions now. Six years ago double sessions existed in nearly every Negro school and 100 teachers taught double sessions.

School officials said several months ago that courses of study for white and Negro children are identical.

Each Negro high school now has its own counselors, with four full-time counselors. Six years ago there were no visiting teachers or counselors.

Negroes now have a vocational high school.

One large white school has been turned over to Negro use this year.

Segregation Suit Hit By Negro School Board

Constitution State News Service

MANCHESTER, Sept. 22—The all-Negro Board of Trustees of the Manchester Colored Training School Friday night unanimously passed resolutions approving the principle of segregation in Georgia schools and condemning the current Federal Court attempt to end segregation in Atlanta schools as being "un-American, morally wrong, and socially disruptive."

Constitution

The all-Negro Board administers the Negro school in Manchester under authority of the Meriwether County Board of Education.

Sat. 9-23-50

In a special meeting the Negro group reaffirmed and restated the board's belief in the principle of equality in facilities in education on a racially segregated basis.

The resolutions were signed by W. J. Rolax, Chairman; Seaborn Leonard, Jim Marshall, Willie Dozier, and Charlie Wright, Trustees.

Atlanta, Ga.

Board members said they want good schools, but they want good schools for Negroes.

In giving their opinion of the unwiseness of the Federal suit attacking segregation at this time, the Board voted to repudiate and openly condemn as un-American, morally wrong and socially disruptive the pending action of some "200 Atlanta Negroes."

A. T. Walden, of Atlanta, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told Negro attorneys from all over the nation meeting in Nashville, Tenn., that the suit attacking segregation in Atlanta schools is "a frontal assault on the whole question of segregation in the South." Walden termed segregation "the God at whose feet and shrine the Southern people worship."

Gross Injustice

The Editors: We, the teachers of the Carroll County Negro schools, believe that the step taken by the Negro teachers of Atlanta is a gross injustice to the children of Atlanta. Would they deprive these children of the right to work and learn in an atmosphere of understanding, sympathy and good will?

Constitution
14211
Fri. 10-6-50

Negro teachers, regardless of academic training, live in the community where they work. They get first-hand information regarding the child's economic status, educational limitations of the group, superstitions which are prevalent, and community needs.

Parent-teacher associations and teacher study groups solve these problems or formulate plans to solve them. Who can best do this for the Negro, if we don't do it ourselves?

We are of the opinion that qualified teachers and good schools equipped with necessary equipment will best serve the needs of the race.

We are cognizant of plans being made by the State of Georgia to equalize educational opportunities for Negroes. We resent the gesture made by the Atlanta group in that it is being interpreted to voice the sentiment of all Negroes of Georgia.

Constitution
Fri. 10-6-50

We conscientiously believe that separate but equal schools are the solution to the Negro educational problem of Georgia.

C. V. SMITH,
President of the Carroll County Unit of the
Georgia Teachers and Educational Association.
L. A. PRICE, JEANES,
Carrollton. Supervising teacher.

Negroes Ask 8 Boards For School Adjustments

Constitution

14d(1)

Ga.

Jan. 1-15-50

Negro citizens have petitioned school boards in eight more school systems for equalized educational facilities, but the actions do not seem to indicate an attempt at a mass move for the Federal courts.

Signed by a large number of Negro parents and property owners, the petitions claim educational discrimination due to race. They were presented in Barrow, Dougherty, Randolph, Sumner, Upson, Wilkes and Worth Counties and in the Pinder system.

Although the petitions could open the path for a long series of Federal Court cases, Negro leaders denied that was their motive.

"These are requests to work the problem out on a local level," C. L. Harper, State head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said. "We won't rush into court."

In most cases, he pointed out, it merely sets in motion a local study of the situation. A request for help from State authorities is usually the first step.

Figures in the hands of Pendleton L. Mitchell, State Director of School Surveys, showed more than 30 counties are currently engaged in studies to determine what their schools, both white and Negro, require.

Most of the school systems, he pointed out, have instigated the surveys without the pressure of a petition from citizens.

A total of 14 school systems are carrying out, or are scheduled to carry out, local studies with State help. Five systems have requested help from Mitchell's office in setting up their studies, and will be surveyed sometime in the Spring. And some survey activity has been done in three other counties.

Seven systems have requested aid that will have to wait until Fall, Mitchell said, because of heavy requests and limited personnel.

Many other counties, he pointed out, did their own studies or hired outsiders to do studies on school needs without consulting the State Board of Education.

Harper seemed optimistic about the possibility of working the educational problems out inside the local school areas. ~~The study is the~~ first step, he said, then the school system can, without discrimination improve as it is able financially.

Atlanta, Ga.

"We know it's impossible to equalize schools immediately," he said.

"We just want to start toward equalization."

THE SOUTHEAST

Georgia Gets Protests on Lack of Good Schools for Negroes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

James

14d(1)

Ga

Sun. 3-5-50

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4—Negro parents' demands for equalization of educational facilities for have now received petitions signed by Negro parents, who charge that discriminations exist in buildings, transportation, courses of study, expenditures per pupil and other items.

Similar actions are expected in other communities and counties. Georgia officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People explained that the petitions were required before any legal action could be taken

In most cases, however, local authorities indicated they were seeking some solutions that would forestall Federal court suits until additional funds could be raised to better the schools.

The Negro petitions served to emphasize the probability that the state's over-all educational situation would be one of the big issues in this summer's Democratic primary, when Gov. Herman Talmadge is expected to seek re-election.

The recent General Assembly failed to provide more funds for the state's schools in the face of strong support of a program calling for an appropriation increase from $50,000,000 to about $80,000,000. The Assembly by its inaction conformed with a request by Governor Talmadge, who said he wanted to help the schools "when possible" but that he opposed new taxes for the purpose at that time.

Advocates of increased school funds accuse the Governor of playing "election year politics" at the expense of the state's educational

New York

belief is growing that the Governor will be forced to call a special session of the General Assembly before fall to deal with the urgency of inadequate school facilities and the pay of teachers, both white and Negro. There is every likelihood, however, that he would not consider doing so until after election.

Worth Countians Seek Equal School Facilities

Memphis, Tenn.

14d(1) Ga.

World

Jan. 1-13-50

14d(1)

SYLVESTER, Ga.—A petition for equal education facilities has been filed by Negroes of Worth County.

The action called upon Worth County Board of Education to take immediate steps to make Negro educational facilities the equal of whites.

The petition was signed by 32 Negro citizens including: James Hall J. D. Wynn, W. J. Burgess, H. J Fowler, W. M. Terry, Gabe Davis Geo. W. Lumpkin, Will Laster, John T. Laster, A. L. McDonald, Charlie Walker, Chester Ellison, Ben Peavy, Wayman Nether, King Billingsly, Sellie Nether, Roy Young, James E. Young, Samuel J. Young George Ford, O. M. Ford, Boston Cuffie, Felton Cuffie, R. L. Herrin, Joseph Fowler, Arthur Fowler, Zemer Seymore, E. D. Gant, Arthur Lae, Richard Lae and Joe Cuffie.

The petitioners listed instances in which Negro facilities were inferior to those of whites citing in part . . . .that there are nine white schools having one cement building, nine brick buildings and fifteen frame buildings. This is in contrast to 42 Negro schools with two cement buildings, no brick structures and 42 frame buildings. One school is held in a rented hall and 32 schools are held in churches.

No white children are taught in churches.

The petition further states that the value of the white schools reaches the sum of $430,000 while Negro schools are valued at $17,120 Negro schools receive $6.22 for each child in contrast to $162 for a white child.

Other discriminations in library facilities, bus transportation, teacher grant-in-aids, personnel, enrollment, school buildings, vocational trades and other inequalities are pointed out.

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Daily World

Wed. 14d(1)

Ga

Atlanta

Ga

The petition calls attention to discriminations in school building, in equipment, in per pupil investment in school plants, in transportation, in teacher-pupil ratio and other school facilities that are in conflict with the laws of the State of Georgia, and the Constitution of the United States, and are unfair and are not to be expected of Christian neighbors.

Survey Shows Negro Schools Unfit for Use

14d(1)

Ga

Constitution

Tues. 6-6-50

Twelve of the 24 Negro schools in Richmond County are called "unfit for use" in a self-analysis report of the Richmond County School System published yesterday.

The report, representing the work of more than 400 Augusta citizens on various committees, rates eight other Negro schools as very poor, one as poor and three as fair.

An analysis of white schools showed one rated excellent, eight good and 11 fair.

The unusual report is based on studies made in 1949 by more than 3,000 laymen, local school workers and the University of Georgia Department of Education.

Describing Richmond County schools as they are today, the report goes on the present recommendations for improvements. All aspects of the county schools, economic resources, school plants, library and health facilities, were analyzed.

Negro 'Problem' Threat to U. S., Morgan School Chief Declares

Constitution Thurs. 3-23-50 Atlanta, Ga.

America's unsolved Negro minority problem threatens the country's very existence, a Georgia school superintendent has warned.

Custer Crawford, Superintendent of Morgan County Schools, said that historical currents have swept the Negro along to a point where he "no longer has to permit a foot on his neck."

Crawford was here attending a meeting of school superintendents from 19 school systems who are seeking Department of Education surveys of school plants and programs such as now are being conducted in 20 other counties.

Unless the white race gives him an effective assist on the road back from slavery, there is danger the Negro will fall in with subversive elements, Crawford said.

He said such subversive groups were communistic and warned that already their threat was acute and was being evidenced in his county, where the Negroes outnumber the whites.

Given equal opportunity, the Negro possesses native intelligence and physical stamina sufficient to progress on his own, Crawford said.

14 d (1) ga.

He added that the Negro knows his rights under the Constitution and in World War II was served a fair sampling of democracy, all of which has whetted his appetite for equality of opportunity.

"In case of a war with Russia, a Negro in his present state of mind could be a threat," he declared.

Morgan's chief concern over the racial problem involves equalization of education. The Negroes in his county are awake to its advantages, he said.

Tied in with the movement for school surveys, which would determine what new buildings and educational programs are needed in certain counties, is the problem of equal education opportunities for Negroes.

C. L. Harper, Secretary of the Negro Education Association, says the Negroes are pleased over the co-operation being given them by the white citizens of numerous counties.

Harper said the Negroes worked with the white leaders in making the surveys to determine building needs, and would co-operate with them in making the improvements found necessary by the surveys.

In these counties where studies were being made, the Negroes would take no further action toward forcing equal educational opportunities unless and until the counties failed to follow recommendations of the surveys, Harper said.

"The colored children are getting a better share of school bond money now," Harper reported. "Some systems are contemplating bond issues solely for Negro education."

In the meantime, Negroes realize that many of their schools must be consolidated, Harper said. These steps can be taken even while the surveys of building needs are in progress.

First step taken by Negroes to obtain equal treatment is the filing of a petition with their local Board of Education. A total of 24 petitions have been filed. These boards, in turn, are asking the State Department of Education, to help make surveys of plant needs. The final step will be making the improvements found necessary in the survey.

"Within the course of a year or two, there will be marked changes in school conditions in Georgia," Harper predicted.

In the meantime, the suit of Irwin County Negroes against the Irwin County Board of Education is ready to be placed on the calendar in Federal Court.

Teacher Arrested For Whipping Students

Constitution

Hearing Scheduled Friday In East Point Police Court

A Fulton County Negro school teacher has been charged with disorderly conduct for whipping several young students with a leather strap.

The teacher, Mrs. Johnnie Maie Ellington, was given a copy of the charges and ordered to appear in East Point Police Court at 4 p. m. Friday.

14 d (1) ga

A Fulton County school official said a report would be presented to the Board of Education for its action. He said corporal punishment was prohibited by a Board order.

Wed. 3-22

East Point Police Officers L. D. Shipp, L. M. Banks, and Bob Warner said they received a call late Monday from Tommy Wilcoxon, [illegible] Calhoun Street address, who complained that his 10-year-old son, John Willie, had been whipped.

The officers said the boy had a cut and swollen lip and a knot on his head.

The officers went to the school, the East Point Colored High and Elementary School, yesterday morning to investigate.

They first called in students of Mrs. Ellington's third grade, who confirmed that the Wilcoxon boy and others had been whipped.

Called into the principal's office, the teacher admitted the whippings. She said some eight or 10 boys and girls had been strapped because they missed words in a spelling lesson.

The teacher said she did not know of any rule against whipping.

Principal Frank McClarin also said he had never heard of such a rule.

Ira H. Dodd, Director of Attendance and Transportation of the Fulton County Board of Education, accompanied the officers.

Dodd said the teacher had only been teaching two years, and apparently had never heard of the rule. He said he would file a report with the Board of Education.

Clearing the Atmosphere

Two developments occurred yesterday which are calculated to increase the co-operation between whites and Negroes working to equalize educational opportunities in Georgia, and to place the task of finding solutions on a mutually friendly basis.

Constitution Ga.

Custer Crawford, Morgan County School Superintendent, said whites ought to see that Negroes have fair educational opportunities. Negroes will progress if given a chance, he said, and every advance made will be advantageous to whites as well.

Constitution

Thurs. 3-23-50

The second occurrence was the announcement by Negro leaders that they do not intend to file any more court suits in counties where action is being taken looking to equalization of schools.

Atlanta, Ga.

That is, of course, as it ought to be. And public announcement to that effect will, we think, greatly enhance the confidence and trust that is necessary to a final and continuing mutual effort regarding, first, the equalization of opportunity and, second, the improvement of educational facilities for all. 14 d (1)

Ga.

Many counties in Georgia now are engaged in or planning surveys to determine the needs. Some, regrettably, declined to take any steps and are facing court suits. Those suits, it must be admitted, were necessary to spur the needed action. But now that the outlook has changed, Negroes wisely see that additional suits would antagonize rather than assist.

Counties are not thereby relieved of their obligation to effect equalization as speedily as possible, but the Negro announcement does clear the air and provide an atmosphere of reason and good faith.

Mr. Crawford's statement was based upon the situation in his own county. He is utterly sincere and his day-to-day association with conditions gives authority to his views.

It seems to us both statements help to create a climate in which progress can be speeded.

14d(1) 1950 Georgia

Atlanta School Survey Bares Grave Inequity

14 d (1)

Grady High School for white pupils . . . Inset: Girls High School, also for white pupils.

Here Are the Facts:

14 d (1)

The 'White' Story

ATLANTA, Ga.—There is just merit in the contention of Negro parents of Atlanta that their children are not receiving a fair deal in educational facilities in the city. A look at a few Negro school statistics [illegible] an eloquent story of the whole.

Booker T. Washington High School for Negroes is a prime example [illegible] was the [illegible] high school in Atlanta for Negroes until two years ago. A 1949 report on this school disclosed the following facts:

The school consists of one brick building [illegible] three frame buildings, with eighty-two classrooms and valued [illegible] $1,100,000 on 21.1 acres of land valued at $46,000. Booker T. Washington's library has $12,904 volumes . . 4.6 books per child.

NO GYMNASIUM

The school has no official auditorium or gymnasium, only a small auditorium in a building acquired from the USO; its portable cafeteria burned last year. It has laboratory equipment valued at $49,627, and represents a grand total investment in plant of $1,234,287.38.

With 105 teachers, its per pupil investment is $435.84, much less than the $638.03 at Grady High School (white).

Howard High School on the East Side is valued at $500,000, exclusive of its new gymnasium-auditorium, with a 4,275-book library . . . 2.6 books per pupil . . . and a per pupil investment of $334.87

E. R. Carter Elementary School represents a shocking picture of inequity in per pupil investment. Its investment per pupil is $87.86, with thirty-four teachers for an enrollment of 1,804 pupils. It has one building with twenty-two classrooms and a plant value of $143,208.24.

NO SANITARY TOILETS

Bush Mountain Elementary School—which has no sanitary toilets and whose outdoor toilet is shown in the inset of the accompanying photo — has one frame building worth $5,000. It has thirty library volumes for 195 pupils or an average of .2 books per pupil. Its per pupil investment is $43.54.

The 'Black' Story

ATLANTA, Ga.—As the city of Atlanta approaches the fateful day when its school inequalities must face a showdown in Federal Court on Nov. 9, the alarming inequality between Negro and white schools is more than ever marked by the statistics. These statistics show the following: 44,456 white schools pupils have fifty-two buildings for their instruction, while 26,528 Negro children have only thirteen school buildings. For every dollar spent on a Negro pupil, six dollars is spent on whites.

SOME EXAMPLES

Here are a few examples:

Grady High School—for white pupils—has ten buildings with fifty-four classrooms, valued at $675,000 on an 11.3-acre plot which is valued at $60,000. It has a combination auditorium-gymnasium with a 1,200-seating capacity; 14,248 volumes in its library . . . a ratio of 10.9 books per child . . . and other valuable facilities, including a fine athletic stadium which make the entire plant worth $837,732.62, an investment of 638.03 per child.

Morningside Elementary School—for white pupils—has a plant value of $248,859.66, or a per pupil investment of $392.52. It has 12.2 books per child in its library, with 565 pupils enrolled, excluding kindergarten. It does not, however, compare with Stanton School—also for whites—which has a per pupil investment of $903.01.

Girls High School—for white pupils—has a similar story, and the picture continues in the same vein for all of the white pupil schools in Atlanta.

10-7-50

Booker T. Washington High School for Negroes . . . with the hideous outdoor privy of Bush Mountain Elementary School in inset.

Courier Analysis Reveals Alarming Bias in Facilities

By **WILLIAM A. FOWLKES**
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—When the Atlanta Urban League issued figures recently, showing the wide disparity between expenditures for Negro and white schools in Atlanta, board officials promptly denounced them as wrong. But the figures were taken from the Atlanta superintendent's report to the Georgia Department of Education for 1948-'49 and 1949-'50.

Courier

Officials who were sued recently in Federal District Court for the equalization of facilities, said they would answer all charges when they appear in court. The league stood pat on its figures, however.

Date 10-7-50

Reported the league:

ALARMING DISPARITY

"In 1949-50, the investment in total school plant per Negro high school student was $455.16, as compared to $1,132.64 per white high school student—a difference of $677.48. For elementary schools, the inevestment was $222.23 per Negro pupil and $530.08 per white pupil—a difference of $307.80.

"The extent to which this gap has been narrowed or widened in the past year is shown by the comparable figures for 1948-49. In that year, the investment in total school plant per Negro high school student was $446.96, and per white high school student, $748.08—a difference of $301.12. For elementary schools in 1948-49, the investment was $147.44 per Negro pupil, and $514.23 per white pupil—a difference of $366.79.

INEQUALITY INCREASING

"It can be seen from these figures that, in the past year, inequality in high school plants increased by $376.36 per pupil, or 125 per cent. In elementary school plants, the inequality decreased by $58.99 per pupil, or 16 per cent. If the high schools and elementary schools are taken as a whole, the gap between values of school plants for whites and Negroes widened by $409.51 per pupil, or 16 per cent.

"This differential in the per-pupil investment in total school plants since 1946 is as follows: 1946-47—$310.38; 1947-48—$230.45; 1948-49 — $353.84; 1949-50 — $409.51."

14d(1) 1950 Georgia

An Able Plea But Wrong Conclusion

We applaud the heart-warming plea made at a meeting in Atlanta this week by Morgan County school superintendent, Custer Crawford. He thinks that it is high time that white citizens of Georgia come to realize that Negro school children should be regarded as all others in the state and that as such, should be granted equal facilities and accommodations.

He wants the white citizens to come to the point of treating Negro citizens as equals, as the United States Constitution requires. And he is convinced that if given equal opportunity, "the Negro possesses native intelligence and physical stamina sufficient to progress on his own."

That is a splendid and courageous position for a county school superintendent to take in a state like ours, where most white liberals are anxious but afraid to stand up and be counted for fear of reprisal from unfriendly white citizens. For such courage and convictions, we not only commend him but heartily applaud his statement for what it is, a unique departure from the established pattern among our white citizens.

But we would like to differ with him in some of the conclusions, or maybe he calls them analogies. He says that "unless the white race gives him (the Negro) an effective assist on the road back from slavery, there is danger the Negro will fall in with subversive elements, and that already such a threat was acute and is being evidenced in his county.

We disagree with him when he says that the Negro problem is a threat to the security of the nation, unless by that he means that such treatment as lynching, mob-violence and inequalities of privilege constitute this threat. The Negro has remained loyal to America in spite of injustice and inequalities and mob-violence. Communism has made no deep inroads on the loyalty of American Negroes and we doubt that it ever will. And to assume that Negroes will turn traitor in case of a war with Russia, is plain wistful thinking, wholly unjustified by the past or the present.

The white man needs to do right by the Negro. The Constitution requires that it should be done. And more and more the Negro, as he becomes better educated, is willing to go to the courts to secure his rights. But justice should be done not out of any fear of communism. The ignorant masses never have been known to take hold of Communism without sufficient urging and prodding from their leaders. No, we think we owe it to Mr. Crawford to say how happy we are of a man like him at the head of our school system. But he need have any fears about communism sweeping the Negro in.

Daily Record

14d(1)

Ga.

Sat. 3-25-50

Atlanta

Ga

No Running Water; Ga. School Burns

Courier

14d(1) Ga—

Sat. 3-18-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SYLVANIA, Ga.—Because no running water line ran near Screven County's $75,000 training school just outside Sylvania, Negroes are now without adequate facilities.

The school burned last week after fire broke out, starting from an unknown origin.

Sylvania firemen answered the call, but had no water to fight with except the small amount of chemicals and water in the truck tank. Fire Chief M. N. Nesbit admitted the fire could have been brought under control if any water had been available.

Teacher Held Under Bail in Whipping

Constitution

Fri. 6-2-50

Johnnie Mae Ellington, Negro schoolteacher accused of whipping a pupil with a two-foot-long leather strap "with a knot in the end," has been bound over to Fulton County Criminal Court on charges of assault and battery.

The teacher was placed under $200 bond following a hearing yesterday before East Point Recorder W. E. Harclerode. Charges were brought by the parents of a fifth-grader, Johnny Wilcoxson, of the East Point Negro School.

The boy testified the teacher struck him in the mouth and eye. Classmates testified they had been whipped, too, "for misspelling words." The teacher, in an unsworn statement, admitted whipping pupils, but said she "had been given permission by parents to punish them and did not know corporal punishment was against the rules."

The teacher added "it was accidental if the strap hit Johnny's eye or mouth."

Judge Harclerode, in binding the teacher over, said he "could not understand" children being whipped simply for misspelling words.

Atlanta

Ga.

14d(1)

Ga

Bulloch County Moves To Aid Negro Schools

Atlanta, Ga. Journal-Constitution

By LEODEL COLEMAN, Editor, The Bulloch Herald

Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

STATESBORO, June 24—It was in December of last year that Bulloch county began taking inventory of what it was doing for the school children of its Negro citizens.

That day marked the beginning of a long and hard struggle in which Negro leaders, Negro teachers, the county school superintendent, and officials of the state department of education worked at and studied the situation with great care and deliberation.

Out of the six month's struggle comes a survey which reveals a realistic picture of the Negro schools in Bulloch county. The findings were reported at a meeting held in the Negro school building here in Statesboro.

* * *

IT IS NOT a pretty picture.

But it is one that is to be changed.

Thirty-two Negro schools in the county—one senior high, four junior high schools, 21 one-teacher schools, and six two-teacher schools. Eighteen are in "school" buildings, 12 in church buildings, and two in lodge buildings.

One is of brick construction, one of concrete blocks, 29 of frame construction, and one of log construction. Twenty-two of the buildings are valued at less than $500. The best building, located in Statesboro, is valued at $35,000.

Conditions of the buildings were reported to be from "fair" to "deplorable."

Floors sag, ceilings sag, rooms are exposed to the weather, roofs leak, rickety tables and benches serve for desks.

* * *

TWENTY-SIX of the schools have earth-pit type toilets, four have surface type toilets, and two have flush type toilets.

Twenty-five of the schools have wells and pumps for water supply, and seven have running water.

Seventy-five teachers teach the 2,259 children enrolled. Five school buses, valued at a little more than $2,500, serve the 32 schools.

The Supreme Court's decision on segregation throws the spotlight on the problem in Bulloch county — and Bulloch county stands ready to provide equal—though separate—school facilities for the children of its Negro citizens.

The Negro leaders recognize that the improved program can be worked out on a sound basis only over a long period of time.

Understanding and co-operation will bring progress.

June 25-50

14d(1)

Ga.

Constitution

An Unwise Move

The suit filed in Atlanta to end segregation in the public schools there will not, in our opinion, make for greater progress in providing equal educational opportunity. On the contrary, it may greatly retard such progress. It could lead, for one thing, to new complications in the basic and acute financial problems facing the public schools.

It will not help to ease the tensions and advance the good will and cooperation upon which continued progress in racial relations is fundamentally dependent. Such advances call for wise action in dealing with situations in which new progress is both urgently needed and feasible. Where such opportunities prevail, there should be positive and prompt action.

But unwise action in the name of increased justice and more rapid gains can have just the opposite results.

14d(1)

News

Birmingham, Ala.

[illegible]

School Shift To Negro Use Stirs Whites

7-2-50

14d(1)

By DICK HODGES

Organization of a full-scale drive to protest the transfer of the Lula L. Kingsbery School, 627 English Ave., N. W., to Negro use gained full steam Thursday night.

Meeting in the gymnasium of the Salvation Army gym, 779 Bankhead Ave., N. W., more than 400 white residents of the area voiced strong disapproval of the transfer of the school recently renamed the English Avenue School by the Atlanta Board of Education and designed to be a Negro grammer school in the Fall.

To counteract claims that there are not enough white children in the vicinity of the school, a citizens's committee of 30 was appointed to make a survey Friday morning of the number of white school age children in the area.

The results of the survey, which spokesmen for the protesting groups say will show more than enough white children to justify a school, will be given to the Board of Education at their meeting Tuesday afternoon.

At the same time, a delegation of 65 Northwest Atlanta residents will present to the Board a petition reading: "We the parents and property owners of the Northwest section of the City of Atlanta demand that we be privileged to keep Kingsbery School because of the need of white children in this area."

Half Of Negro Schools In County (Ga.) Unfit

14d(1)

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (ANP) — A self-analysis report published by the Richmond County school system here last week [illegible] half of the Negro schools in the county as "unfit for use."

CITY HALL NEWS

ingsberry Will Become Negro School in Fall

14d(1)

By HERMAN HANCOCK

The Atlanta Board of Education Tuesday voted to stand pat on a decision to convert Kingsberry elementary school in northwest Atlanta for use of Negroes when the new school term opens next Sept. 7. It also laid the foundation for discussions with Fulton County Board of Education on the Local Government program under which Atlanta will take over 38 County schools within the next five years.

Action in the Kingsberry matter followed appearances of a delegation of approximately 25 white residents demanding that Kingsberry be retained for use of white students. The resolution reaffirming the board's stand "solicited" the co-operation of all persons in making it effective.

7-2-50

At one point, T. A. Davis, of 620 Whitaker St., N. W., urged the board to reconsider and said there are some persons who are not taking a peaceful attitude about the switch.

Mrs. G. R. Cullum, Chairman of the delegation, urged retention of the school. She submitted a petition signed by herself as chairman and R. J. Banister, as cochairman, demanding that the board rescind its order to convert the school. The petition was written on the back of Salvation Army stationery.

School administration officials pointed out that less than 400 white students were transferred to Couch, Goldsmith and Haygood white schools from the old institution and that 1,500 Negro students have been assigned to Kingsberry for the new school term. They also said a plan is being worked out with the newly formed Atlanta Transit Company under which students living long distances from any school to which they have been transferred would get transportation. It also developed that the longest distance would be 1.1 miles and that it ranges down to .2 mile.

Although no definite action has been taken to expand the City limits under the Local Government Commission recommendations, Atlanta and Fulton County School Boards plan to begin discussion of procedures. Under the expansion program the city would take over 38 existing County schools within five years.

Miss Ira Jarrell, City School Superintendent, and Paul West, County Superintendent, will open the discussions Thursday and both boards may be called into a joint session sometime next week. D. F. McClatchey, Atlanta Board member, was author of the resolution asking that talks be started. He said some members of the Fulton Board had suggested the conferences.

Believes Negroes Wan Their Own Schools

14d(1)

The Editors: After reading so much comment in the press concerning the suit filed in Atlanta a few days ago, for my own information, and those who may be concerned, I made some inquiries as to the Negro's ideas on separate schools for whites and Negroes. Comments from Negroes in ten counties in Georgia, between Whitfield county in the north and Dooly county in the south, indicate that there's not two per cent of the Negroes that favors mixing of the races in the common schools of Georgia. We are only concerned and praying that the progress now begun, will continue until every child in Georgia, white and colored, will have facility and opportunity provided for them by the Constitution of our state.

I have lived in Fulton county 44 years, and pastored churches in the rural counties of Georgia for forty years. Our people like their separate schools, prepared Negro teachers, and only ask for equal facilities.

P. H. HEAD.
East Point.

Bulloch Negro Schools Unfit, Survey Reveals

6-27-50

14d(1)

STATESBORO—(SNS)— The recent Supreme Court decisions on segregation in education have thrown the spotlight on Bulloch County where there is a great disparity between educational facilities for Negro and white children.

Since December, Negro and white leaders of the county have been attacking the problem. It is conceded privately, however, that a solution of the problem will be difficult, if not impossible.

Teachers, principals and state and county officials revealed the state of the county's Negro schools here recently after an extensive survey.

The survey revealed that there are thirty-two Negro schools in the county. One is a senior high school; four are junior high schools; 21 are one-teacher schools and six are two-teacher schools.

Only one of the buildings is of brick construction. On the other hand 29 are of frame construction, and one is of log construction. Twenty-two of the thirty-two buildings are valued at less than $500. The value of the best building is $35,000.

The survey rated the buildings from "fair" to "deplorable."

Members of the survey committee found that conditions within the school buildings were "very bad." According to the survey, the roofs leak, the ceilings sag, the tables are rickety and benches are used for desks.

Only two of the schools have flush type toilets. Earth-pit type toilets are used at twenty-six of the schools and four have surface type toilets.

Seven of the schools have running water. The other units have wells and pumps for water supply.

There are 2,259 students enrolled at the thirty-two schools. However, there are only seventy-five teachers.

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2 Groups Oppose Race Angle In School Suit

14d(1)

Two different educational groups in the state have stated in the press their criticism of the anti-segregation part of the Atlanta school suit. R. J. Martin, principal of the Ballard-Hudson high school at Macon, said the Bibb County Teachers Association adopted a resolution stating "Abolition of the segregation now in the public schools of Georgia is not the aim of the thinking element of Negro citizens and educators of the state." The group also said attempts to equalize the public school facilities with separation of the races through the minimum foundation program "represents the best approach at this time."

Principal Martin is president of the Negro Principals Association of the state and also was former president of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association.

At Carrollton, a statement issued by C. V. Smith, president of the Carroll County Unit of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association and L. A. Price, Jeanes Supervising teacher, stated in regards to the suit that "we conscientously believe that separate but equal schools are the solution on the Negro educational problem in Georgia."

Leader Speaks On Atlanta School Suit

14d(1)

9-28-50

S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial of Virginia, opined Wednesday that no more than five per cent of the Negro children would go to white schools if segregation were abolished in Atlanta.

Phillips said that if school boards had provided equal facilities, the segregation issue would have never been raised. He added:

"All of us want to be equipped as well as we can as individuals."

Phillips was in Atlanta raising money for a proposed agricultural center at Camp John Hope.

At the same time, he denied several statements carried in other daily papers. Phillips said he was misquoted.

NEGROES BRING SUIT HERE TO END SEGREGATION IN ATLANTA SCHOOLS

Unwise, Uncalled For Now, Cook Says

The Atlanta Journal - Sept. 19 1950

By GEORGE GOODWIN

A suit demanding the elimination of racial segregation in Atlanta public schools was filed in U. S. District Court here Tuesday against Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of schools, and the members of the City Board of Education.

The suit was brought by some 200 Negro school children and their parents. It marked the first time that the South's traditional school segregation laws have been attacked in a major city.

Atlanta

The suit charged that the system of segregated schools denies to Negroes the equal protection of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

Ga.

It also alleged discrimination in the matter of buildings, courses of study and other facilities in the present segregated system.

9-19-50

E. S. Cook, chairman of the Board of Education, expressed surprise at the suit.

Lawyers in Suit

"I think it is a very unwise and uncalled for move on their part at this time," he said, "and in the end, the Negro people will be the loser, regardless of who wins."

Attorneys for the Negroes bringing the suit were A. T. Walden, E. E. Moore Jr., S. S. Robinson and R. E. Thomas Jr., all of Atlanta, and Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, of New York, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The suit asks for a declaratory judgment and for a permanent injunction from making any distinction based on race or color in the opportunities, advantages and facilities provided by the Atlanta school system.

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Illegality Charged

"Infant plaintiffs and the class they represent can only secure educational advantages, opportunities and facilities equal to those afforded white children in the public schools of Atlanta by being allowed to attend the elementary and secondary schools . . . which defendants are now unlawfully and illegally maintaining and operating exclusively for white children," the complaint declared.

Although no specific instances of discrimination were set forth the Negroes charged that equal facilities are being denied both on the elementary and high school level in buildings, sites, heating, sanitary facilities, classrooms, libraries, laboratories, study halls, auditoriums, gymnasiums, cafeterias, offices, rest rooms, clinics, stadiums, infirmaries and other facilities.

The suit also claimed discrimination in matters of courses of study and academic, scientific, commercial, cultural, artistic, physical and recreational development.

The Negroes claimed that the city school system has plants evaluated at more than $17,000,000 for 32,000 white children and a total plant evaluation of more than $5,000,000 for 20,000 Negro children.

Teacher Average Cited

They said the white elementary schools average one teacher for every 22 children, while the Negro elementary schools have one teacher per 36 children. In high schools they charged the ratio is one white teacher for each 15 pupils while the Negro ratio in high schools is one teacher per 25 children.

They charged that Negroes average 48 per classroom in elementary schools and 35 per classroom in high schools. They said the white ratio is 24 per elementary classroom and 16 per high school classroom.

Petitioners said that periodically since December, 1945, petitions have been filed with the school board pointing out inequalities in educational opportunity.

"Despite these petitions," said the suit, "they have ignored the requests and failed to remedy the inequalities complained of."

UNDER THE DOME

Equalization Plea Incorrect, Says Collins

By HOKE SMITH MAY

A petition filed with the State Superintendent of Schools asking that the State Board of Education order Atlanta school authorities to equalize white and Negro educational facilities may not be introduced at Wednesday's Board meeting.

Dr. M. D. Collins, the State Superintendent, declared Tuesday that the petition was filed incorrectly. Collins added that he may not bring the appeal to the Board's attention for this reason.

Constitution

The school official pointed out that the board regulations require that appeal petitions be filed not more than 10 days following action on the question involved by a county or city board.

Collins said the petition, filed by the same Negroes who entered suit against the Atlanta school system in an effort to break down traditional segregation barriers, refers to incidents as far back as 1945.

9-27-50

George Whitman, Jr., of Atlanta, chairman of the State Board, already had said that he did not believe his group could take action on the petition. The Chairman explained that the State Board is "purely an appeal body and cannot rule on any such question until it has been acted upon by a city or county board."

Atlanta Ga.

The petition, it was Whitman said, states that the Atlanta board has "ignored" appeals for equalization.

The controversial question of consolidation of two high schools in Camden county also will come before Board members, Collins said.

He explained that the Camden Board of Education consolidated the Kingsland High School with the school in Woodbine, causing a sitdown strike of Kingsland students who refused to attend the neighboring institution.

Now, Collins said, Kingsland residents are appealing to the State Board to override the consolidation.

Morehouse Prexy Views Problem as One for Calmness

Courier Dat 10-14-50
Pittsburgh Pa

ATLANTA—This is the partial text of a speech clarifying the Atlanta school facilities suit as delivered last week to the Hungry Club by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College and chairman of the education committee of the Atlanta branch NAACP:

14 d(1)
Ga

"The suit filed Sept. 19 by 200 Negro patrons of the public schools against the Atlanta School Board has attracted more attention and discussion than any local suit in recent years. The suit has been condemned by the Atlanta press and some Negroes have also condemned it.

"It is difficult for people to speak and write on the subject of race with calm and objectivity; especially when the question of segregation is involved. Segregation is a sacred institution in our native South and any move that attacks it is likely to create more heat than light in any discussion of it.

"I think it was the great Woodrow Wilson who said that an educated man is one who can lend more light in an argument than heat. It seems to me that since Sept 19 we have generated more heat on this subject than light.

AN HISTORIC WRONG

"Whether I succeed or fail, believe me, my intentions are good.

"The motive behind the Atlanta suit represents the growing conviction, rightly or wrongly, among Negroes everywhere, that there can be no equality under segregation—the growing belief that the 'separate but equal' theory is a myth. Even the Negroes who argue that the suit was ill-timed are likely to say when talking among themselves that segregation means inequality.

"The Negroes who believe this way may be in error, but there is one thing that sustains their belief. The history of segregation is a history of inequality. History seems to be against the idea of 'separate but equal.'

SUPREME COURT RULING

"The Supreme Court seems to say as much. It seems to say in both the MacLaurin and the Sweatt cases that segregated education could not be equal. It stated that even if the school at Houston were equal in faculty and facilities, it would not be comparable to the law school at the Universiity of Texas.

HONESTY NECESSARY

"We should face this problem honestly and courageously. And if a careful, scientific study should reveal that several million dollars are needed to bring the Negro schools up to the whites, we should accept the findings in good faith and with good intentions.

"It has been estimated that it would cost the State of Georgia anywhere from $100,000,000 to $175,000,000 to equalize the Negro schools. Is the State of Georgia willing to spend $100,000,000 or $175,000,000 to equalize the Negro schools?

"If we believe in the democratic way of perfecting social change, we should be willing to trust the Federal courts. This is the machinery which our founding fathers have set up as one of the ways to resolve differences and to adjust grievances.

"Negroes should not be criticized too severely if they take advantage of the democratic way which our founding fathers have bequeathed to us in the Federal Constitution. The Negro has always relied upon the machinery of the law and the courts to gain his objective, the machinery which the white man has created.

COOL HEADS NEEDED

If the Negroes were resorting to illegal, unconstitutional, undemocratic means to achieve their rights, they should be greatly condemned. But as long as they trust the peaceful ways of the Federal courts, we should be calm and poised and wait with patience the decision of that court.

There is no need to be panicky; there is no need for rabble-rousing; this is no time for name-calling; and there is no need for fear. For when we get through the rabble-rousing, the question will still be: Can there be two separate but equal school sytems?

The question is not mixed schools—the question is, can there be equality in segregation?"

Leaders Reaffirm Support Of Parents' Suit At NAACP Meet

Daily World Thurs. 10-12

Three Atlanta leaders Tuesday night voiced their support of the equal school facilities suit during speeches at a monthly NAACP meeting in the Friendship Baptist Church, Rev. Maynard Jackson, pastor.

Atlanta
Ga

Rev. D. V. Kyle, pastor of Big Bethel AME Church, E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and J. W. Dobbs, Masonic head, were featured speakers on the NAACP'S program which centered around the recently filed suit of 200 Atlanta children, asking that segregation be outlawed in public schools here.

14 d(1)
Ga

Rev. Kyle, declaring that the personality of a child is warped and distorted long before he reaches the graduate level, asserted that "the time is past ripe" when such a suit should have been instigated. Segregation in all walks of life must go, he said, and in all sections of the country.

Although he believes that there will be no friction and bloodshed over the changing of the South's Jim Crow system that is designed to give one race advantage over

"This Atlanta School suit is the greatest thing that has happened in my time on earth," the minister declared.

Mr. Martin, tracing the fight for full citizenship during the past few years, lauded the various religious groups for discarding segregation within their ranks. He said the N. A. A. C. P. and Negro newspapers have carried the freedom fight admirably. The insurance executive said that the fight for full democracy at home is part of the fight for freedom the world over. He reveal-

impartial trial in accordance with our American conception of justice."

Daily World
Atlanta Ga

During Henderson's first trial, petitions were circulated accusing the court of injustice. Georgia communist party leader Homer B. Chase was one of a number of persons cited for contempt of court for alegedly circulating the petitions.

Duke charged that "certain people have made an intrusion to exploit this case seeking to use the events of this trial, which they know nothing about, for the purpose of propaganda."

Theonly witnesses at the opening session were Dr. E. V. Patrick and Dr. E. C. Bass.

The jurists are Raymond Patterson, W. A. Jones, H. L. Walker, D. H. Cagle, T. H. Jones, Reeves M. Hesterlee, B. C. Tuggle, G. H. Hanson, J. T. Broadwater, M. C. Jordan, C. C. Perkins and Clarence Vines.

GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOLS TO GET RECORD NUMBER

Tribune

Expect 30.5 Million Fall Enrolment

14 d(1)

Tues. 9-5-50

New York, Sept. 4 [Special]—Some 30,500,000 students will be enrolled in elementary and high schools this fall. This is the largest number in the nation's history, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

Chicago
Ill

"And the end is not in sight for the snow-balling of the school-age population," Dr. Dublin warns. "According to present indications there may be more than 44,000,000 children at school ages in 1964 as a consequence of the record high level of births thruout the war and post-war years. The population at ages 5 thru 17 can be expected to rise more than one-third in the next decade."

General

In each year of the next decade, Dr. Dublin notes, the number of beginners will exceed the number who are graduated from the elementary schools. Enrollments will rise rapidly thru 1956, he says, and then at a slower rate in the later years of the decade. For children at the high school ages of 14 thru 17, he points out, the situation is just the other way around—the relative gain will be greater in the latter part of the decade.

Dr. Dublin foresees that school enrolments will rise in every section of the country, with the increase especially marked in suburban areas, which have a particular attraction for families with young children.

"At present, communities thruout the country are confronted primarily with the problem in elementary schools," he stated, "but before long they will be faced, as well, with a rising tide of enrolments in the high schools. If the school needs of our children are to be met, educational facilities and personnel will have to be expanded substantially."

Negro School Needs Cited

14 d(1) 9a

An Atlanta contractor, reviewing the status of Negro educational institutions, Tuesday deplored his inability to find Negro engineers or architects for his firm.

Constitution

Discussing Negro educational facilities in the South with presidents of 17 Negro land-grant colleges in the Southern states, Walter H. Aiken, vice president of Aiken, Inc., told the group in Washington "there is need for more teamwork on the part of Negro colleges."

Wed
10-18-50

He said he employs up to 200 white men along with his Negro workers and has no difficulty, although he refuses to provide separate dining and sanitary facilities.

Atlanta
Ga

Aiken said Negro resources in the United States now exceed $12,000,000,000 which he explained is more than the entire resources of Canada.

PLAN URGED TO 'FOIL' NEGROES ON SCHOOLS

Journal

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2 (UP)—Roy V. Harris, the political leader often called the power behind Gov. Herman Talmadge, suggested today the shelving of a broadened school program in favor of private Georgia schools for white children.

Mr. Harris, writing in his personal weekly newspaper, the Augusta Courier, denounced a suit by Negroes against the Atlanta public school system to abolish segregation.

He predicted that if the Negroes won, the white population would leave the Georgia capital, new business would turn elsewhere and "Atlanta will become just another Harlem in Georgia."

He urged the setting up of a private school system for whites, if necessary, should Negro leaders "continue their foolish program of destroying both the white and Negro races."

Mr. Harris questioned the wisdom of continuing the state's minimum foundation program for education until it was learned "what the negroes' attitude is, and what their attitude will be in the future."

The minimum foundation program, already approved by the Legislature, would set generally higher school standards in the state. The next Legislature will be asked to appropriate $40,000,000 to get it going.

"Why should we be willing to pay $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 every year to destroy the white race in Georgia," Mr. Harris asked.

The leader of the Augusta "Cracker" party said that since white people already paid 97 per cent of the state's education costs this percentage could be used to finance a private system for white children.

Courier Editorials

Mr. Harris Blows His Top

OF all the amazing drivel that has emanated from Southern white Negrophobes, none compares with the outpourings last week from Roy V. Harris of Augusta, Ga., the alleged power behind Gov. Herman Talmadge.

14 d(1)

Mr. Harris, editor of a personal sheet called The Augusta Courier and head of the Cracker Party (sic), denounced the suit by Negroes against the Atlanta public school system to abolish educational segregation and urged that a broadened school program be shelved in favor of private Georgia schools for white children.

The minimum foundation program which has made Mr. Harris apoplectic, and has already been approved by the State Legislature, would set higher school standards throughout the state and require $40 million to get under way.

"Why," asks the Cracker leader, "should we be willing to pay $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 every year to destroy the white race in Georgia?"

Oct. 10. 4-50

Writing in the Augusta Courier, the Talmadegite editor contends that since white people already paid 97 per cent of the state's education costs, this percentage could be used to finance a private system for white children.

Pittsburgh

The aroused Cracker party head predicts that if the Negroes of Atlanta win their suit, the white people of Atlanta will leave the new "Harlem in Georgia" and move elsewhere, not saying where.

Mr. Harris undoubtedly speaks for Governor Talmadge who is his stooge, and because Talmadge won majority support in Georgia's recent gubernatorial election, the above remarks are not to be taken too lightly, if only as an indication of insanity in high places.

Not going into the merits of public versus private education, it is clear that no politician anywhere, not even in Georgia, is going to seriously work to abolish the public school system which is everywhere the finest flower of American civilization which pioneered in establishing it.

Private education would have to be paid for directly by the parents of the children, by endowments and gifts, whereas public education is paid for by all of the taxpayers whether or not they have children.

Under a private school system "for whites only" Mr. Harris's Georgia would soon sink into greater ignorance and illiteracy than now plagues the state because the poor, having the most children, simply could not afford to send them to school, and the state could not compel them to do so.

To the increasing mass of illiterate whites would be added an army of illiterate Negroes, since the latter would be less able to support private schools than the whites: and the result would be catastrophic.

It was to narrow the great cultural gulf between the illiterate and impoverished masses and the educated upper class minority, that public schools were started in the first place because of the recognition of the fact that modern civilization and progress require an educated electorate.

In a way, Georgia has always had private (i.e., white) schools, tuition free, by stealing taxes from Negroes and using most of the tax money to build and maintain public schools of good quality for white children while providing only shacks for Negro children, but Harris' scheme would end that racket and make the whites pay up for schooling as never before.

Such a scheme would get around the Federal Constitution and its equality stipulation, but could not possibly prevent a serious political revolt against Talmadge and his reactionaries which would sweep them from office.

If Mr. Harris, the Cracker party leader, wanted to destroy Talmadgeism, he could devise no better scheme than the one he proposes.

Perhaps the Augusta editor should see a psychiatrist.

All Wet'

Constitution

The Editors: In response to the letter of L. A. Price, Jeane, supervisor, and the teachers of the Carroll County Negro schools, I would like to say that they are all wet in their argument regarding the step taken by the Negro teachers of Atlanta, and the gross injustice to the children of Atlanta. The only thing that could possibly be listed as a gross injustice to not only the Negro children of Atlanta but to all Negro children in America is segregation.

Segregation is wrong, silly, foolish, unjust and threatens, eagerly, to end the physical well-being of any human being. The Negro children of Atlanta are human beings.

It is true that the academic training of any number of Negro teachers has enabled them to work in various communities and get first-hand information in regards to the economical and educational limitations in regards to the group's superstitutions, but you know why these conditions are true, don't you?

Dawson. DEWAINE THORNTON.

Atlanta School Suit Is Defended And Criticized

Two Educational Groups Criticize It

Two different educational groups in the state have stated in the press their criticism of the anti-segregation part of the Atlanta school suit. R. J. Martin, principal of the Ballard-Hudson high school at Macon, said the Bibb County Teachers Association adopted a resolution stating, "Abolition of the segregation now in the public schools of Georgia is not the aim of the thinking element of Negro citizens and educators of the state." The group also said attempts to equalize the public school facilities with separation of the races through the minimum foundation program "represents the best approach at this time."

Principal Martin is president of the Negro Principals Association of the state and also was former president of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association.

At Carrollton a statement issued by C. V. Smith, president of the Carroll County Unit of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association and L. A. Price, Jeanes supervising teacher, stated in regards to the suit that "we conscientously believe that separate but equal schools are the solution to the Negro educational problem in Georgia.

Mays And Harper Think Suit Is Wise

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, told an audience of diners at the Hungry Club luncheon meeting in the Butler Street YMCA Wednesday, that the suit of Atlanta Negro parents asking for equal educational opportunities for their children and an end to the dual system of schools, "is reasonable, timely, and democratic." His address before the crowded audience was also broadcast over station WERD.

The speaker, chairman of the Atlanta NAACP education committee, declared that the history of segregation has been a history of inequalities.

14 Feb 51

Dr. Mays said that the parents' brief contends, and that it is his personal conviction that equality of opportunity cannot be obtained under the so-called "separate but equal" system. "The question is not mixed schools," he declared, "but the real question is can there be equality in segregation?"

Citing recently won civil rights cases. Dr. Mays alluded that Negroes did not sue to bring down jim crow curtains on dining cars" in order to sit beside white people.

"They sued because the curtains were embarrassing and humiliating he asserted. Likewise, Sweatt and McLaurin sued to enter traditionally white schools not just to be with white students, but because they wanted the same education the white students were getting.

During a question period after Dr Mays' address, Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the local NAACP branch, explained that the Atlanta Board of Education had failed to act on four different petitions since 1945, and the organization didn't intend to wait for-

James D. Martin, a member of the Blayton accounting firm and the Urban League staff, cited League records that showed the inequality gap in white and Negro schools is getting larger. "At the present rate," he said, "the inequality would never be wiped out."

The Atlanta school suit filed in behalf of about 200 parents and children and sponsored by the local NAACP seeks two main objectives: (1) to have the courts to declare the Negro schools unconstitutional on the ground they are unequal to the city's white schools and (2) to declare the segregation law preventing Negroes from attending the city's white schools illegal. There is general acceptance on the point of equalizing the Negro school facilities but it is the anti-segregation feature at the local school level that is drawing criticism.

20,000 Sue To End Jim Crow System in Atlanta

Amsterdam News

ATLANTA—Accepting the challenge of Georgia's race-hating Governor Herman Talmadge, who announced last summer that as long as he was governor, Negroes and whites would not be permitted to attend the same schools in the state, attorneys for the NAACP have filed a suit to open Atlanta's "white" elementary and high schools to Negro pupils.

17 Feb 51

The suit, filed last Wednesday in US District Court, asks the Federal court to issue a permanent injunction "forever restraining the Atlanta Board of Education from denying colored elementary and high school students the rights and privileges of attending public schools where they may receive educational opportunities, advantages, and facilities equal to those offered white students."

Second Filed

The suit is filed in the name of 213 elementary and high school students, and is the second of its kind to be filed attacking segregation in the South in schools below the college level. The other such suit is now awaiting trial in Clarendon County, S. C.

Simultaneously with the filing of the suit in behalf of the city's 20,000 Negro children of school age a petition on behalf of 30 additional school children was submitted to the Georgia State Board of Education, appealing from the refusal of the local board to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

Listing public elementary and secondary schools in the city to which Negro children are denied admission, the District Court complaint points out that white schools are far superior to those attended by Negro students in buildings, sites, heating, sanitary facilities, libraries, laboratories, classrooms, study halls, auditoriums, gymnasiums, offices, rest rooms, clinics, athletic facilities and other equipment.

The suit also charges that Negro children are denied "curricula and programs of instruction, programs for academic, scientific, commercial, cultural, artistic, physical and recreational development, with guidance and counseling of pupils and organized extra-curricula activities, equal in terms of quantity, quality, efficiency, diversity, and value" to those offered white children. Inequalities in teaching staff are also cited.

GRAY'S JACKSON GIVES VIEWS

Negro Suit Held Key To School Program

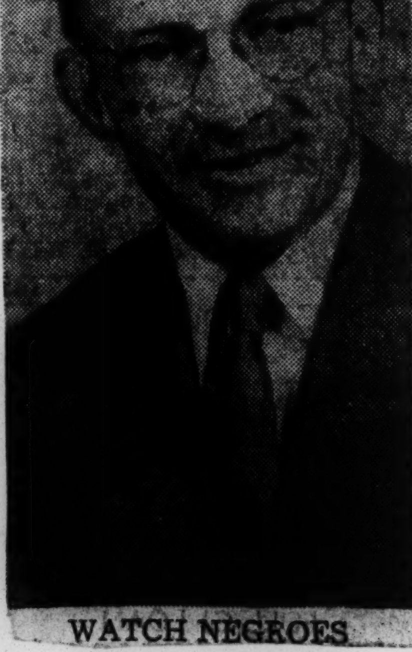
Constitution

(Editor's Note: This is another in the series on men-nominated to the 1951 Georgia Legislature.)

If Atlanta Negroes win their suit to eliminate segregation in Georgia, the Legislature will not finance the Minimum Foundation Program for Education, Rep.-Nominee George L. Jackson of Jones County says.

The 27-year-old lawyer and half-brother of Carlton Mobley, Gov. Talmadge's campaign manager, believes the Foundation Program should be financed, but he says a lot depends on the Negroes suit.

Wed 14 Feb 51



WATCH NEGROES

Regarding other important legislation, Jackson says he believes a general sales tax will be enacted. He doesn't like a retail sales tax, but favors collecting the tax at its source. He also favors putting all the gasoline tax money back on the roads. Something should be done to allow more deserving old people to receive pensions, and technical rules, most of them coming from Washington, should be changed, he believes.

Jackson, a bachelor, was born in Gray, graduated from Jones County High School, Middle Georgia College, and Mercer University. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta social fraternity at Mercer. He has served as alderman for the town of Gray and is a member of the Kiwanis club.

School Officials Say Negro Report Wrong

Atlanta Constitution
Sat. 9-23-50

Inequalities Statement Held To Be Misleading

Atlanta, Georgia

City school officials Friday met charges by the Atlanta Urban League that educational inequalities between whites and Negroes have increased within the past year with a statement that the "report (Urban League) is incorrect and misleading."

The league report was based on what was said to be the average per capita investment in physical facilities and showed the per-pupil investment for white students was $353 greater than Negroes in 1948-49 and $409 greater in 1949-50.

Miss Ira Jarrell, City School Superintendent, and D. F. McClatchey, Vice President of the Atlanta Board of Education, attacked the League contention saying "The gap between Negro and white educational opportunities has been steadily closed in recent years, and we will file a complete answer to all charges when we appear in federal court to fight an effort to end segregation in Atlanta schools."

A court suit was filed Tuesday demanding an end of segregation in Atlanta public schools, but the Urban League set out it is not a party to the suit and gave the facts to inform the public.

14d(1)

Negro high school investment per pupil in plants in 1949-50 was $455 compared to $1,132 per white student and was $222 per Negro pupil in elementary schools to $530 for whites, the League report pointed out.

In 1948-49 Negro high school investment was $446 compared to $748 for white students and in elementary schools it was $147 per Negro pupil to $514 for whites, the League report stated further.

The report said in part:

"It can be seen from these figures that, in the past year, inequality in high school plants increased by $376 per pupil, or 125 percent. In elementary school plants, the inequality decreased by $58 per pupil, or 16 percent. If high schools and elementary schools are taken as a whole, the gap between values of school plants for whites and Negroes widened by $409 per pupil or 16 percent.

"This differential in the per-pupil investment in total school plants since 1946 is as follows: 1946-47 — $310; 1947-48 — $230; 1948-49—$353; 1949-50—$409."

Negro Leader Criticizes School Suit

Constitution
14 d (1) 9-27

A Negro leader said Tuesday that "not more than five percent" of the Negroes in the South would enter white schools if segregation were wiped out.

S. J. Phillips, President of the Booker T. Washington Memorial near Rocky Mount, Va., called a Federal court suit demanding the end of segregation in Atlanta's public schools lacking in "common sense."

Wed. 9-27-50

Phillips declared that the court action was "not in keeping with the ideals of Booker T. Washington." He added that "segragation would never have been an issue if equal facilities had been provided for the Negro long ago.

"Negroes throughout the nation realize that they will accomplish much more through education and industry than through agitation and legislation.

"I think we are rapidly moving toward more equal opportunities in the Deep South," he concluded, "and I think we've gotten there by taking a commen-sense approach. I think the only answer to all our problems is education—education of the white race as well as the Negro."

Atlanta, Ga.

Segregation Suit Hit By Negro School Board

Atlanta Constitution
Sat. 9-23-50

Constitution State News Service

MANCHESTER, Sept. 22—The all-Negro Board of Trustees of the Manchester Colored Training School Thursday night unanimously passed resolutions approving the principle of segregation in Georgia schools and condemning the current Federal Court attempt to end segregation in Atlanta schools as being "un-American, morally wrong, and socially disruptive."

Atlanta, Ga.

14d(1)

The all-Negro Board administers the Negro school in Manchester under authority of the Meriwether County Board of Education.

Ga.

In a special meeting the Negro group reaffirmed and restated the board's belief in the principle of equality in facilities in education on a racially segregated basis.

> *A. T. Walden, of Atlanta, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told Negro attorneys from all over the nation meeting in Nashville, Tenn., that the suit attacking segregation in Atlanta schools is "a frontal assault on the whole question of segregation in the South." Walden termed segregation "the God at whose feet and shrine the Southern people worship."*

The resolutions were signed by W. J. Rolax, Chairman; Seaborn Leonard, Jim Marshall, Willie Dozier, and Charlie Wright, Trustees.

Board members said they want good schools, but they want good schools for Negroes.

In giving their opinion of the unwiseness of the Federal suit attacking segregation at this time, the Board voted to repudiate and openly condemn as un-American morally wrong and socially disruptive the pending action of some "200 Atlanta Negroes."

Suit Demands End To Jim Crow In Atlanta Schools

14d(1)

ATLANTA, Ga. — (INS) — A suit was filed in Atlanta's U. S. District court Tuesday demanding an end to racial segregation in the city's public elementary schools.

Call

Brought against Atlanta's school superintendent, Ira Jarrell, by more than 200 Atlanta Negro school children and their parents, the suit charges that Atlanta's segregated schools "deny Negro children the equal protection guaranteed them under the fourteenth amendment."

This is the first time that the South's traditional school segregation laws have been attacked in a major city. The only similar suit demanding non-segregation of elementary schools is now pending in Clarendon County, S. C.

There have been suits in other states asking for equal facilities, but the Atlanta suit goes further by attacking the basic principle of segregation.

Chairman of Atlanta's board of education, E. S. Cook, expressed surprise at the suit. He said:

"I think it is a very unwise move on their part. They will be the eventual loser, regardless of who wins in court."

Call
9-29-50

School Bias Fought In Atlanta, Ga.

Amsterdam
Fri. 9-29-50
N.Y. Amsterdam News

213 Students File Suits Through All Grades

14d(1)

ATLANTA — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accepting Governor Herman Talmadge's challenge, this week filed a suit to open Atlanta's "white" elementary and high schools to Negro pupils. Following the Supreme Court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, Talmadge announced that as long as he was governor Negroes and whites would not be permitted to attend the same schools in Georgia.

The suit, filed in the United States District Court here on September 19, asks the court to issue a permanent injunction "forever restraining" the Atlanta Board of Education from denying colored elementary and high school students, "the rights and privileges of attending public schools where they may receive educational opportunities, advantages and facilities equal to those afforded to white children."

Instituted in the name of 213 elementary and high school students, this suit is the second of its kind to be filed attacking seggregation in the South in schools below the college level. The other suit is now ready for trial in Clarendon County, South Carolina.

Negro

Simultaneously with the filing of the Atlanta suit, a petition on behalf of 30 additional school children was submitted to the Georgia State Board of Education, appealing from the refusal of the local board to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

Ga.
9-29-50

Listing public elementary and secondary schools in Atlanta to which Negro children are denied admission, the District Court complaint points out that these "white schools" are far superior to the schools attended by Negro children in buildings, sites, heating, sanitary facilities, classrooms, libraries, laboratories, study halls, auditoriums, gymnasia, cafeterias, offices, rest rooms, clinics, infirmaries, stadia, and other equipment.

It also charges that Negro children are denied "curricula and programs of instruction, programs for academic, scientific, commercial, cultural, artistic, physical and recreational development, with guidance and counseling of pupils and organized extra-curricular activities, equal in terms of quantity, quality, efficiency, diversity and value" to those offered white students. Inequalities in teaching staff are also cited.

14d(1)

The battery of NAACP lawyers handling the suit include A. T. Walden, E. E. Moore, Jr., S. S. Robinson, R. E. Thomas, Jr., all of Atlanta, and Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

Editorial Causes School Suit Split

Afro-American

14 d (1)

ATLANTA (ANP)—An editorial published in the Atlanta World last week has brought a split in the two pressure organizations supporting the Federal suit against segregated schools filed earlier last week by 200 school children and their parents.

Jour. 10-7-50

The suit, which was strongly denounced by Gov. Herman Talmadge, charged that the Atlanta Board of Education, in running a jim crow school system, is violating the 14th Amendment of the Constitution by denying them equal rights under the law.

They are asking that segregated schools be declared unlawful by the court.

Baltimore

The split of the organizations resulted from the Atlanta World's editorial favoring the action of being suit for equal facilities, but denouncing the demand for a declaration from the court opening the doors of the city's white schools to colored pupils.

Doubts Wisdom of Section

The editorial stated:

"We seriously doubt the desirability or necessity for our seeking entrance to the white public schools.

"In view of the fact that this item of the petition raises a question on which there has been no legal precedent in this section and considering that at the public school level, the interracial issue is most sensitive and difficult, we doubt the wisdom of this particular portion of the pending suit."

Supporting this attitude are several business and professional leaders and the AME, Baptist and Interdenominational Ministers unions. The Atlanta branch of the NAACP highly condemned the editorials's stand.

Reprinted in White Paper

The editorial was reprinted in the white daily, The Atlanta Consitution Sept. 24. According to informed sources, it has met the approval of seevral white leaders.

Meanwhile, in Manchested, Ga., an all-colored school board, the board of trustees of the Manchester Colored Training School publicity condmened the suit.

In their action, the trustees term the Atlanta suit "un-American, morally wrong, and socially disruptive." Making this declaration at a special meeting, the jim crow group reaffirmed its "faith" in separate bus equal facilities.

Members who signed the statement included W. J. Rolax, chairman; Seaborn Leonard, Jim Marshall, Willie Dozier and Charlie Wright, trustees.

School Board Fights Suit

Also, the suit filed against jim crow elementary and secondary education met attack from another front in Atlanta.

Atlanta school officials denounced a report in which the local Urban League declared that the inequalities between white and colored schools had increased during the past year.

Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of schools, said the Atlanta board would prove its side when the case came to court.

Rural Racial Strife Predicted by Harris

Constitution

Political Leader Roy Harris said Sunday attempts will be made to run Negroes out of rural Georgia counties if a suit aimed at breaking down segregation in Atlanta schools is successfully prosecuted.

Writing in the current issue of the Augusta Courier, Harris said he has not been able to determine how widespread the proposed move is. But he predicted in his "Strictly Personal" column that at least 50 Georgia counties would have no Negro residents six months after a favorable decision on the suit were handed down.

14 d (1)

The Augusta politico quoted an "informant" as saying Negroes would be driven from rural counties so they could not attend public schools in those places.

Harris, who is Gov. Talmadge's chief political adviser, added:

"Our informant says that in some few communities practically all the farmers have entered into the agreement and are now devising ways to get a statewide campaign organized for the purpose of securing the same agreement everywhere."

10-23-50

Harris said Negroes "could be dispensed with on the farms of Georgia more easily now than at any other time in the history of the State." And he concluded:

"While this movement at first might seem fanciful, it is not beyond the realm of possibility. Country people are usually hardheaded when they once make up their minds . . ."

Atlanta, Ga.

In his "Strictly Personal" column, Harris said that Georgia Negroes are "being exploited and misled by their national organizations."

He blamed "some of the Negro churches" as well as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for misleading the Negro.

The Tip - Off

14

EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. -(SNS)- Two events in Alabama tied themselves together last week.

There was the annual all-Negro Dairy Show October 11, in Uniontown with 182 entries from six Black Belt counties. The School of Veterinary Medicine of Tuskegee Institute was dedicated on Oct. 14.

Opportunities in the meat industry and the switching over to cattle raising by farmers in the South are providing a new field for the D. V. M. (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.)

There are approximately 19 schools of verterinary medicine in America - 17 in the United States and two in Canada. Seven of the 17 in the U. S. A. are of recent origin. There are an estimated 150 to 200 Negro D. V. M's in this country. Some 21 D. V. D.'s have been graduated from the Tuskegee School.

At the dedication, Dr F D. Patterson, a distinguished DVM in his own right was careful to point out that the idea of a school of Veterinary Medicine had been conceived at Tuskegee Institute long before the concept of regional schools was advanced by the Southern governors. The school was built by generous grants from educational and health foundations. The Alabama State Legislature under Gov. Chauncey Sparks voted to underwrite the staffing and operation of the school.

10-17-50

This is one of the two regional schools (the other Meharry Medical College embraced by the Southern Governors Regional Education Plan. The U. S. Supreme Court has said in effect that the regional plan cannot be used by Southern states as a scheme to dodge their citizenship obligations to Negroes.

Ga.

Thirty-eight students are presently enrolled in the school. The 16 students graduated in the 1950 class were the largest number of Negro DVM's ever to be graduated in one year in this country. Dr. Patterson makes much of this in light of the current shortages in the field. The need of such services seem to be so great that Negroes can enter the field under more favorable circumstances than in many other competitive professions.

In some other off-comments, Dr. Patterson revealed an important role the veterinary school is playing in the whole Tuskegee program. For it is used by the nursing school, the physical education department, the home economics department and the health department. It seems that it is serving the farmers and citizens of this section as an animal hospital. Meantime it provides an opportunity for interracial teamwork.

This school is a huge project which was established at $1,100,000. It is the dream come true of Dr. Patterson. It provides for Negro scientists a facility where their genuis can have a full outlet. The regional education plan and the seeming role that Dr. Patterson has played in it have drawn bitter criticism. In the Atlanta Conference on Higher Education for Negroes Dr. Patterson explained his position. In truth, it seems to me that Dr. Patterson narrowed his own position to the development him it is as he did not die." . . . of the veterinary school at Tuskegee.

An all-Negro faculty conducts this school. Some of its members are graduates of the school. There is another veterinary school, for white students, at (A. P. I.) Auburn. Should Negro students eventually win admittance to Auburn what effect would that have on the Tuskegee veterinary school? Should a white student come to believe that the Tuskegee veterinary is better than the one at Auburn and thereupon seek admission to the former, what would be the reaction?

Tuskegee marks off a new road in education in the Mid-Century. It may light the way to a better South and to an accepted Negro citizen. The veterinary school is a tribute to Dr. Patterson.

School Officials Say Negro Report Wrong

Constitution

Oct 23-50

Atlanta Ga.

Inequalities Statement Held To Be Misleading

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14d(1)

Miss Ira Jarrell, City School Superintendent, and D. F. McClatchey, Vice President of the Atlanta Board of Education, attacked the League contention saying "The gap between Negro and white educational opportunities has been steadily closed in recent years, and we will file a complete answer to all charges when we appear in federal court to fight an effort to end segregation in Atlanta schools."

A court suit was filed Tuesday demanding an end of segregation in Atlanta public schools, but the Urban League set out it is not a party to the suit and gave the facts to inform the public.

Negro high school investment per pupil in plants in 1949-50 was $455 compared to $1,132 per white student and was $222 per Negro pupil in elementary schools to $530 for whites, the League report pointed out.

In 1948-49 Negro high school investment was $446 compared to $748 for white students and in elementary schools it was $147 per Negro pupil to $514 for whites, the League report stated further.

The report said in part:

"It can be seen from these figures that, in the past year, inequality in high school plants increased by $376 per pupil, or 125 percent. In elementary school plants, the inequality decreased by $58 per pupil, or 16 percent. If high schools and elementary schools are taken as a whole, the gap between values of school plants for whites and Negroes widened by $409 per pupil or 16 percent.

"This differential in the per-pupil investment in total school plants since 1946 is as follows: 1946-47 — $310; 1947-48 — $230; 1948-49—$353; 1949-50—$409."

Hearing Set In Negro Suit

Constitution

A motion to dismiss a suit of a group of Negro school children, who demand educational facilities equal to those of white children, will be heard in Macon Thursday.

The dismissal motion before United States District Judge T. Hoyt Davis was filed by the Irwin County Board of Education, primarily on the grounds the plaintiffs had not exhausted their administrative remedies and this should be done before court action would be ordered.

Atlanta Ga.

The original suit was filed in the Valdosta division of the United States Court several months ago. The school children demanded the Board of Education provide "educational facilities equal to those being furnished to white children of Irwin County."

'Uncle Tom' Charge Hurled By NAACP

ATLANTA, Ga.—NAACP officials here, spearheading a court battle to end jim crow in Atlanta's public schools, this week hurled charges of 'Uncle Tomism' at other Negro leaders who have publicly announced their opposition to the action.

C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, and J. H. Calhoun, executive secretary, told the Defender that most Atlanta Negroes are supporting the suit.

Defender

Date 10-7-50

"Baptist, AME and interdenominational ministers' unions are behind us," they said.

They said criticism coming from Negroes well known in educational and professional circles represented only the personal opinions of those spokesmen. They "strongly condemned" their opposition.

Chicago Ill.

Calls Suit Un-American

"Un-American, morally wrong and socially disruptive," is the way the all-Negro board of trustees of the Manchester Colored Training School views the suit.

Meeting in Manchester, Ga., the board voted a resolution which reaffirmed its belief in the principle of equality in educational facilities on a racially segregated basis.

Affixing their signatures to the resolution were W. J. Rolax, chairman; Seaborn Leonard, Jim Marshall, Willie Dozier and Charlie Wright.

Defender

Filed in U. S. District court several days ago, the suit demands an end to the segregated system of public education based solely on race.

Date 10-7-50

Gov. Herman Talmadge and his fellow white supremacists hailed a statement by S. J. Phillips, who gained national attention as promoter of the white financed Booker T. Washington Memorial, near Rocky Mount, Va.

Phillips blasted the suit to end public school jim crow as lacking in "common sense."

Declaring that the legal action "is not in keeping with the ideals of Booker T. Washington," Phillips predicted that even if segregation were wiped out, "not more than five per cent of the Negroes in the South would enter white schools."

Condemn World Editorial

Dr. William M. Boyd, state president of the NAACP, said the executive committee strongly condemned an editorial attacking the suit in the Atlanta Daily World. He said it presented "only the personal views of C. A. Scott," the editor.

NAACP officials said the editorial was "apparently satisfactory to white leaders because it was reproduced in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution."

Speaking to the nation's Negro attorneys in session in Nashville, Tenn., A. T. Walden of Atlanta, general counsel for the NAACP, praised the Atlanta suit.

He called it "a frontal assault on the whole question of segregation in the South." Segregation, he said, is "the God at whose feet and shrines the Southern people worship.

14d(1)

Virginia's Governor Comments

From Virginia came Gov. Battle's moral support to Talmadge's fight for white supremacy.

"In my opinion," he said, "the abolition of segregation in the public schools of the South would inevitably result in incalculable harm to the cause of public education for both races."

Talmadge said that any attempts by Negroes to enter so-called white schools "would create more confusion, disorder, riots and bloodsheds than anything since the War Between the States."

Georgia's chief executive said his mail has reached a new high since the filing of the suit. He claimed that hundreds of Georgians have called or written him to say they would never accept a Federal Court order against segregation. The Governor said the United States doesn't have enough troops to enforce such an order.

The youthful white supremacist quoted one Georgian as saying, "Our rifles are ready."

Talmadge added, "Ninety-eight per cent of the white people of Georgia and 95 per cent of the Negroes want to maintain our pattern of segregation in schools.

"It is the most deeply rooted social custom in our area."

Fred Hand, speaker of the State House of Representatives, announced he will introduce a bill at the January session of the Legislature which "will solve the problem presented by the Atlanta suit."

Hand said he will ask the General Assembly to approve a multi-million-dollar school building program that would equalize school facilities in Atlanta and 24 Georgia counties which are also threatened with anti-segregation suits.

In the Federal suit, more than 200 parents said that the end of segregation is the only way they can obtain school facilities equal to those afforded white children.

Gov. Talmadge rejected a suggestion by State Rep. John Greer that the governor set up a 13-man board composed of both races to study racial problems. Talmadge said the State constitution called for segregation and he intends to uphold that law.

Faith In the Law

The Editors: The letter in the Oct. 6 Constitution written by C. V. Smith and L. A. Price relative to the impending suit against the Atlanta School Board reveals a tragic mental condition that is always present in an oppressed group—defeatism.

Constitution

There are many Negroes who honestly feel that better-paying jobs, better schools, political suffrage, etc., cannot be obtained without bloodshed. To excuse these people as being stupid or ignorant would be grossly unfair, for many of them are honest, hardworking, God-fearing people, yet a group incapable of mature and clear thinking. Therefore, one must be tolerant and try to understand the underlying factors that cause such a mental state.

Date 10-11-50

14d(1)

One notes significantly that those who have expressed disapproval of this suit are individuals who are highly vulnerable as far as their jobs are concerned. Could it be that they, for economic reasons, were forced to take such a stand? Perhaps so, perhaps not.

Whatever the situation, they are irritating a lot of people who are working courageously to make the Negro an integrated part of American life. This the Negro cannot be as long as his schools are inferior, his jobs low-paying, his homes in slum areas. He must be able to compete economically and professionally with, not Negroes alone, but with Americans. Only then can an accurate appraisal of his ability be measured.

Atlanta Ga.

The Negro group is at a juncture where an important decision must be made. They must decide to go all out (in a legal way) in their fight to become full Americans or remain as they are, a group of inferior status and a chronic irritant to the American social flesh.

The United States, by and large, is a law-abiding nation. American people respect the law. Therefore, the Negro's salvation must lie in the courts of law. Here his grievances must be presented and settled. Those who would openly disobey the law because of prejudice or hate are merely lending themselves to those evil forces that are threatening to destroy the dignity and freedom of man.

MILES A. GLENN, JAMES D. ROSS, A. D. BROOKS, MOSES A. SINGLETON,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mutual Understanding Asked By Roy Harris On School Problems

World Tues. 10-3-50

Atlanta, Ga.

Roy Harris, political adviser to Governor Herman Talmadge, said Monday that "it will mean the end of Atlanta and the Atlanta public school system" if 200 Atlanta parents win their anti segregation school suit in Federal court here.

Harris, writing in his weekly political paper, the Courier, said that if the Atlantans win the suit "the white people will leave Atlanta like rats leaving a sinking ship and the City of Atlanta will be just another Harlem in the midst of Georgia."

14 d (1)

The Augusta political leader charged that the Atlanta suit is imperilling the financing of Georgia's minimum foundation program for education. He said he will oppose the program until we have "an understanding with the Negroes."

Pointing out that the assembly was to be asked in January to put up another $40,000,000 to finance the minimum foundation program, Harris asked:

"Why should we be willing to pay $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 every year to destroy the white race in Georgia?

"The time has come to have an understanding with the Negroes. The time has come to know what their attitude is and what their attitude will be in the future." Harris added:

"This should be determined before the minimum foundation program is financed. If they contribute their foolish program of destroying both the white and Negro races, then we should take such drastic steps as are necessary to protect the white people of this state, to preserve the integrity of the white race of this state.

"It is time for a showdown....if the Negro is not willing to live with us under the traditions of the people of the South, and under the pattern of segregation then we should change our plan for levying millions of dollars of taxes to be used as an instrument[illegible] for destroying everything on [illegible] in race relations."

Harris declared that if the suit is to mean the end of segregation "then we ought to do away with the public school system."

He opined that "some type of private school system" could be established by the white people who pay 97 per cent of the taxes.

Mays Says School Suit Timely And Democratic

14 d (1)

BY C. W. GREENLEA

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, told an audience of diners at the Hungry Club luncheon meeting in the Butler Street YMCA Wednesday, that the suit of Atlanta Negro parents asking for equal educational opportunities for their children and an end to the dual system of schools, "is reasonable, timely, and democratic." His address before the crowded audience was also broadcast over station WERD.

10-5-50

The speaker, chairman of the Atlanta NAACP education committee, declared that the history of segregation has been a history of inequalities.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Mays said that the parents' brief contends, and that it is his personal conviction that equality of opportunity cannot be obtained under the so-called "separate but equal" system. The question is not mixed schools," he declared, "but the real question is can there be equality in segregation?"

Citing recently won civil rights cases, Dr. Mays alluded that Negroes did not sue to bring down jim crow curtains on dining cars" in order to sit beside white people. "They sued because the curtain were embarrassing and humiliating, he asserted. Likewise, Sweatt and McLaurin sued to enter traditionally white schools not just to be with white students, but because they wanted the same education the white students were getting.

NO NEED FOR FEAR

Pointing out that alarmists and fear mongers were hysterically ranting at the time these other suits were filed in the same way they are demonstrating over the Atlanta school suit, the nationally respected Atlanta educator predicted that the South and his "native Georgia" would accept whatever decision the U. S. Supreme Court renders in the case.

In quiet, confident tones he advised, "there is no need for panic, no need for fears; the founding fathers of this great nation designed the wheels and machinery by which this country operates inevitably to the best ends of democracy.

Chiding critics of the suit, Dr. Mays pointed out that Negroes have not resorted to arbitrary or revolutionary action; they have gone to the courts, carrying their problems to this guardian of democratic concepts.

In a challenging question the Hungry Club speaker asked: "Is Georgia willing to pay the estimated 100 to 175 million dollars to remove the physical inequalities between white and Negro schools?". Then he wanted to know how long it would take to do the job. If it were only a matter of 2, 3, or 5 years, Negroes could perhaps be patient a little longer; but if it is a matter of 25, 50, or 100 years, then there is reason enough to be uncompromising, he declared.

TIME IS RIPE

During a question period after Dr. Mays' address, Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the local NAACP branch, explained that the Atlanta Board of Education had failed to act on four different petitions since 1945, and the organization didn't intend to wait forever. He declared that "the walls of segregation are falling" and the "time is ripe" to push for full equality now. Then the venerable leader added that "the eyes of Russia are on us, as we fight this battle we are also fighting the battle for democracy the world over."

10-5-50

James D. Martin, a member of the Blayton accounting firm and the Urban League staff, cited League records that showed the inequality gap in white and Negro schools is getting larger. "At the present rate," he said, "the inequality would never be wiped out."

14 d (1) Ga.

Georgia Would Chase Negroes From Farms

Post-Herald Tues. 10-24-50

14 d (1) Ga.

ATLANTA, Oct. 23 (U.P.)—A leading spokesman for the Talmadge regime in Georgia said today that Negroes will be chased from farms and eventually to Northern cities if segregation bars in schools are pulled down.

Political Leader Roy Harris, who has engineered 37-year-old Herman Talmadge through two successful campaigns for Georgia's governorship, said a "concerted effort" is being made to line up white land owners behind this plan.

He didn't say who originated the idea of the possibility of a court-decreed end to segregation.

"The object and purpose is to get all of the farmers in these communities to enter the same agreement so there will be no Negroes in these particular communities to attend the public schools," Harris said.

Bitter Battle Waged

Harris for the past month has waged a bitter propaganda battle against a group of Negroes who filed suit in Federal District Court to end segregation in the Atlanta public schools. Negro sources said Harris is attempting to frighten them into dropping the suit.

He said earlier that if the courts upset the 75-year-old segregation doctrine there will be trouble in Georgia and some Negroes might get hurt. Talmadge himself said such a court order "would cause more confusion, disorder, riots and bloodshed here than anything since the War Between the States."

"There are not enough police or troops in the United States to enforce such an order," Talmadge said.

Would Affect 50 Counties

Harris said if the Negroes win their suit, members of that race will be forced out of at least 50 of the state's 159 counties. Georgia has approximately 1,000,000 Negroes—one-third of its total population.

He said he did not know how far the movement to unite the farm owners in a move to evict the Negroes has gone. He said the leaders of the movement want to make it statewide.

Harris said if the Negroes are chased out of the rural areas they would flood to Georgia cities. Since the urban areas could not absorb them the Negroes would then migrate to the cities of the East, Middle West and Far West, he said.

"Every time our Yankee friends make the racial situation in the South more acute, the more Negroes they will get out of the South," he said. "If they keep putting on the pressure they will eventually wind up with most of the Negroes."

An Unfortunate Court Action

Constitution

Wed. 9-20-50

Atlanta Ga.

14 d(1)

The Negro suit filed against the city schools here yesterday goes further than most other such suits in that it demands the end of segregation itself and not merely the elimination of inequalities in educational opportunities.

For that reason we think the suit is most unwise and likely to alienate the sympathies of a great number of Southerners who are doing everything possible to bring about equal educational facilities within the pattern of segregation.

Georgia law provides that educational facilities shall be equal but separate. The pattern of Negro suits so far, which have on the average been successful, has been to demand that education be made equal in fact. That there has been little equality in Georgia or elsewhere in the South cannot be denied. The Atlanta system, however, has made great progress in that direction and the intent of the Board of Education is that facilities shall be fully equalized as soon as finances permit.

In past cases the U. S. Supreme Court has decided that segregation itself is a matter for the States to decide. It has been insistent only that real equality exist. So far Negroes have been admitted to white schools by the high court only in cases of graduate schools and universities where it was shown the same quality of instruction could not be obtained in Negro institutions.

The suit filed yesterday is on the assumption that the Supreme Court now is ready for a final lifting of the bars. The closest approach of the court to such a decision was in the railroad dining car case when it ruled that segregation of Negroes from other diners was in itself discrimination, even though equal facilities were available. The Atlanta suit presupposes, or hopes, that the reasoning of the court will extend further and include educational facilities. However, the dining car case involved interstate commerce, which is regulated by the Federal Government, while schools involve functions performed by the State.

Common sense tells us that the same principles do not apply in the matter of public schools. There is no matter of prestige involved. There is disparity in the advantages offered between the various public school systems. For example, it could hardly be supposed that the students of Baker County have the same facilities as those offered students of Fulton.

At least part of the blame for the suit may be laid at the door of unreasoning State officials and politicians. The offensive declaration of the recent State Democratic Convention is a case in point.

Even so, the Negroes have done themselves a disservice in filing the suit. That is particularly true in the case of Atlanta, where the Board is trying hard and earnestly to provide the best facilities possible for everyone, white and Negro.

Talmadge To Fight Negro School Suit

Constitution

Offers All Aid to Atlanta To Preserve Segregation

Wed. 9-20-50

Atlanta Ga.

14 d(1)

Gov. Talmadge offered to throw the full resources of the State government behind the Atlanta Board of Education in fighting a new Federal suit filed Tuesday seeking to end segregation in City schools here.

The suit was filed in U. S. District Court here by some 200 Negro school children and their parents "on behalf of approximately 20,000 Negro children attending the public schools of Atlanta."

Plaintiffs charge the Atlanta Board of Education is violating the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution in enforcing separate schools for whites and Negroes.

Filing of the outspoken petition here marked the first time the South's traditional school segregation laws have been attacked in a major city.

The suit seeks a permanent injunction to keep the Atlanta Board of Education from denying Negroes the "rights and privileges of attending public schools where they may receive educational opportunities, advantages, and facilities equal to those afforded white children in the City of Atlanta."

Plaintiffs also ask for a "final judgment and decree" by the Court declaring segregation in schools here a violation of "equal protection of laws guaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment."

Gov. Talmadge announced: "With the permission of the City government and the Attorney General, I will see that the City Board gets all the help it needs from the State administration."

When a group of Negroes sued the Irwin County Board of Education for equal facilities more than a year ago, the Governor employed B. D. Murphy, of Atlanta and Fayetteville, as Special Asst. Attorney General to help the County defend itself, on the premise the Irwin County suit was the first step in an attack against the State.

Talmadge commented, "Ten years ago my late father, Eugene Talmadge, attempted to warn the people of Georgia of what was coming. The Northern-owned newspapers hooted and smeared him with everything they had. For the last four years I have been trying to fight the same battle . . . and being smeared by Northern-owned newspapers and left-wingers."

Ed S. Cook, Chairman of the Board of Education, declared, "I think this is very unwise and uncalled for move. In the end, the Negro people will be the losers, regardless of who wins the suit."

D. F. McClatchey, Board Vice President, commented, "This is a court suit, and I will answer it in court."

Atlanta Negro attorney A. T. Walden, Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall, of New York, General Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and three other Atlanta Negro attorneys are counsel for Negroes bringing the suit.

The petition is similar to a series of recent lawsuits demanding equal facilities, but goes further than previous major cases by directly attacking the principle of segregation.

The petition claims that "beginning in December, 1945, and periodically since, petitions have been filed with the defendants bringing to their attention inequalities" in school systems. Negroes state the Board of Eudcation "ignored requests and failed to remedy inequalities" and "plaintiffs can only secure equal educational opportunities by being allowed to attend elementary and secondary schools which defendants are now unlawfully maintaining and operating exclusively for white children."

Constitution

Wed. 9-20-50

Only similar suit attacking that principle in an elementary or secondary schools is currently pending in Clarendon County, S. C. Negroes, through Federal suits, have been successful in forcing improvements in Virginia schools and in breaking the segregation bar in colleges in Virginia, Oklahoma and Texas.

The suit filed here cites no specific instances of discrimination, but charges equal facilities are denied Negroes in physical plants, courses, and teacher ratios.

It states the City of Atlanta maintains and operates 54 elementary schools, with Negro pupils being allowed to attend only 14, and states Negroes can attend only two of the City's 10 secondary schools. It charges the City operates school plants worth $17,000,000 and staffed with 752 teachers for Atlanta's 32,000 white pupils, as compared with plants worth $5,000,000 and staffed with 317 teachers for Atlanta's 20,000 Negro children.

Meanwhile, expenditure of $2,500,000 on Negro schools in Atlanta has been authorized in the past four years by the Atlanta Public Schools Department from proceeds of the 1946 school bond issue and from current revenues, Department records disclose.

Records show that the number of Negro teachers in the Atlanta schools system has increased

Records show that the number of Negro teachers in the Atlanta schools system has increased from 250 in 1944 to the current figure of 600, while enrollment has shown "only a normal increase." In 1944, records show, there were no Negro kindergartens. Today there are 10. Records also show that supervising service to Negro schools has "kept pace with that of whites" and, according to records, salaries of white and Negro teachers have been "equalized."

Atlanta Negroes File Suit Against School Segregation

Post-Herald Wed. 9-20-50

ATLANTA, Sept. 19 (U.P.)—Negro parents sued today for the right to send their children to Atlanta's white public schools in the first anti-segregation action against the school system of a Southern metropolis.

The federal suit filed on behalf of Atlanta's 20,000 Negro children of school age went further than the numerous other suits pending throughout the South demanding equal school facilities for Negroes.

Parents of 266 Negro children here not only claimed that they had inferior education facilities, but asked a permanent federal injunction against segregation in the schools.

E. S. Cook, chairman of the City Board of Education, which the suit named defendant, said he was surprised that the Negroes brought the action and thought they were making a mistake.

"I think it is a very unwise and uncalled for move on their part at this time," he said, "and in the end, the Negro people will be the loser, regardless of who wins."

Called Unlawful

The complaint said that plaintiffs and the class they represent can only secure educational advantages, opportunities and facilities equal to those afforded white children in the public schools of Atlanta "by being allowed to attend the elementary and secondary schools... which the defendants are now unlawfully and illegally maintaining and operating exclusively for white children."

Birmingham Ala.

The complaint was based on the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

A. T. Walden, head of the Atlanta division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chief attorney for the plaintiffs, said the plaintiffs and others had made four formal complaints to the board of education. All of them, said Walden, were ignored.

The plaintiffs contended that 32,000 white children are attending Atlanta schools, which have a total plant evaluation of $17,000,000, while 20,000 Negro children are attending schools which have a plant evaluation of only $5,000,000.

Ratio Of Teachers

The plaintiffs added that white elementary schools have an average of one teacher per 22 pupils and that the average is one teacher to 15 pupils in white high schools. In Negro schools, the complaint said, the average is one to 36 in elementary schools and one to 25 in high schools.

The complaint said that the defendants are denying Negro pupils equality in both school facilities and school curricula.

This was the first court suit for equal facilities to be filed in Atlanta. A similar one is now pending in Irwin County, Ga., and a suit by Atlanta Negro teachers for equal salaries has been in the courts for several years.

Walden said suits for equal facilities are now pending in North and South Carolina courts. A court recently ruled that equal facilities must be granted by Virginia.

Although the suit asks for equal rights for Negroes to enter white schools, Walden said his main goal is to have equal facilities.

"We are filing the suit because we don't want to wait 40 years for equal educational facilities," he said.

Talmadge To Fight Segregation Suit

Post-Herald Thurs. 9-21-50

ATLANTA, Sept. 20 (U.P.)—Gov. Herman Talmadge offered today to throw the full resources of the state government into the fight against a suit seeking to break down racial segregation barriers in Atlanta city schools.

"Ten years ago my late father, Eugene Talmadge, attempted to warn the people of Georgia of what was coming," the governor said. The Northern-owned newspapers hooted and smeared him with everything they had.

"For the last four years I have been trying to fight the same battle, and being smeared by Northern-owned newspapers and left-wingers."

The federal suit filed yesterday in behalf of 20,000 Negro school children in Atlanta was the first attack in a major Southern city on the traditional system of separate schools.

In seeking a federal injunction against segregation, the petitioning parents claimed their children could get equal educational opportunities only by attending white schools.

Second Suit Filed Asking Equal School Facilities

Atlanta parents closed a two-pronged legal attack against the city board of education Thursday by asking the state board of education to issue an order compelling school officials to equalize the city's elementary and secondary school facilities here.

This was the second legal action in two days against the city board of education which, the petition charges, has "failed and refused" to cooperate.

9-22-50

However, this petition, unlike the suit filed in Federal court Tuesday does not demand the elimination of racial segregation in public schools.

Atlanta

The appeal to the state board of education said petition have been field with Atlanta school authorities repeatedly since 1945. However, the appeal said, these series of petitions have brought no relief.

The Negro parents pointed out petitions had been filed in December, 1945; September, 1948; February, 1949, and April, 1949. These petitions pointed out alleged "deplorable conditions" that deny to Negro youth in the city system "advantages, opportunities and facilities equal to those of white children."

The appeal said petitions were not answered by the local school authorities.

"They have failed and refused to act. They have acted as if such requests were not worthy of consideration. We have waited patiently and vainly since April 11, 1949 the appeal said.

Attorneys for the Negro parents cited a long list of discriminations and then asked the state board to order an early hearing at which both th eNegro parents and the board of education could present their side of the case.

The state board was also asked to issue an immediate order for immediate equalization of white and Negro facilities in the public school system.

Attorney for the parents said the appeal to the state board is in line with a decision of the Court of Appeals in the Atlanta teachers salaries suit.

The Court of Appeals dismissed a suit which Negro teachers had won in a lower court on the grounds that the teachers had failed to exhaust their remedies in the state inasmuch as they had not appealed to the State Board of Education.

Political Leader Fights School Suit

Threatens Negroes in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga.—Roy Harris, Georgia political leader, last week predicted attempts will be made to run Negroes out of rural Georgia counties if a suit aimed at breaking down segregation in Atlanta schools is successfully prosecuted.

Courier

In a recent issue of the Augusta Courier, Harris claimed an "informant" told him Negroes would be driven from rural counties so that they could not attend public schools in those places. He added:

Sat. 11-4-50

"Our informant says that in some few communities practically all the farmers have entered into the agreement and are now devising ways to get a state-wide campaign organized for the purpose of securing the same agreement everywhere."

Harris pointed out Negroes "could be dispensed with on the farms of Georgia more easily now than at any other time in the history of the state. While this movement at first might seem fanciful, it is not beyond the realm of possibility. Country people are usually hardheaded when they once make up their minds."

The Augustan, who is political adviser to the Talmadge administration, wrote in his "Strictly Personal" column that Georgia Negroes are being exploited and misled by their national organizations, including some churches and the NAACP.

Uncle Tom Is Dead

The Editors: In reply to the Carroll County teachers, permit me to say that the days of Tomism are over and are by rapid strides becoming a part of antiquity. Moreover, Negroes in Georgia are not in a position to resent any step of progress made in their behalf by anyone. The trouble is that Negroes in Georgia have begged too long. Some so-called professional "educators" in Georgia have nothing but a begging complex.

Constitution

Negroes should not resent Walden! On the contrary, they should thank their God for such men. They, and not the Uncle Tom or Dr. Thomas, have been responsible for whatever progress we have made against overwhelming odds in the State.

10-19-50

Negroes have asked for equal facilities for many decades; but, according to the records and contemporary conditions, they have not received them. If going to the schools that have been designated for white pupils is the only way that Negro pupils can be exposed to the same facilities that white pupils are exposed to, they should be allowed to go.

Fort Valley. JAMES A. TILLMAN, JR.

Atlanta Is Negroes' Big Target As Jim Crow Doors Creak Open

'Equal But Separate' Doctrine Bulwark, However, Despite Courts

By MARGARET SHANNON

Atlanta was the main target Saturday in the Negro effort to end racial segregation in public schools, but it was not the lone objective.

Across the South, from Maryland to Texas, the Negroes were having, or had already had, their day in court.

And, inconceivable as it seemed, segregation was already a dead duck on some educational levels in some states.

The suit filed in U. S. District Court here Sept. 19 aims at ending segregation in grade schools, and that is what makes it different.

Seventeen states and the District of Columbia have Jim Crow schools. But the record of Negro victories was taking on an impressive look.

* * *

THE NAME of Thurgood Marshall as one of the attorneys on the Negro side of the Atlanta suit stamped it as of major importance.

Marshall, Baltimore-born former postman, is head of the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He almost got the United States Supreme Court to overthrow segregation earlier this year, and after its momentous decision in the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, the Texas postman who also wants to be a lawyer, Marshall declared:

"We are going to insist on nonsegregation in American public education from top to botton—from law school to kindergarten."

The NAACP's executive secretary, Walter White, probably had a deeply personal as well as professional interest in the Atlanta suit. He was born here and went to school here.

A suit similar to the one in Atlanta is pending in Clarendon County, South Carolina. Four suits for equal education are pending in North Carolina, one affecting the university and three affecting the public schools. Four suits for equal education in public schools are pending in Louisiana.

And in Georgia a suit for equal schools in Irwin County is being allowed to bide its time quietly until the U. S. Supreme Court decides what to do about another Atlanta suit.

* * *

NEGROES LOST that Atlanta suit—for equal teachers' pay—when the U. S. Court of Appeals ruled that they had not exhausted available administrative remedies before starting litigation. They had not appealed to the State Board of Education first.

The Irwin County suit involves a similar point, and it was learned reliably that nothing will be done about it until the Supreme Court acts in the salary suit. The Irwin County suit was filed nearly 14 months ago.

Courts in recent weeks have been opening doors right and left for would-be Negro scholars.

In Delaware 10 Negroes sued because they had been barred from the University of Delaware. They asked admission first, then $5,000 each in damages. The university admissions committee had decided Negroes could attend the university if courses they wanted weren't available at the state Negro college. In August the chancery court said: Let them go to the university anyway; the Negro college is "grossly inferior."

In Florida the Supreme Court denied five Negroes entrance into the university. But it approved a plan to let them attend classes there temporarily on a segregated basis until Florida can make the Negro college as good as the white university.

In Virginia the university barred a Negro from the law school in July, but the state's attorney general was frank to say that the action probably wouldn't stand up in court. The NAACP thought the same and offered the student, Gregory Swanson of Danville, its aid.

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY of Missouri admitted Negroes this fall. The Circuit Court had ruled in July that it was unconstitutional not to if they couldn't get studies they desired at Lincoln University for Negroes.

Louisiana State University turned down 12 Negroes who sought to enter as undergraduates. They're expected to sue also.

In Alabama, Mississippi and a score of Georgia counties besides Irwin, Negroes were petitioning for equal facilities. That meant that court suits could turn up anywhere.

Thus the movement picked up momentum after 15 slow years, dating back to the case of Donald Murray, a Baltimore Negro who applied to enter the University of Maryland law school. He won the first round in court. The university appealed the decision, but suddenly decided to admit him. The law school has been taking Negroes ever since.

The next step was in 1938 by Lloyd Gaines, who sought to study law at the University of Missouri. The United States Supreme Court said Missouri must let him in, or set up an equal law school. The latter was tried, but Gaines was 28 by then and had changed his mind about going to law school.

There was a lull—the war years—but the briefs began to fly again in 1946.

Ada Lois Sipuel, 23, daughter of an Oklahoma clergyman, tried to enter the University of Oklahoma to study law. Thurgood Marshall took her case.

The U. S. Supreme Court decision in 1948 was almost the same as in the Gaines case. But it went a mite further: The state must provide her with a legal education "as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

Oklahoma improvised a Negro law school, and Ada Sipuel refused to enter it. Only one student did, Theophilus M. Roberts, a 34-year-old waiter. A year later Oklahoma closed Theophilus' school and transferred him to the university, where Negroes would have segregated classrooms and schedules.

Some other states paid more heed to the Sipuel decision than Oklahoma itself did.

* * *

DELAWARE ANNOUNCED it would admit Negroes to the University of Delaware for any course not offered by Delaware State College for Negroes. The University of Arkansas announced it would admit law students—to separate classrooms. Later, it let Edith Mae Irby, 21-year-old Negro, enroll in the medical school.

In King George County, Virginia, 10 Negro children, led by a Negro lawyer, tried to enroll in the white school in the fall of 1948. Twenty-nine tried in Gloucester County.

Thus began a strange chapter that saw, for the first time, a white school trying to lower itself to the Negro level. Martin A. Martin, NAACP attorney, haled King George school officials into court. They had not followed a federal court order of the year before to equalize schools.

The local judge suggested that they would be nearer equal if the white high school dropped science. That was all right with the school board, but not with the parents.

Finally the whites and Martin worked out a truce. The white school got back science, and the Negroes got the promise (since carried out) of a $150,000 bond issue for a new Negro high school.

The Gloucester board fared not so well. A proposed $300,000 bond issue was voted down by the citizens of the county, and the superintendent and three board members were fined $250 each for contempt of court—that is, not doing what the judge said to.

The NAACP turned around and filed charges against four other Virginia counties.

One failure was in the national capital. In February the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld race segregation in District of Columbia schools. The treatment complained of by the Negro plaintiffs probably would have occurred if they'd been white, the court said.

* * *

IT WAS IN JUNE of this year that the U. S. Supreme Court came so very near outlawing segregation. Thurgood Marshall wanted it to. So did Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and 188 distinguished lawyers, who intervened as "friends of the court."

There were two cases, the Sweatt case and the case of G. W. McLaurin, as well as one involving segregation on railroad diners.

Sweatt's suit was against Texas. He wanted in the University of Texas law school, and he claimed a rather hastily assembled Negro law school was no equal to the other. McLaurin was studying for his doctorate in education at the University of Oklahoma, but he had to eat apart, sit apart and stay apart from the white students. Both said they were denied the equal protection guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

Ten Southern states—Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia—joined hands with Texas and Oklahoma in the defense.

Both Sweatt and McLaurin won. And the court went beyond technicalities to say words that are bound to be the theme song of future antisegregation moves. They ended segregation in Oklahoma and Texas graduate schools.

The court said in effect that Sweatt could never get an equal education in a segregated school, no matter how good it was, because he would be barred from dealings with the people who would constitute 85 per cent of the judges, lawyers, juries and so on that he would meet in later life.

And it said that, while whites couldn't be made to associate with McLaurin, he wasn't being given a chance to stand or fall on his on merits so long as he was separated.

The one thing the court did not do was wipe out the historic 1896 decision that set up the "equal but separate" doctrine. That case was over a Louisiana law requiring separate railroad accommodatoins for whites and Negroes.

That doctrine stands still. And, of course, decisions affecting one state aren't automatically binding on others. They can hold out until they're specifically challenged and lose.

Unhampered Negro Board Makes Segregation Work

14d(1)

By BILL BORING

MANCHESTER, Oct. 2—Here in Manchester you don't hear any grumbling about segregation in education.

In fact, both Negroes and whites heartily indorse separate schools for their respective races.

And when a suit recently was filed in Federal Court attacking racial segregation in Atlanta schools, Negro school authorities here quickly passed a resolution condemning the action as "unwise" and voicing the opinion that the principle of segregation in schools is in accordance with the best American principles.

This harmony in school operations among the two races here derives from Manchester's simple but unique plan for dealing with the racial problem in education.

The plan boils down to nothing more than letting the whites run their schools and the Negroes theirs.

In practically every Georgia community the Negro schools are bossed and operated by an all-white County School Board. The various Negro schools often have boards of trustees, but such boards, as a rule, are without authority either to act or to recommend. They are mere figureheads.

Here in Manchester the Negro board of school trustees actually runs the Meriwether Colored Training School, which is the community's principal school for both Negro-elementary and high school students.

And the Board is doing a jam-up job of it; in fact, the white school authorities say, a much better job than when administration was left solely to the whites.

As a matter of fact, the school heads point out, the decision to turn the job over to the Negroes was reached only after dual administration had gotten the school into a bad situation.

Under the dual plan, the Negro school plant was acquiring a "down-at-the-heel" look, faculty squabbles were keeping morale at a low point, cost of operation was soaring and no systematic accounting of funds was being maintained.

In the light of this situation, Dr. J. A. Johnson, Manchester's representative on the Meriwether County Board of Education, persuaded his fellow board members to try letting the Negroes run their own school.

He assisted in the organization of a five man Negro School Board and, once it was organized, turned over to it the mantle of authority.

That was a year ago. Since that time, Dr. Johnson says, the Meriwether Colored Training School has overcome many of its problems and on the road to solving the ones still existing.

By conducting itself in a business-like manner, the Board has been able to secure more funds for school improvements. The school now is being painted and repaired with monies secured from the County Board.

Cost of operating the school bus under the dual system was far out of line with bus operation for the white students. The all-Negro board studied the route, discovered that there were many unnecessary stops, also that the route could be shortened by 14 miles per day.

A current project engineered by the Negro board is the improvement of the school's outside toilets. Another project in the hopper is securing a sewage line to the school. Manchester officials have promised the sewer extension. Up until now the school lunch program at the school has been losing money. Monday, the board took steps to correct this situation. It ordered a better balanced, more appetizing lunch, also hiked the price five cents. The Board's study had disclosed that a good many students were buying their lunches elsewhere, simply to get a better lunch, despite the cheaper school price.

"What we're trying to do here," says Seaborn Leonard, one of the school trustees, "is to create a good school for our children. We're interested in equality in school plant, equipment and teachers, but are as much opposed to Negroes and white people going to the same schools as anyone else."

Won't Yield to Foes

Atlanta Set For Big Battle

Courier

14d(1)
Ga

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

10-14-50

ATLANTA—The verbal skirmishes over the Atlanta school facilities' equalization suit continued on a broad front last week.

Speaking to an overflowing Hungry Club audience at the Butler Street YMCA, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College and chairman of the Atlanta NAACP Education Committee, declared that the suit is reasonable, timely and democratic.

The school executive deplored the alarmists and fear-mongers who are beclouding the issue and stated that the question is not "mixed schools," but whether there can be equality in segregation.

Dr. Mays broadcast his speech a short while after Roy Harris, legislative adviser to Gov. Talmadge and the Georgia General Assembly hit the suit with full force in his political weekly paper, published in Augusta.

Harris said that if 200 Atlanta Negro parents win their school suit in Federal Court, it will mean the end of Atlanta and the Atlanta public school system. He said that victory for Negroes would result in "the white people leaving Atlanta like rats leaving a sinking ship and the city of Atlanta will be just another Harlem in the midst of Georgia."

Courier

The political leader, famous for making Governors over the past decade, said he would oppose the financing of Georgia's proposed minimum foundation program for education "until we have an understanding with the Negroes." He continued:

14d(1)

"Why should we be willing to pay $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 every year to destroy the white race in Georgia?

"The time has come to have an understanding with the Negroes. The time has come to know what their attitude is and what their attitude will be in the future.

"This should be determined before the minimum foundation program is financed. If they continue their foolish program of destroying both the white and Negro races, then we should take such drastic steps as are necessary to protect the white people of this state, to preserve the integrity of the white race of this state.

"It is time for a showdown. If the Negro is not willing to live with us under the traditions of the people of the South and under the pattern of segregation then we should change our plan for levying millions of dollars of taxes to be used as an instrumentality for destroying everything on earth the white man holds sacred in race relations."

Harris said that if the suit is to mean the end of segregation, those in power "ought to do away with the public school system." He expressed belief that some type of private school system could be established by white people whom he claimed pay 97 per cent of the taxes.

While citizens generally took the Harris statement to be the "last straw" utterances of an erstwhile political leader and disapproved of the idea, Harris claimed that "everybody I have seen is standing right with me."

The Augustan would not say whether Governor Talmadge and the administration endorse his plan of abandoning public schools if Negroes win the Atlanta suit.

In his Hungry Club speech, Dr. Mays expressed belief that Georgia would accept whatever decision the U. S. Supreme Court makes in the Atlanta case. The speaker made it plain that Negroes had not instituted the suit to sit beside white people, but because they wanted to avoid humiliation and embarrassment, as well as second-class citizenship.

C. L. Harper, Atlanta NAACP head, said his organization made the move against segregation in Atlanta because the walls of this un-American practice were falling everywhere and because Russia "has its eyes on America and its practices."

The NAACP made ready to distribute Dr. Mays' Hungry Club speech as an explanation of the Atlanta action.

Atlanta segregation suit is Southwide test, declares attorney

14d(1)
Ga

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23—(AP)—A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says a recent suit attacking segregation in Atlanta's city schools is a frontal assault on the entire question of segregation in the South.

Speaking before the National Bar Association Friday, A. T. Walden, Negro attorney who was one of five lawyers filing the suit, said "Segregation is the god at whose feet and shrine the Southern people worship."

News

The N. A. A. C. P. attorney said repeated petitions for improvement of conditions in Negro schools in Georgia have brought some improvement. But, he continued, white schools were improved to a greater degree so that "now the gap between them is wider than ever."

The suit asking that Negro students be admitted to white schools is based on the premise that "segregation per se is against constitution of the United States," Walden said.

Meanwhile, the Negro trustees of the Manchester (Georgia) Colored Training School have unanimously approved the principle of racial segregation in Georgia schools.

In resolutions adopted they also condemned a U. S. court suit to end segregation in Atlanta schools as being "unAmerican, morally wrong and socially disruptive."

An all-Negro board administers the training school under authority of the Meriwether County Board of Education.

In stating its stand on segregation, the group reaffirmed belief that equal school facilities should be provided for Negro and white children.

Negroes Not Paying For Schools—Harris

Constitution

Mon. 10-9-50

14d(1)ga

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Georgia Negroes, who pay only three percent of the State's taxes, couldn't operate their own schools for 10 days a year if the white people were to withdraw their support, Augusta Political Leader Roy Harris warns.

Weekend developments on Georgia's political front found Georgia Republicans increasing their battle against extending the County Unit System into the general election; announcement that Gov. Talmadge will dedicate a bridge at Milledgeville while members of the 1951 Georgia Legislature are inspecting State institutions there; and a continuation of Harris' warnings, in his Augusta Courier, the State might abolish its public school system if Negroes persist in abolishing segregation.

Asking why white people should spend millions for schools which will destroy segregation, Harris said:

Atlanta Ga.

"It's time for the Negroes to let the white people know in no uncertain terms what they propose to do. If they are willing to live in a state of segregation and attend segregated schools, then we ought to tax ourselves and build a school system.

"If they are not willing to live in a state of segregation and attend segregated schools, then the white people should and must make other plans and let the Negroes scout for themselves.

"For the Negroes' own best interest they ought to have sense enough to organize and let it be known the only thing they are asking is an equal opportunity."

The new issue of The Georgia Republican carries articles by State Chairman W. R. Tucker and National Committeeman Harry Sommers describing the County Unit System Constitutional Amendment Nov. 6 as the Party's "chief opponent."

They explained the Republican Party decided against running statewide or Congressional candidates this year in order to put their full strength against this amendment which would forever prevent the development of a two-party system in Georgia.

Sommers appealed to Republicans throughout the State to contribute funds to help campaign against this amendment. Tucker said the defeat of the proposed amendment will pave the way for the "much-needed two-party system in Georgia."

Young Republicans in convention in Macon Saturday launched a battle against this amendment.

Meanwhile, the Democrats, themselves, are sharply divided over the amendment in this one-party State. Baxter Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, heads a statewide committee with an organization claimed in 100 counties to fight the amendment. Gov. Talmadge is bringing out his big guns this week in a series of radio broadcasts favoring the amendment.

The entire membership of the General Assembly has been invited, along with Gov. Talmadge and State officials, to Milledgeville Thursday and Friday for a presession inspection of the State Hospital, the State Training School for Boys, and the Georgia State College for Women.

The Governor will dedicate the Harry Bone Bridge, between Milledgeville and the State Hospital, at 2:30 p. m. Friday.

Harris Views School Plight

Constitution

14d(1)ga

Thurs. 10-12-50

"This State will see a collapse of its school system if the courts decide to end segregation," political leader, Roy Harris, contended Thursday night before a gathering of Emory's Barkley Forum.

"Our constitution has nine provisions for taxation. One of them is for education, provided there are separate facilities for colored and white folks. Remove that provision and the school system will collapse," he said.

Atlanta Ga.

Harris was firm in his stand behind the Minimum Foundation Plan for raising some $50,000,000 through a State-wide sales tax.

Harris told the audience the South "has a right to separate facilities and no one has a right to revoke that right." Then he warned that unless Georgia meets the educational needs of the State, it can never hope to "maintain segregation."

A Thoughtful Comment From the Negro Press

14d(1)ga

Constitution

Sun. 9-24-50

Atlanta Ga.

WE HAVE SEEN no more significant comment on the recently filed suit to abolish racial separateness in the city's public schools than an editorial in the September 21 issue of the *Atlanta Daily World*, one of the nation's leading Negro newspapers. Standing firmly for the principle of equal educational opportunities for its people, the *Daily World* believes that "this goal is practically obtainable" and notes the progress being made. But regarding the other and inflammatory objective of the suit, it has this to say:

"We seriously doubt the desirability or necessity for our seeking entrance to the white public schools. In view of the fact that this item of the petition raises a question on which there has been no legal precedent in this section and considering that at the public school level the interracial issue is most sensitive and difficult, we doubt the wisdom of this particular portion of the pending suit. . . . The racial issue has already been overplayed to the detriment of our community and section. . . ."

That statement, we believe, voices the mind of Atlantians and Georgians, colored and white, who realize that we have a mutual problem which can best be solved and a mutual interest which can best be served in a temperate spirit and by sincere co-operation. Extremists on either side injure both races and are enemies to the common weal. The way of evolution may be slow but in the long run it is sure. The torch of revolution can burn down in a day the patient building of long years.

Here in Georgia we have reached the point where all citizens with eyes that see accept the principle of equal educational opportunities for white and Negro children. We accept it on grounds of common sense as well as common justice, and as a moral no less than a legal obligation. If the Negro people, constituting nearly one-third of our state's population, are to contribute their due part to the general welfare and develop what is best in themselves, they must have the knowledge, the training and the skill which only adequate schools can provide. That is sound economics as well as true democracy, and Christian ethics besides.

Not only is this an accepted principle in Georgia, it is also a growing practice. No one denies that in many of our counties Negro schools are pitiably below a fair or decent standard. For that matter, no one denies that many of our white schools fall grievously short of what they should be. But the salient fact now is that a well-defined program, backed by an earnest purpose, to remedy these deficiencies is under way. We are moving in the right direction. The road is long, the burden to be carried is tremendous, but we are going forward.

As for Atlanta, against whose Board of Education the vicious lawsuit is brought, this community's progress in equalizing white and Negro school facilities is truly remarkable. On this score the record of the last six years is one of which our entire citizenry can be proud and of which thoughtful Negroes are duly appreciative.

For that element, we believe, the *Atlanta World* has spoken. Highly significant, too, are the resolutions adopted by the Negro trustees of the Manchester Colored Training School at Manchester, Ga., denouncing and condemning the suit to end segregation in public schools as "morally wrong and socially disruptive." But unfortunately there are radical elements who, in reckless disregard of all that is being done to improve our Negro schools, demand that segregation be abolished forthwith. These extremists, far from serving the real interests of Georgia, or of the South, or of the nation, or of the Negro, are playing into the hands of demagogues and imperiling the progress that has been made. Their scheme is filled with germs deadlier than any ills they profess to cure. As was said in these columns the day after the suit was filed, they would abandon the sure way of good will and gradual reform for a blind road leading to fury and chaos.

Race Lawsuits Could Revive States Righters, Russell Says

Journal-Constitution

Jour. 9-24-50 Atlanta, Ga

Cites Local School Case as Hotter Than Dining Car, College Decisions

By MAC LOWRY

Journal-Constitution Bureau
1411 Pennsylvania ave., N. W.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Sen. Richard B. Russell (Dem., Ga.), unofficial leader of the Senate's Southern Democrats, said on the recess of Congress that "the people of the South have by and large been with President Truman on most of his domestic program outside the field of civil rights."

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The Georgian now in his 17th year of service in the Senate, declared, however, that "a series of things" like the pending Atlanta suit against segregation in the common schools "would set off a wave of feeling against the administration and even revive the States Rights movement."

Russell noted that the 1948 movement led by Wright and Thurmond had been "dwindling" in the past year. But he gave the opinion that outside of the state of Alabama, the President's political fortunes were "no better off" than they were two years ago.

"The financing of the States Rights movement," the Georgian said, "came from those who disliked the economic application of what Truman is for. They were more against Truman than against the threat to segregation."

Recent decisions by the Supreme Court requiring "equal" facilities for the races in interstate dining cars and graduate schools, Russell said, had made "some increase" in opposition to the administration in the South. But these decisions "would not involve the opposition of the average man as would anti-segregation suits in the common schools."

Russell has just completed a session unusually loaded with bills going to the appropriations and armed services committees, on both of which he is a ranking Democrat. Had he not given up a post on the judiciary committee to stay with armed services after the Congressional Reorganization act, he would now be chairman of that body.

The caucus of Southern Democrats whose strategy Russell generals upon the floor would in the 82nd Congress include every senator from the South proper and the two from Oklahoma, Russell said.

Two Southern senators in the current Congress who were defeated in primary campaigns—Pepper of Florida and Graham of North Carolina—have not been included in the caucuses involving the Truman civil rights program and related legislative issues.

Russell himself has supported 80 to 85 per cent of the administration program outside the field of civil rights. His shrewdness as a parliamentarian has often led Democrats outside the South to propose him for the post of majority leader, but inner party strife over the Truman program has stood in the way.

Throughout the session now ending, Russell has been in the forefront of those advocating a faster pace in U. S. rearmament.

"At the moment," Russell said, "we are making slow but substantial progress."

Segregation Ends Without Incident In East St. Louis

Jan. 1-31-50

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — (INS)— Pupil segregation ended without incident Monday in East St. Louis where 106 Negro children were admitted to schools previously restricted to white students.

It broke an 85-year practice.

14d(1)

Police squads had been alerted to guard against possible incidents, but school officials said the transfer was completed without apparent disturbances.

Spokesmen said two white pupils planned to transfer to Negro schools.

The racial ban was lifted by the Board of Education in December to save the city more than $675,000 in state school funds which would have been discontinued if segregation were practiced.

School transfers were restricted to Negro children living in white school districts.

Alton Pupils Continue In Segregation

Journal and Guide
Jal. 2-4-50

ALTON, Ill. — (INS) — More than 150 Negro Alton grade and junior high school students, who tried earlier this week to gain admission to white schools, returned last Thursday to their classes in segregated schools.

14d(1)

The action followed a meeting of the Board of Education at which two leaders of the Negro group agreed to ask the students to return to the classes they attended last semester because of the "present crowded conditions" in the school system.

The back- to-school agreement was negotiated by A. Leon Bailey of Chicago, executive secretary of the Illinois Interracial Commission, and Billie Jones of East St. Louis, Ill., an official of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People.

A million dollar school expansion and construction program is underway in Alton and Negro leaders have indicated that if sufficient progress to relieve the crowding has been made, they will seek court action to end the segregation next

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School Segregation Policy Ends Quietly After 85 Years in East St. Louis, Ill.

N.Y. Times
Jan. 1-31-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 30— An 85-year-old racial segregation policy ended quietly today in East St. Louis public schools.

14d(1)

One hundred and nine Negro pupils enrolled in six schools formerly reserved for white pupils. Two white pupils attended a school that had been for Negroes only.

The Board of Education voted last month to abandon segregation rather than lose $677,989 a year in state aid. The Illinois Legislature at its last session, denied state funds to any school district that violated the state anti-segregation law. The law had been largely ignored in Southern Illinois, which borders on states with segregation policies.

Some white students remained away from school. Several parents informed Miss Lavine Donaldson, principal of Alta Sita elementary school, previously a white school, that they had kept their children home because they objected to the new policy.

The transfer of pupils at the start of the second semester of the 1949-50 school year was approved only in cases where pupils, attending schools formerly restricted, lived closer to other schools. Only seven of ninety-two schools were affected. There are about 8,000 white and more than 5,000 Negro pupils in East St. Louis public schools.

The police reported "all was peaceful." Eight police cars with six men each patrolled the school areas. The police had been placed on a twelve-hour day and all furloughs had been cancelled.

KKK Threat Fails To Shake Alton

14d(1)

Tells Argus "We Are Not Afraid Here"

Argus

Despite the burning of crosses in two strategic spots and pressure of telephone harrassment, Alton citizens are completely without fear in its current fight for equal education for its children.

An investigation by the St. Louis Argus, hours after the ignition of the crosses found Alton's Negro citizens "dug in" and prepared for whatever the future might hold.

Typical of the attitude of Negro citizens here is expressed in the assertion of several interviewed.

"We Alton residents are determined to see this school fight through. Klan terror tactics will by no means crush our efforts. We are more determined than ever," they said.

The KKK like actions were begun after Elijah Conley filed suit to enjoin the distribution of $238,000 in state aid funds to Alton public schools.

This suit was brought about after the refusal of Alton school officials to admit [illegible] Negro pupils in white elementary and junior high schools.

The suit was filed by Atty. Billy Jones, of the NAACP. Jones recently led the successful fight for integrated schools in East St. Louis.

Alton Segregated Schools Get Aid

Journal and Guide

ALTON, Ill. — (NNPA) — Circuit Judge R. W. Griffith at Edwardsville, Ill., last Friday refused to cut off state aid to Alton schools on the ground that racial segregation is practiced in the schools here.

He directed attorneys for a colored complainant and the school board to decide on a hearing date. The suit asked an injunction cutting off state aid to Alton schools.

With Obvious Reluctance

Advertiser 14d(1)

The Illinois town of East St. Louis has ended racial segregation in its public schools. The circumstances were such, however, that opponents of segregation will find little genuine ground for rejoicing.

It is clear from reports that the change was not from the heart, but forced. The history of such forcible persuasion is that it is of highly dubious value, irrespective of the merits otherwise.

2-4-50

It develops that East St. Louis has had school segregation for 85 years, has defied or at least ignored an Illinois anti-segregation law. The system was finally ended like pulling eye teeth, under financial compulsion.

Montgomery Ala.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch dryly describes this latest Yankee manifestation of practicing what they preach:

"Segregation was abandoned after the state threatened to cut off $678,000 in school aid funds. Illinois has had an anti-segregation law for decades, but practical enforcement of it waited until the legislature finally denied state funds to segregated schools. This proved to be the ultimate in persuasion."

SCHOOLS GROUP TO SEEK BETTER RACE RELATIONS

14d(1)

Supt. of Schools Herold C. Hunt yesterday named a committee of 12 teachers and school administrators who will spend at least a year developing a workable program of race relations in the schools and possibly for the entire city.

Tribune

Hunt will act as chairman of the group, which will have its first meeting this afternoon in his office. Vice chairmen will be Paul Pierce, assistant superintendent, and Lester J. Schloerb, director of the bureau of pupil welware.

Will Work in Communities

The committee will work with schools, churches, community, organizations, and other groups, Hunt said. One of its tasks will be to determine how the school program fits into the pattern of work of community councils.

In the event of disorders at or near any schools, the committee will study the situation and attempt remedial measures. However, Hunt said he hoped that "troubel shooting" will not be the most important phase of the committee's work. Its first duty is to develop a program for better intercultural relations.

Teachers, Principals Named

Other members of the committee are Miss Muriel tSanck of the Curriculum division, Miss Mary Herrick, Du Sable, High school teacher; Miss Celia Rosenzweig, principal of Washington school; Miss Varian M. Shea and Thaddeus Lubera, district superintendents; Edward E. Keener, assistant superintendent; Clifford Campbell of Dunbard trade school, John Seney, Fenger High school principal; William E. Reed, assistant principal of McKinley High school, and Charles H. Hildebrand, placement counselor at Lane Technical High school.

NEGRO DISTRICT SCHOOLS FOUND TOO CROWDED

Tribune

Facilities Fail to Grow with Population

Sun.

1-15-50

[*Fifth of a series of articles on Chicago Negroes.*]

BY CARL WIEGMAN

Housing and employment are recognized as the two leading problems of Chicago's Negro community, but a close third is the problem of education.

In the last 20 years nearly 200,000 Negroes have come to Chicago, many of them from the southern states where segregated schools often are incompetent and poorly attended. These migrants, crowding into congested Chicago districts, have jammed the schools.

To accommodate the pupils, the board of education has been obliged to place 12 schools on double shifts, operating one shift from 8 a. m. to noon and another shift from noon to 4 p. m. Six of the double shift schools are in Negro areas, three are in white districts, and three in mixed neighborhoods.

Double Shift System Not Good

School administrators know the system is a bad one. It means that 7,685 pupils are idle for half of every day, and in areas where play facilities are meager and families live in crowded quarters, children are likely to get into trouble.

14d(1)

Since the end of the war six new elementary schools have been completed and three others are under construction. Additions to six schools have been built and four others soon will be completed. The board of education also has provided 20 new temporary cottage type schools.

Nevertheless, there is still a shortage of buildings, and funds are not available to meet all the needs, explained James F. Redmond, administrative assistant to School Supt. Herold C. Hunt. The budget for the coming year provides for two new schools.

School Boundaries Shifted

Some relief from overcrowding was obtained during the last year by revising the boundaries of 12 school districts to get maximum use out of available buildings. These changes, made without regard for the racial composition of the affected neighborhoods, were recommended by an advisory committee of educators from universities in the Chicago area. Prof. Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago served as chairman of the group.

Paul R. Pierce, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of instruction and guidance, said the boundary changes were carried out quietly and produced not a single incident involving racial bias.

Another recent development was the appointment of six Negroes as principals of elementary schools, after they had qualified for the jobs in the 1948 principals' examinations. Previously there was only one Negro principal and one vocational school director in the city school system.

Teachers Transfer to Better Areas

Schools in depressed areas — both white and Negro—have difficult administrative and teaching problems. Many teachers dislike to work there and exercise their civil service rights to seek transfers to easier assignments. Supt. Hunt has stated that he believes such schools should have the best teachers and that ways should be sought to give them extra recognition.

The public school system has special classes for retarded pupils, including the children of migrants, but it has no program to help these families adapt themselves to urban life. Such a program is needed, said Mrs. Eleanor Dungan, director of the educational department of the city commission on human relations.

For many years the schools have conducted Americanization classes for European immigrants who wished to become citizens. Noncredit courses in many subjects are open to adults in the evening high schools. Many Negroes are not qualified to enter the adult classes and since they already are citizens there is little incentive for them to attend Americanization classes, Mrs. Dungan said.

Shift to Gang Influence Seen

Frayser T. Lane, director of the public education department of the Chicago Urban league, agreed that there is need for organized efforts to instruct the adult migrants from the south. Often their children become sophisticated more quickly than the parents and transfer their respect to a juvenile gang or a less wholesome influence, he said.

"The migrants with a southern rural background are inclined to be satisfied with small triumphs," Lane observed. "For example, they think it is wonderful to shop in south side stores which have Negro clerks, because they never before have seen Negro clerks. Some of them are fascinated by the glamor of the rackets and think, 'Why work hard when such easy money is available?'"

Among upper class Negroes, education is prized above all things and many families make heroic sacrifices to send their sons and daughters to college. They do so even tho they know that some Negro college graduates are unable to find jobs in their field of training and are forced to enter one of the traditional service occupations.

Community Respects Education

It is significant that social position in the Negro community depends much more on education than on wealth. Negro leaders explained that this is so because learning sometimes provides a way over the hurdle of caste as well as a chance for security in employment.

Possibly the highest ranking groups, in social prestige, in the Negro community are the college fraternities and sororities, whose alumni chapters are well organized and do much philanthropic work.

Negro leaders said valuable educational projects are conducted by the churches, settlement houses, and welfare agencies. The churches provide a large part of the social life in Negro communities, counteracting the undesirable effects of poorly supervised dance halls, saloons, and other commercial recreation places.

Examples of the useful welfare agencies on the south side were cited by Robert L. Neal, associate executive secretary of the division of recreation and education, Welfare Council of Chicago.

Arithmetic Classes Held

The Good Neighbor society, 3200 Cottage Grove av., conducts classes in English, arithmetic, consumer education, and handicrafts, preparing adults for further studies in night schools.

The Parkway Community house, 51st st. and South Park way, provides recreation facilities and meeting places for many kinds of organizations. Similar services are offered by the Abraham Lincoln Community center, 700 Oakwood blvd.; Shei house at 40th st. and Michigan av., Grace Community center, 3600 Vincennes av., and the Ada McKinley community house at 3200 Wabash av.

"These centers help the people develop a sense of belonging," Neal said. "That's what many of them need most of all."

Another useful organization is the Southside Community committee, which scorns the Lady Bountiful type of welfare work and mobilizes local resources in campaigns against juvenile delinquency. The committee has received some help from state funds.

Employment Aid Given

The Urban league devotes most of its activities to opening new fields of employment. It also has had success in organizing residents in block units to encourage property maintenance and cleanup campaigns.

One development of recent years may have far reaching effects. Many churches have declared themselves against the principle of segregation and have undertaken to practice, as well as preach, the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man.

Formerly it was the custom of white congregations to sell their property to Negro groups when the neighborhood complexions changed. Now efforts are being made to establish bi-racial, or multi-racial, congregations. More than a score of the city's churches have announced they will welcome worshipers of any race, said Waitstill H. Sharp, director of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

Sharp listed six churches which already have multi-racial congregations. These are the Warren av. Congregational church, 3101 Warren blvd.; South Congregational, 3978 Drexel blvd.; First Baptist, 945 E. 50th st.; Central Presbyterian, Warren blvd. and Sacramento av.; First Unitarian, 57th st. and Woodlawn av., and the Free Religious fellowship, which meets in the Y. W. C. A. and 5801 S. Wabash av.

East St. Louis Ends Schools' Racial Bars

Courier-Journal

Segregation of Negroes Erased Without Incident

Mon. 1-31-50

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 30 (U.P.)—An 85-year-old custom of racial segregation in the public schools here was ended without incident today.

Louisville, Ky.

More than 100 Negro students took advantage of the East St. Louis Board of Education's edict abolishing segregation, beginning with the new semester, by enrolling in six schools previously reserved for whites. Two white children transferred to a school which before was all Negro.

14d(1)

Only one of the schools, in the Alta Sita elementary district, reported a noticeable decrease in attendance of white pupils. A school spokesman said some parents apparently were worried that there might be "trouble," but a full student body was expected again by tomorrow. There was a drop in normal attendance of about 25 per cent today.

Extra Vigilance Unnecessary

Acting Police Chief George Dowling said extra police activity for the occasion was only "routine precaution."

All officers were assigned to 12-hour shifts, detectives changed to their uniforms, and as many as six men rode in one squad car to guard against any outbreak on the first day. Nine squad cars, three times the usual number, were on duty, and five cars from the St. Clair County Sheriff's Department stood by.

But extra vigilance proved to be unnecessary. The only sign that there was a change, aside from the attendance lag at Alta Sita School, was that a few more parents than usual accompanied their children to school.

At the elementary schools, Negroes were enrolled in the principal's office and then escorted by older white students to their new classes. Mothers stood by in many instances to watch the proceedings.

Older high-school students registered themselves under the normal procedure.

Miss Bernice Goedde, Board of Education president, said she was "greatly pleased" that the board's well-laid plans for the changeover were carried out so smoothly.

The non segregation policy came after a ruling by the Illinois attorney general's office that public-school systems practicing diecrimination would have been deprived of State funds.

NEGRO PUPILS TRY TO SWITCH ALTON SCHOOLS

Alton, Ill., aJn. 23 (AP)—About 175 Negro pupils sought to enroll today in Alton public schools attended by white pupils as a new semester opened.

School Superintendent J. B. Johnson said he would announce in a few days a decision on their request for enrolment. Certificates of transfer are required of all pupils changing from one school to another. None of the 175 had certificates, Johnson said.

Plans for the attempt to enroll in all grade and junior high schools were made last week at a meeting attended by about 300 Negroes.

There are about 6,000 white and 300 Negro pupils in the Alton district. All attend the same high schools but elementary and junior high schools are segregated.

14d(1)

Carter Wesley Discusses

Current Events

14d(1)
Ind

INDIANA LEADS

The state of Indiana has shown how integration is brought about. Last week, under the new Indiana anti-segregation school law first grade children's parents were permitted to enter them in any district in which they lived, regardless of whether the school had formerly been white or colored. Children so entered the schools and there were no clashes, riots or other untoward happenings.

At Jeffersonville approximately [illegible] Negro children [illegible] in the mixed grade schools. The principal and teachers at the schools say that they do not expect anything to happen if the parents let the children alone. So far the only thing that has happened is that a few whites have withdrawn their children but not enough to be noticed or to affect anything.

Students have already entered this year in the graduate department of the University of Louisville. Many students have entered around Louisville, which also opened their doors last spring.

Jeffersonville
Ind 9-23
Louisville Ky

TEXAS SCHOOLS

Speaking of schools reminds us that by the time most readers see this column Heman Sweatt will have registered in the law school at the University of Texas. As we understand it, he is scheduled to register there Tuesday. There are also scheduled to register in the law school at least three others and in various other graduate schools probably a total of four more, making it a minimum of eight Negroes to enter this year in the graduate department of UT.

It is hard to avoid embarrassment over the demonstration of the students and small group of people from the Euless school on the 11th, around the white school, in the form of a demonstration or an application for entrance into the white school. We pointed out that the Negroes had won the phase of their fight around the Euless school, which had been involved in the lawsuit. We also pointed out that the thing necessary now is to see to it that the judge's decision was followed out before any other suit could be pitched. But the readers will remember that Maceo Smith had included another $5,000 or so in his $50,000 Victory Fund for the Euless case, which, of course, had been tried and decided.

In the hope of some way, I suppose, getting people to believe that there was something yet in the form of a case to come around the Euless situation, they organized a group of people to go up to the white school to make application for Negroes. Then the leader, Dr. George Flemming, who is on the national board, and the titular head of the branch in Ft. Worth made for quotation the statement that he knew that Negroes could not attend the white school because of state laws. Then what in the devil were they doing up there at the white school, if they knew they could not attend? A flunk out around the Euless school issue, and a flunk out before the three federal judges or the state parks issue, both of which cases are included in the $50,000 fund for either $5000 or $7500, respectively, shows that the NAACP doesn't know what in the devil it is doing. and is merely trying to include any kind of issue as an excuse to ask the people for $50,000, which it can spend any way it wants.

Jefferson
Ind
9-23-50

TRAGEDY

The tragedy of it all is that they are playing with Sweatt's peace of mind, his security, and his education. The NAACP had a solemn commitment to Heman Sweatt to see to it that he had the means to go to school, if and when his case should be won permitting him to enter the University of Texas. Instead of meeting that honestly and squarely they have elected to make the fulfillment of their promise to Sweatt, conditioned upon whether or not they would be permitted also to pull out of the pockets of the people in Texas another $39,000.

This writer heard as late as Saturday morning that Mr. Sweatt did not know whether he would have money enough to meet his obligations on Tuesday or not, and that the NAACP had not turned money over to make him secure. With the $600 that Julius White has given to Sweatt, and even with the minimum of $500 which Mr. Smith admitted three weeks ago that he had collected, there should have been enough money, but evidently the NAACP had not yet turned over money to Mr. Sweatt.

The more I see and hear of the way the NAACP is handling this obligation to Sweatt, the less I like any part of it, and the more it stinks to high heaven in my nostrils. They have tried to maneuver the people of Texas into a position where the people of Texas would either have to give to the NAACP's loose and irresponsible control $39,000, or the NAACP would not go through with raising from the people $11,000, which the NAACP had promised faithfully to give to Sweatt for his education.

My own thought is that the people of Texas are willing, anxious and more than ready to put up $11,000 for Sweatt's education. I am thinking that if it turns out this week that the NAACP bubbles on giving Sweatt security, then the people should organize themselves raise the money and make it secure for Sweatt so that he doesn't have to worry and be fretted about his education.

A PINCHING SHOE

We heard currently of a most interesting and amusing situation at Corsciana. It seems that the J. C.'s (the Junior Chamber of Commerce boys) decided to circulate a petition for a swimming pool for whites in Corsicana. They did not seek a single Negro on the petition, they did not consult the Negroes, although the money was to come out of a bond issue on which the Negroes would have to pay their share.

When the petition was presented to the City Council, the Negroes, who saw what was dropping around their necks, instead of fighting to stop that particular bond issue, decided to circulate a petition of their own for a park as there is not a single Negro park in Corsicana. So they got their petition properly signed and plumped it into the lap of the City Council, along with the J. C.'s petition for a swimming pool.

At the hearing the Council was inclined to put both questions to a vote of the people. The Negroes insisted that they wanted to stay separate from the swimming pool issue, and they wanted their park issue submitted to the people on the basis of yes or no, by itself, with the other proposition going to the people on yes or no, by itself. This was so voted by the Council.

Then, bless Brother Pete! It developed that there was a lot of white sentiment in the community against the swimming pool, because they had access to two swimming pools now in the town. Then the J. C.'s wanted the Negroes to agree to lump their vote so that it could be yes or no for both propositions, together. But miracle of miracles! A number of influential whites began to seek the Negroes out to tell them not to combine the two but to keep them separate, as they did not want a swimming pool. The last this writer heard of the matter the J. C.'s were running around like they had ants in their pants, trying to persuade the Negro leaders to agree to combine the issues in one question, and the Negroes were being importuned and urged by many whites to refuse to combine the two

A check among the masses of Negroes indicated that they wanted no part of a combination, and that if the leaders submitted it to them they were not going to agree to a combination. So the J. C.'s, who ignored the Negroes when they started out for their swimming pool, when they found themselves completely outflanked by the Negroes' petition for a park on a separate vote, were in the position of having to humiliate themselves by begging the Negroes to accept the J. C.'s proposition under one blanket question with the Negroes' park issue.

Negro leaders are for the most part telling the J. C.'s the truth, by saying that the matter had gone to the masses of the Negroes and it would have to be decided by them, and could no longer be decided by the leadership alone There was a strong possibility that the J. C.'s would lose the vote for the swimming pool, while the Negroes would get an overwhelming vote in favor of a park for them on a bond issue Ha, ha, ha!

SHERIFF'S DILEMMA

Sheriff Buster Kern of Harris County is having to make the hard choice as to which set of his deputies he will publicly prove to be crooks. In recent weeks the sheriff's staff has been divided, with one faction spending most of its energies trying to discredit the other by proving that it is crooked and in rackets, with the other faction equally as busy showing up the first faction.

While all this is happening, the daily papers have at last dug up Red Williams' record and the fact that he has been perferred by the Sheriff: so that both Red and the Sheriff have been running around corners, trying to keep from having an open scandal break around Red. The thing adds up that any one of the issues that the Sheriff proves will also at the same time show that he has been a poor sheriff at selecting his personnel and organizing it, and that he's got a lot of cut-throats in his department who are supposed to be protecting the people.

GETTING TOUGHER

The readers will remember that this writer said several weeks ago that Americans who have turned Communists should be interned, while the foreigners should be returned to the countries from which they came. The truth is we really didn't expect the Congress to pass any bill authorizing internment at this time, but it seems that the bill it passed did have such a provision in it, although not in the identical terms of what we had suggested. If the President signs it, and we hope he does, it will be possible for us to at least put these vipers, that are now inside our bosom, outside, and silence 'hem until we can take care of the Communists abroad.

Sure, I know about the matter of freedom of speech, etc., and being a Negro am particularly sensitive to putting into the hands of authorities any chance to use it to stifle our minority rights to complain against injustices.

But when the country becomes imperiled as it is now by the Communist assaults outside and inside against the country, it is time to put in some drastic measures until we can take care of our peril, when it will be ample time to repeal any laws that may be dangerous. This is no time for theoretical debates and discussions on the possible effect against our civil rights, this is a time for action to protect those civil rights.

With the Commies using every means to destroy us abroad and at home, I for one would sack every Communist I could find out of the country or into internment, and then straighten out the question of civil rights after we've got the Communists reduced back to size where they will let us live our lives under our form of government. These babies talking about the danger to freedoms, etc., remind me of old Chamberlain, who kept on talking about peace until Hitler had boggled up all of Europe, and had thus put us at a great disadvantage.

Negro-School Contract Waits Protest Parley

Courier-Journal

Racial Discrimination Charged at Crofton

Thurs. 2-9-50

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 8.—Awarding of a contract for a new Negro elementary school at Crofton will be delayed pending a conference with a Negro committee that had protested against educational facilities there.

14d(1) Ky

Announcement of the delay was made yesterday by County School Superintendent Barton Fiser. He acted after a committee from the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People had charged "racial discrimination in elementary education" at Crofton.

Presents Petition

Louis P. McHenry, Hopkinsville attorney and president of the N.A.A.C.P. state conference, appeared before the Christian County Board of Education yesterday and presented petition signed by 15 patrons of the Crofton Negro School. The parents protested against "discrimination" in school facilities.

The attorney told Fiser and the board that his organization could be expected to take additional action after the construction of the proposed new building unless "equal education opportunities" are furnished by the new building and its facilities.

Only One Bid Made

The County superintendent said that the board had decided some time ago to construct a new Negro elementary school at Crofton and had plans drawn by the same architect — Lawrence Casner, Madisonville—who planned some of the larger white schools of the county.

Only one bid was made several weeks ago so new bids were asked. These bids were opened yesterday but Fiser said that the board was unwilling to award a contract until the petitioning group had an opportunity to study the plans to determine if the new structure will meet the wishes of the patrons. The board, Fiser said, does not want to construct a building that might not be acceptable after it is erected.

Plan To Shift Negro Pupils Protested

14d(1) Ky

Senator McCann, P.-T.A. Complain At Beef Session

Courier-Journal

A proposal to transfer students of a Negro school to Mary D. Hill School, which now houses white pupils, was attacked twice at the Mayor's beef session at City Hall yesterday.

Tues. 3-28-50

The Board of Education is considering transferring students of Mary B. Talbert School, 802 W. Kentucky, to Hill School at Sixth and Kentucky because the Talbert building is "falling apart." White students attending Hill would be shifted to the old Monsarrat School, now being used by the Louisville Free Public Library's museum, and California and John Strother Schools.

Such a transfer would be "false economy," State Senator C. W. A. McCann told George A. Hendon, Jr., the Mayor's executive assistant, who presided at the beef session. McCann said he had consulted with an architect who told him Talbert school could be repaired. McCann also blamed school officials for allowing Talbert to fall into disrepair.

Louisville Ky

The second attack came from a delegation representing the Hill School's P.-T. A. Headed by Mrs. Howard J. Hicks, 1146 S. Sixth, they charged the transfer would be harmful to their children.

Hendon pointed out that the City Administration has little or no control over the schools. He suggested taking the protests to the School Board.

Another delegation appeared to protest the proposed location of a "tot-lot" on Park Boulevard between Tallulah and Saginaw. The proposal was made at a beef session a week ago by a delegation of Highland Park residents seeking additional recreational facilities. Those who appeared yesterday said they represented the Highland Park Civic League and the Church of Christ opposite the proposed site. They argued the "tot-lot" would disturb church services.

Hendon agreed to seek an alternate site for the playground for smaller youngsters.

A complaint about traffic on Main Street took Steven P. Smith, Jr., 652 S. 44th, to the beef session. He declared that trucks that are permitted to park with rear ends to the curb while loading and unloading have bottlenecked traffic between Fifth and 12th on Main.

Traffic Engineer Wilbert F. Watkins agreed, and said he would recommend that only parallel parking be permitted there. However, City Consultant Roy Owsley pointed out that such a proposal more than a year ago resulted in such strong protests that the plan was dropped. He added he was in favor of a new study of the situation.

When Prejudice Reigns Nobody Is Benefited

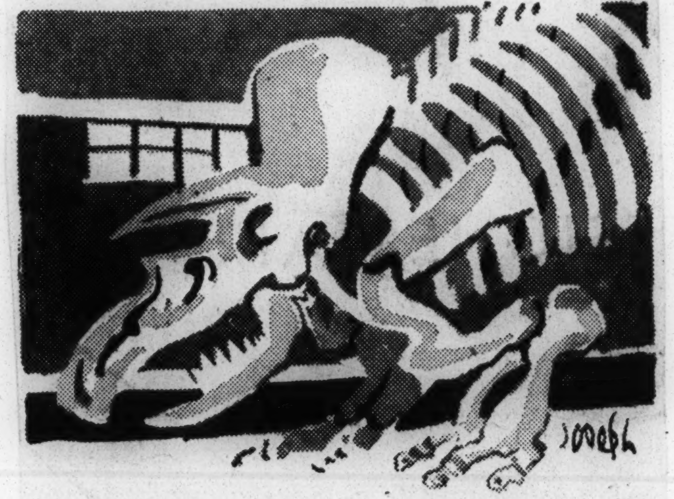
Courier Journal

Mon. 4-10-50

Louisville, Ky

14d(1) Ky

AS LONG as we have racial segregation in our schools we will continue to have problems like the one the Board of Education has just faced concerning Mary D. Hill school. Hill is really not adequate for its enrollment of white students, and the Board had wanted to shift those students to Monsarrat, California and Strother schools, replacing them with Negro students now at Mary B. Talbert school. Negro parents supported the plan, for Talbert is a deplorable school. Made of portable wooden buildings, it has outdoor toilets, is located in an industrial area and is in disrepair. But white parents in the area of Hill school objected to the school being used for Negro students, though 22 per cent of the residents in the area are Negroes. Museum officials at Monsarrat also objected to their museum being turned back to school use.



In deciding to do nothing about the situation, the Board settled nothing. The situation remains as bad as it was. Yet we can sympathize with the Board in having to make a decision on such a matter, a decision which could be nothing but unpopular. It is saddening to think that Louisvillians object to Negro children being educated in their own neighborhood. But as long as there is popular resentment against their presence in Hill school, the school would be of dubious value to the Negro students.

The Board's grant of $33,130 to repair and improve Talbert school does not, however, pay the Board's obligation to Talbert parents and students. Talbert is still an unsuitable school, just as Hill is still inadequate for its white students. As usually happens, race prejudice, aimed at one race, has managed to injure both.

Integration Working In Kentucky

Special to the Argus

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Approximately 64 Negro children are now enrolled in the mixed grade schools of Jeffersonville. Most of them are going to the Springhill elementary school, 60. Fulton elementary school has four despite the heavy concentration of Negroes there.

Argus

Principal M. B. Carr of Springhill is inclined to think everything will go along in a normal way if the children are left alone. He says, "I don't think there will be any trouble, if people will keep out of it." He was asked if he meant parents when he said "people," and he replied that he did.

Another teacher at Springhill, who refused to identify herself, stated that "The children as a whole have taken it beautifully." She added "Everybody will have to come around to the situation and will have to make adjustments."

9-22-58

Colored children may go to either the previously all white elementary schools in their district, or they may go to Taylor high school which is the segregated school for Negroes. If colored pupils do not go to the Taylor school they cannot attend any other school outside their district.

At Springhill about one fourth of the enrollment is colored, 60 out of 241. The principal thought it possible that the Negro enrollment might increase. He noted that 20 had enrolled since last Friday, the first day of registration.

Springhill has colored students in all six grades. The heaviest concentration is in the first three grades.

Teachers at Springhill say a few parents have withdrawn their children from school. The number is small and they aren't alarmed.

SCHOOL SWEPT BY BLAZE; LOSS MAY REACH $50,000

—Photo by The-Times-Picayune.

ROARING FLAMES, SMOKE BILLOW OUT OF SCHOOL STRUCTURE

600 Pupils Left Without Classrooms

New Orleans' biggest Negro elementary school, Thomy Lafon, was heavily damaged by fire Friday afternoon when one two-story building was destroyed and another partially damaged.

Some 600 children in the already crowded school were without classrooms as a result of the fire. Friday was a school holiday.

The damage was estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000 by police.

Strong north winds between 25 and 35 miles per hour whipped through the two-story gray, wooden structure at Freret and Sixth and gutted it before firemen could bring it under control.

Community Center Charred

Before their hoses beat back the flames, the fire had jumped to the adjoining Sylvania Williams Community center, charring part of its walls and roof away.

There was no known cause of the fire. A janitor was believed to be the last one in the building before the fire started and he was being sought for questioning.

The Lafon school, in the heart of the Magnolia Negro housing project, is composed of seven buildings in a quadrangle arrangement.

The big two-story building destroyed contained 12 classrooms and housed the third, fourth and fifth grades, which have about 500 pupils, while the community center building was used for two kindergarten classes of about 50 pupils each, operating on the "platoon system."

On 'Platoon' System

Thomy Lafon has a capacity of 1600 pupils, but because it is operated on the "platoon" or "two-shift" system it has more than 2200 pupils.

Superintendent of Schools Lionel Bourgeois said he had "absolutely no idea of what will be done to take care of the 600 pupils."

He said, "In the Negro division we are absolutely overcome with lack of space. I am trying to study some plan by which these pupils can be returned to their classes with the least delay, but what can be done is still undecided."

The Lafon school was one of the oldest in the system. The two-story building destroyed by fire was built in 1901, while the community center went up in 1932.

The wind-blown flames caused a repeated general alarm, which brought 20 pieces of equipment to the scene.

Thousands of people, many of them children who attended the school, ran to the scene and firemen were hampered to some degree by the crowds. A line thrown up around the area was surrounded by people seven and eight deep.

Two Are Injured

Two men were slightly injured fighting the blaze, one a fireman and the other a policeman.

Deputy chief Patrick T. Burke received a cut hand when he fell from a ladder which slid out of place as Burke was about 20 feet in the air. He escaped serious injury when his fall was broken by Peter Lorino, driver for fire chief Howard Dey.

Patrolman Raoul Roques, of the police emergency truck, smashed one of his hands while pulling down a wooden fence to make way for hoses being pulled to the scene.

Chief Burke commented that it was hard to understand how the fire could have gained so much headway.

"Stiff winds caused it to spread rapidly and there may have been some delay in turning in the alarm."

Mrs. Emma Jefferson, Negro, 57, one of the custodians of the school, told police that she saw smoke coming from the two-story structure about 2:30 p. m. Friday.

She said that Ernest Males, Negro, janitor, had been in the building earlier mopping up floors in preparation for the reopening of school Monday. The school had been closed since Nov. 17 when students were given a week's holiday so that teachers might attend a teachers' convention.

Edgar Harney, Negro, 3410 Allen, principal of the school, said that it might have been possible that Males lighted one of the coal-burning stoves used to heat the classrooms in the old school.

Will Open Monday

Harney said that school would be opened again Monday for other classes, but he said he did not know yet what might be done for the children whose classrooms were destroyed.

Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, surveying the damage later in the afternoon, said the fire was "regrettable," but that it would probably lead to better school buildings.

He said the ones destroyed were "inadequate as far as space, light and building standards" are concerned.

"You couldn't get a permit to rebuild them as they were," he said.

The mayor said the city-owned center will be replaced "to meet modern standards." He said he hoped the school board will replace the boys' building. He called the school's location a "good site" with a playground and other recreational centers nearby to care for the children in the heavily populated area.

14d(1)

Times-Picayune

Date 11-25-50

Times-Picayune

Date 11-25-50

ASK BETTERMENT OF NEGRO SCHOOL

Times-Picayune

Group Appears Before Lafayette School Board

14d(1) 50

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Lafayette, La., April 6—A committee representing the Negro Business League of Lafayette appearing at Wednesday afternoon's meeting of the Lafayette parish school board and advised that school buildings for Negro children are inadequate and that the teacher load is too great.

Heading the committee and acting as spokesmen were Rev. Francis G. Wade, S. V. D.; Rev. D. H. Montgomery and Dr. R. B. Jones. They were primarily interested in raising the Paul Breaux school to the status of a fully accredited high school.

Fri. 4-7-50

It was pointed out that with the lack of a science course and with limited library and music courses, students do not meet college requirements.

New Orleans, La.

Under the proposed $2,558,000 school bond program which will be presented to the taxpayers at a special election on May 23, the sum of $299,070 has been allocated for Negro schools of the city.

The present Paul Breaux High school will receive $200,000 for a new building, while $91,920 will be provided for a new elementary school and $7150 for improvements to the St. Antoine school.

The group representing the league told the board that they will back the bond issue and hope that the board will make necessary allocations for schools to take care of the Negro children. It was pointed out that local parochial schools have over 1000 Negro children enrolled.

Supt. J. C. Landry, speaking for the board, told the committee that the allocations for Negro schools were made on the basis of the report of the state committee and upon the recommendations of L. L. Kilgore, state supervisor of Negro public schools.

A resolution addressed to Attorney General Boliver E. Kemp requesting authority for the employment of a bonding attorney to assist in the legal phases of the school bond election and other matters received the board's approval.

New Negro School Slated for Ruston

Times-Picayune

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Ruston, La., April 7—Contracts for construction of a new Negro high school in Ruston have been awarded to the J. H. Garland Construction Company of Rayville. The contracts were awarded this week by the Lincoln parish school board, according to Morelle Emmons, board secretary.

14d(1)

Sat. 4-8-50

The low bid by the Rayville concern was $106,580. The building, which will be erected on the ground now occupied by the Lincoln High school, will be under construction in about one month.

New Orleans, La.

Also accepted at the meeting was a low bid for [illegible].63 per cent per annum interest on a bond issue to be used for the construction of a new school building at Hico. Bids for the demolition of the old building and construction of the new will be opened at the May 1 meeting of the Lincoln parish group.

FILE COMPLAINT IN ALABAMA ON NEGRO SCHOOL

Voice

SHREVEPORT, La., June 13—A complaint requesting a court injunction to give Negroes equal educational facilities in Ouachita parish has been filed with the United States Federal District Court here.

14d(1)

The complaint was filed against the Ouachita parish school board and its superintendent, Mark Avents, by nine Ouachita Negroes in behalf of their 23 school-aged children and other parish Negro children.

Alleging that the parish Negro children are not receiving facilities equal to those furnished to the white pupils, the plaintiffs request the court to issue a permanent injunction forever restraining the defendants from making any distinction based on race or color in the facilities or opportunities provided by the defendants for the public education of white and Negro children in Ouachita Parish.

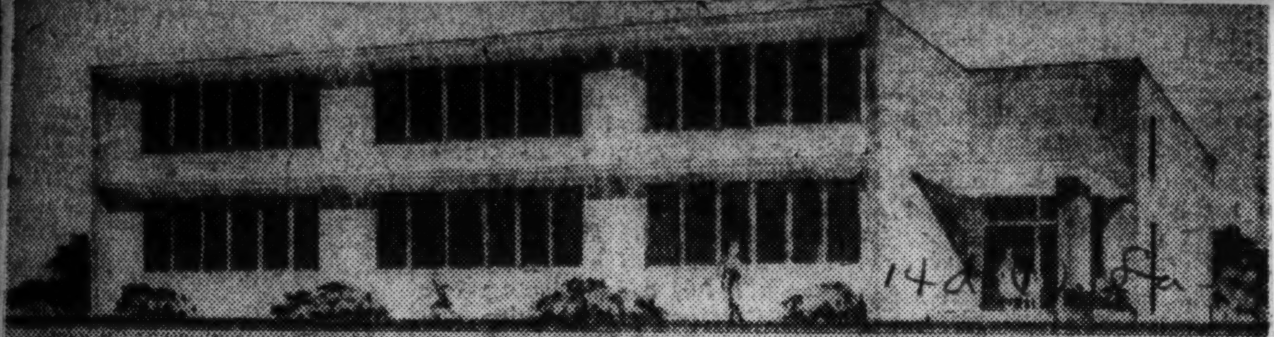
14d(1)

Fri. 6-16-50

The plaintiffs further charge that of $5,100,000 allocated for public education in the parish on March 28, 1950, only $1,500,000 was for Negro schools while the white schools received $3,700,000.

Oakland Calif.

Other charges made are dilapidated building, poorly lighted and overcrowded, incomplete course of study, and inadequate bus transportation.


14 d (1) La.

Times-Picayune Nov. 11-5-50 New Orleans La.

—Sketch by John M. Lachin Jr., Architect.

SKETCH OF ADDITION TO JOHNSON-LOCKETT SCHOOL

Expect Bids for Negro School

14 ~~d (1)~~ La.

John M. Lachin Jr., architect, announced that contractors are to submit bids Monday for construction of a two-story brick addition to the Johnson Lockett school. Times Picayune

The Negro school is located at 3400 Law. F Gordon Eberle, assistant superintendent of public schools, said the new building will accommodate approximately 350 more students.

The work will also include the complete renovation and modernizing of the present school building including the kitchen and cafeteria, the architect declared. Times, 11-5-50

These renovations are being made, according to the architect, to meet requirements of the state fire marshal, the fire prevention bureau, the state board of health, and the city building code.

Designed as a separate, permanent structure, the new building is to be connected to the present building by a passageway, Lachin said. New Orleans La.

The structure is so planned that future additions can be made if necessary, he said.

It will be composed of 10 classrooms plus the necessary dressing rooms, office space, and storage facilities.

Built on wood piling, the building is to be of reinforced concrete frame with faced brick backed with hollow tile. The interior walls are to be plastered, the architect said.

Special features will be the colored glazed structural tile wainscoting in the corridors and stairway area. The ceilings are to be acoustical and the class and corridors will be floored with asphalt tile.

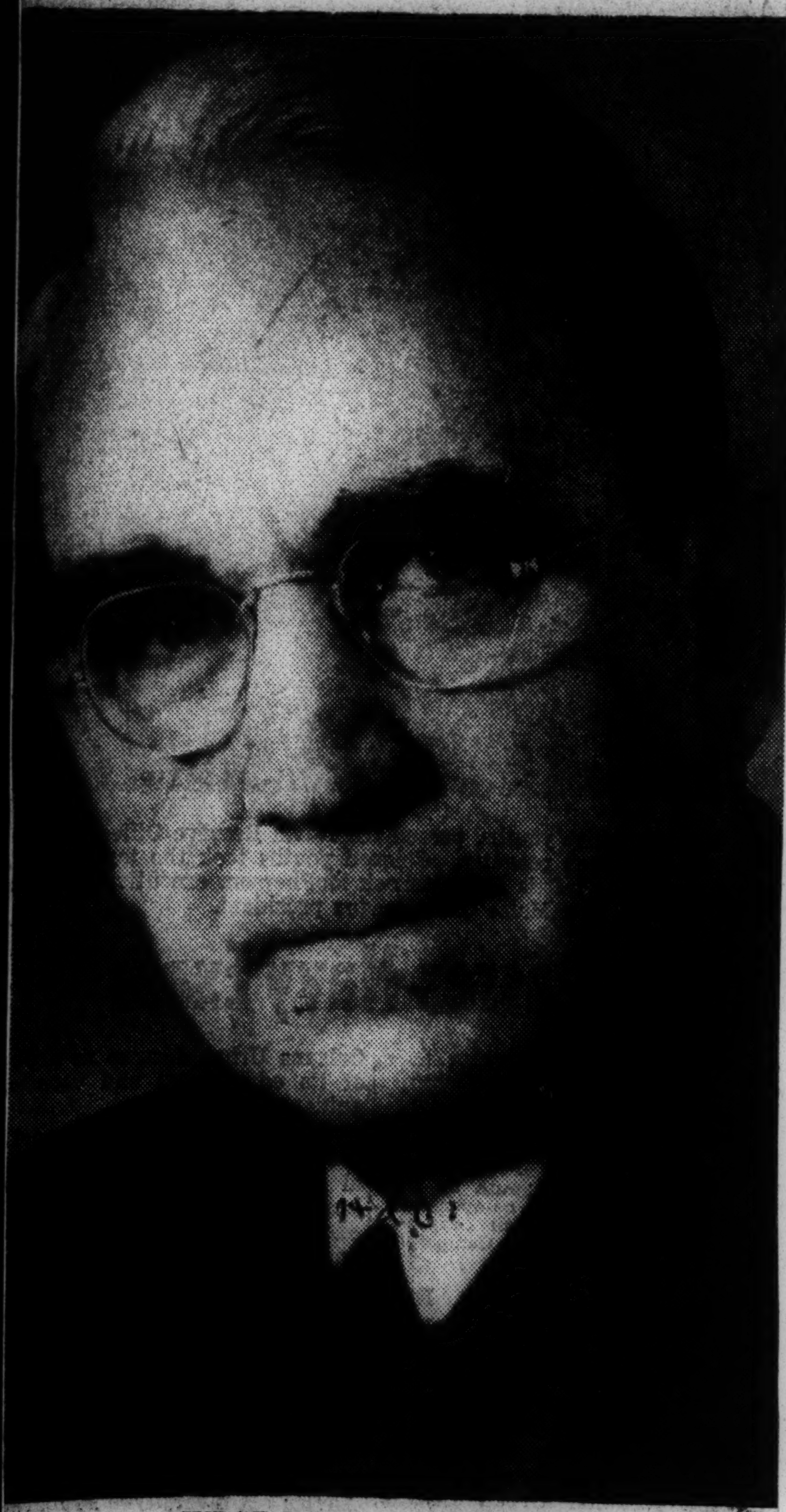
Classes on the second floor, the architect asserted, will be provided with movable partitions to offer space for large group gatherings.

The new building will contain 14,000 square feet of floor area.

FOR EQUALITY NOW

Afro-American Sat. 3-4-50

Hats Off to Judge Edgerton



JUDGE HENRY W. EDGERTON

While pros and cons on the Cardozo High School issue still rage, Judge Henry W. Edgerton of the United States Court of Appeals, last week, took judicial notice of the plight of Cardozo High School.

14d (1) Md.

In the meantime, he has been the subject of attack by some writers and commentators for his forthright position on the subject of abandoning dual schools in the District of Columbia.

Afro-American Sat. 3-4-50

Judge Edgerton rendered a dissenting opinion in the Daisy Carr-Browne Junior High School cases attacking segregated schools, which were upheld by a majority vote of the three-judge court.

Critic Rationalizes

One reporter in a local daily newspaper took issue with Judge Edgerton's declaration that Cardozo does not offer homemaking instruction in such fields as clothing and child care, food and dietetics, home management, home nursing, home living and general homemaking.

Balto.

The critic contended that the difference in curriculum results from a difference in educational philosophy in the white and colored divisions. The specialized field was under severe criticism by the correspondent.

Judge Edgerton observed in his opinion that Cardozo is unequal, and that its students are handicapped from the very start by virtue of the fact that they have to travel distances of from three to four miles, while white pupils only to have to go an average of 1½ miles.

He also remarked that Cardozo has a site of less than one acre, as compared to 11.7 for Eastern High School and large acreage for other white schools.

Throughout the public school system colored children are denied equal schooling because of race, Judge Edgerton pointed out.

Critic Would Drop Cardozo

It was urged by the newspaper critic that Cardozo be abandoned and that the capacity of Spingarn and Armstrong High Schools should be raised to 2,000 to accommodate the Cardozo pupils. The two schools could then become comprehensive, he declared, quoting Dr. Straver as making such a recommendation.

Dr. Strayer did recommend that Spingarn be made a comprehensive high school and original planning calls for it to be such, but Congress did not raise the capacity to 2.000.

The Board of Education, according to Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, has gone on record as not recommending that Armstrong capacity be raised to 2,000.

Spingarn's Capacity 1500

Spingarn will only be able to accommodate 1500 and will have an enrollment of 1300 when it opens two years hence. This will only bring the other high schools down to normal capacity with Cardozo still in a dilapidated building.

This simply means that there will be no solution to the problem of unequal school facilities as pointed out by Judge Edgerton.

Negro School In Charles Co. Wins Approval

Post W.D.C. 7-26-50

Lt Plata, Md., July 25 (Spl.).—Construction of the controversial Negro elementary schol at Wayside, on the Newburg-Rock Point rd., was approved today by the Charles County school board.

Approval followed a conference at Baltimore last Thursday of the board with the state superintendent of schools and the attorney-general of Maryland. A board member said construction would begin at "a very early date."

Negro leaders in the county had leveled charges of "dilly-dallying" in beginning construction of the $105,000 school, one of five for Negroes included in the building program, adopted by the board last July 19.

14d(1) Md.

Spearman Butler, spokesman for the group seeking construction of the school, had said his group "arry the matter to the State Board of Education" and, if necessary, the courts to obtain satisfaction.

Property-owners near the site had objected to the proposed location. A school board member claimed yesterday this was not on racial grounds but was an objection to constrution of any school in the area.

The school board said it reached its decision without "intimidation." Partial text if its statement:

"The board deems this decision for the best interests of Charles County. It has arrived at this conclusion without any partisanship prejudice and without any intimidation or dictation. In announcing this decision the board feels compelled to comment adversely on the evident attempt of some elements of the daily press to invoke the race issue in a situation where there was no real race issue involved.

Progress Of School Program For Delta Negroes Is Told

14d(1) Miss.

CLEVELAND — (Special) — Progress of the Negro school building program in the Delta area was reported to the Delta Council Educational Policy Committee in a meeting here this week.

W. E. Bufkin, superintendent, Leland Consolidated Schools, presented status of the Washington county building program as a sample of what is being done in the area to improve Negro education facilities.

Fri. 11-3-50

Mr. Bufkin said that Washington county had expended $526,000.00 on Negro school buildings in the county since 1946. Of this amount, $97,500.00 was received from the state and the balance from county funds. Mr. Bufkin also told of the formation of special Negro consolidated school districts as an approach to providing better facilities and said that approximately 40 additional class-rooms were needed at the present time.

L. L. Bryson, superintendent of education, Coahoma county, reported construction of twenty additional classrooms for Negroes in the county during the last three-year period. Operating on a "pay as you go plan," Mr. Bryson said that Coahoma County was attempting to concentrate schools at ten central locations. Trends in rural population shifts to urban areas and out of the state were pointed out as an important factor to be considered in long-range planning for school building improvement.

Construction of prefabricated metal school buildings was mentioned as a possible answer to this problem.

Negro school transportation was discussed by L. S. Rogers, superintendent of education, Leflore county, who said that the solution to the problem might be found in schools. Mr. Rogers displayed charts and maps of Leflore county, illustrating the present system of Negro schools along with a plan for regrouping to provide maximum efficiency in transportation and facilities.

He said that experience in Leflore county had demonstrated that schools could be regrouped with transportation provided at no more expense than was necessary for operation of a large number of smaller schools.

A gradual trend toward increased enrollment in rural consolidated high schools was reported by Mrs. Norma O'Bannon, superintendent of education, Washington county. Mrs. O'Bannon presented figures contrasting the enrollment in elementary and secondary schools to illustrate the percentage of students who drop out before reaching or graduating from high school. Factors affecting high school attendance were listed as economic problems, lack of interest of parents, and lack of buildings, equipment, teachers, and transportation.

The importance of vocational guidance was emphasized by W. B. Horton, president, Sunflower Junior College, in a discussion of vocational education and its results. He said that the Delta population was composed primarily of rural agricultural people and that 71 percent of the wage earners in the area were engaged in agriculture. This is eleven percent above the state average and indicated the importance of a well planned vocational agriculture program.

The Committee also discussed the new Negro Junior College under construction at Itta Bena. S. H. Kyle, committee chairman, said that Delta Council had been requested to make recommendations in regard to the course of study. The college, funds for which were appropriated by the legislature at the request of Delta Council, will help supply the need for qualified Negro teachers and emphasis will be placed on vocational training.

Exchange Club Contrasts 'Miserable' Negro School To White In Same Area

Wed. 11-8-50

14d(1)

The Leavell Woods Exchange Club unanimously deplored "miserable" school facilities for Negro children in contrast to the "splendid" new school building now under construction for white children of the community.

At a regular meeting the club stressed Mississippi's "tremendous educational problem" in keeping with American Education Week.

Members discussed specifically in this connection the "miserable leanto-hut like shack at Caney Creek which provides the only school facilities for Negro children in a rather wide area surrounding it."

The members of the club further resolved "to exert every effort to bring about a correction of the present unjust situation with reference to unequal school facilities in the area."

Walter Bivins, state Exchange president and a member of the Leavell Woods Club, outlined the goals of State Exchange for this year and told of good results at four recent regional meetings. Russell Bontrager, national president, addressed these meetings at Yazoo City, Natchez, Laurel, and Columbus.

P. L. Rainwater was elected president of the club for 1951 to succeed J. J. Mills, and J. B. Bell was elected vice president.

Mississippi's Example

The Atlanta Constitution

WE URGE the governor and legislature of Georgia to note what is happening in Mississippi. In that state, which we assume still is regarded as Southern and possessing all the known Southern "traditions" (with a few of their own thrown in), the Senate finance committee has reached a unanimous decision to provide an "extra" $6,000,000 to be added to the amount already being spent on Negro education so as to "equalize" the Negro and white education in that state. Of this amount, the sum of $1,000,000 would be used to equalize transportation facilities.

We call this to the attention of Georgia's governor and legislature because in Georgia we have, to date, adopted the untenable position of opposing any plan of equalizing the educational facilities wherever they have been urged or requested.

Mississippi has, we believe, put its foot on the right path. And no one can accuse Mississippi of not being in the South.

Again we urge that we quit being afraid to do what is right. Fear always outweighs reality.

Mississippi Senate Okehs School Plan

JACKSON, MISS., March 1—(AP)—The Mississippi Senate raced ahead of the speech-goaded House Wednesday and passed its entire $42,000,000 school program, including a $6,000,000 promise to improve Negro education.

The Senate program, drafted by the state's conservative and financial leaders in the legislature, was designed to ward off further federal court action.

A U. S. District Judge last week dismissed a Jackson Negro teacher's suit charging racial discrimination in pay.

Sen. John Kyle, Senate finance chairman and the power behind the five Senate bills approved after only mild debate, has said Mississippi cannot fully equalize Negro and white education for several years. The Senate program is a concrete step in that direction.

All but one of the Senate measures were held on motions to reconsider. House action will be required.

MISSISSIPPI PLANS SCHOOL EQUALIZATION

JACKSON, Miss. —(AP)— The Senate Finance Committee has reached a major decision to provide and extra $6,000,000 to help equalize Negro and white education in Mississippi.

Sen. John Kyle, committee chairman and legislative conference leader on equalization finances, said a total of $43,000,000 for school funds was agreed upon, compared to $35,000,000 for the

He broke the extra money down

He,brok ethe extra money down into the following:

Three million dollars would be used to start lifting Negro teachers' salaries on a par with white pay.

Two million dollars would be taken from the State's $13,500,000 surplus for immediate construction and improvement of Negro schools.

One million dollars would be used to equalize transportation facilities for Negro students.

In addition to the $6,000,000 equalization money, the regular school suport fund of $35,000,000 would be bosted by $2,000,000 to allow for population expansion and some raises for white teachers, Kyle said.

2-16-50

About half of Mississippi's population is Negro.

The chairman has been conferring with Finance and Education Committee leaders of both Houses. Gov. Fielding Wright has been sitting in on the conferences.

Mississippi News—

$42,000,000 Project To End Discrimination In Education On Deck

JACKSON, Miss., March 9—(AP)—The Mississippi Legislature was to consider today a $42,000,000 two-year plan to begin an end to racial discrimination in education.

House appropriations committee put its approval on the plan yesterday. Chairman Curtis Swango said he would call it up for action today.

House members said they were confident the measure would be approved despite opposition of members who insist on more pay for white teachers before the bi-racial mesure passes.

THE COMMITTEE-APPROVED BILL does not provide raises for white teachers. Sponsors of the measure in the Senate where it has already been approved, said raises for white teachers would make equalization even harder for this state, which has about as many Negroes as it has whites.

Last week the House scrapped a program, proposed by the Mississippi Education Association, that would have cost $46,000,000.

The $42,000,000 program was put together after conferences of legislative leaders with Gov. Fielding Wright. It includes $3,000,000 to begin equalizing pay of white and Negro teachers, $2,000,000 to improve Negro schools, and $1,000,000 for improved Negro student transportation.

M. E. A. forces said they would try to amend the measures to reach the aims of their $46,000,000 program.

Aid Is Voted Negro Schools In Mississippi

14d(1)

JACKSON, Miss.—(AP)—Mississippi moved toward better education for Negroes yesterday as the Legislature sent Gov. Fielding Wright key bills in a $42,000,000 school program.

"Let's pass these bill and say to the people of the world we can handle our own problems and that we intend to preserve our way of life," argued Rep. Curtis Swango, a Legislative leader.

After 10 minutes of debate the House finally adopted two Senate-approved bills embracing major features of the two-year school program.

One measure appropriates $39,000,000 for common schools and earmarks $3,000,000 to begin equalization of Negro and white teachers' pay.

The bill also grants $1,000,000 to improve Negro student transportation. The other $35,000,000 is for regular school operations.

The second bill designates how the equalization money for Negro teachers will be distributed.

Still to be acted on are appropriation measures for $2,000,000 to improve Negro school buildings, and a final $1,000,000 appropriation for extra Negro and white teachers.

Give Attention To Negro Schools, Warns Dr. Ivey

14d(1)

A veteran educator Tuesday said that Mississippi must "immediately give attention to the needs of colored schools if it is to keep its dual public school system."

Dr. H. M. Ivey of Meridian made the statement in a talk to the education committee of the Mississippi Economic council.

He said that in order to bring up educational standards without prodding from federal courts, "business and professional leaders, as well as the average lay citizen, must understand the things we are faced with."

Dr. Ivey, who has taught in Meridian for 45 years, said Mississippi has been at the bottom so long in public education because of the state's economy." He blamed the poor economy of the state on the fact that it is largely agricultural and over half of the population is Negro.

He said that meant Mississippi must spend a considerable larger part of its income on education than other states.

Attention To Negro Schools Is Urged

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8 (U.P.)—Dr. H. M. Ivey, veteran Meridian educator, said today that if Mississippi expects to maintain a dual public school system it "must start immediately giving attention to the needs of colored schools."

Dr. Ivey, who has taught 45 years in Meridian, spoke to the Mississippi Economic Council's Committee on Education today.

He said Mississippi long has been "at the bottom in public education because of the state's economy." He said the poor ecenomy is due to the fact that the state is mostly agricultural and over half the population is Negro.

Mississippi Grants $6,000,000 For Education Before Adjourning

14d(1) Miss

JACKSON— (ANP)— The Mississippi State legislature adjourned here last week midst a hullabaloo equalled in its history. Special means were effected for handling the appeal of teacher's salary complaints and positively refused to replace state institutions back under control of the legislature.

A $46,600,000 appropriation for teacher salary equalization was defeated. Accepted instead was a $42,000,000 compromise which provided for Negro education, $6,000,000.

The measure which sought to put the schools in the clutches of politicians brought forth from Rep. Paul Measell the following remark: "We've got a right to know how our money is being spent in our colleges and universities and a right to have a say about their personnel. I think we need to keep politics in our school system."

Those who thought that the school should be kept out of politics, had this to say:

"We'll just have another fiasco like we did during the Bilbo administration when every college in the state lost its accredited status," said Representative Fox.

"A vote for this resolution would be a vote for blacklisting our colleges again," was the opinion of Rep. Howell.

4-13-50

Rep. Noel Monaghan who originally introduced the bill which removed the schools from the the legislature said:

We took the schools out of politics once because some governors missued the authority over them. We have no reason to fear that we don't control colleges and universities so long as we hold the purse string."

Miss. Grants $6,000,000 For Negro Education

14a(1)

Seattle Wash.

4-12-50

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Far-Reaching Plan For Negro Education Okayed In Sunflower Mass Meeting

Daily News

14a(1)

INDIANOLA — (Special) — A far-reaching plan for Negro education in Sunflower county, proposed by a joint citizens' committee of whites and Negroes, was adopted Saturday in a mass meeting of Sunflower county citizens held at the courthouse here.

The committee, composed of eight white and two Negro residents of the county and appointed over a year ago, made its recommendations before a group of 40 persons who were present for the widely-advertised gathering presided over by Sunflower Superintendent of Education Sam Jones.

Jackson

The recommendations, based upon a special survey made by professors from the University of Mississippi headed by Dr. John Thay and Dean of Education Forrest Murphy and completed several weeks ago, calls for the expenditure over a period of years of $2,500,000 and the construction of two new Negro high school buildings and eight grammar schools.

Also called for eventually is the furnishing of 30 or 40 school buses for Negro children.

Recommendations adopted Saturday morning included continuation of the joint white-Negro citizens' committee, a split session for the Negro schools so that children might work during the harvest season, a salary schedule for Negro teachers to bring their pay more or less in line with that of white teachers, in-service training for colored teachers to improve their grading, establishment of a county-wide colored school district and the floating of a bond issue for immediate school construction.

The bond issue request, to be asked of the county board of supervisors, calls for the establishment at Ruleville first of $225,000 high school, the abolition of the present Delta Industrial Institute at Doddsville with use of salvage material there in new construction, the building of grammar schools at Sunflower and Doddsville and the securing of four school buses.

The citizens' committee, which was appointed February 11, 1949, is composed of John Taylor and Jack Lancaster of Sunflower, Jimmy Skillions of Rome, Walker Scruggs of Doddsville, Senator Fred Jones and Billy Duncan of Inverness, W. W. Gresham of Indianola and Supt. Jones, all white, and Negro citizens A. R. Walker and Will Martin.

Dr. T. H. Easom, supervisor of Negro schools for the state department of education, was present for the meeting.

Should the bond issue be voted, it will call for an increase in taxes of two mills.

$151,000 Granted To State Colleges, $68,000 to Negroes

The State Building Commission ended its monthly meeting here Wednesday after making grants of $151,000 to state institutions for repairs and $68,000 to state Negro schools.

Daily News

The commission also rejected as too high all bids on an animal husbandry building at Mississippi State College. It ordered bids to be submitted again in the near future.

Approval was granted for the purchase of 900 acres of land in Pontotoc county at a cost of $43,350 for a new experiment station.

Grants to state institutions were: $112,000 to Alcorn Negro College; $11,151 for an elevator at the Extension building at Mississippi State College; $10,000 each to Delta State College, Cleveland, and Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg and $8,000 to the Columbia Training School.

Jackson

The following grants were made to Negro schools from the special $2,000,000 building fund set up by the legislature: Greenville Negro school, Washington county $25,000; Stevenson school, Lauderdale county, $[illegible]0,000; St. Paul school, Walthall county, $5,000, and Vicksburg Elementary school, Warren county, $18,478.

14a(1)

Jordan Construction Co., Jackson, was awarded a tentative general contract for a diagnostic laboratory here for $49,975.

Economic Forum Told White People Must Face Segregation Squarely

Jackson Miss

14a(1)

The vice president of the Mississippi Economic Council told a grass roots forum here Thursday night that the legal barriers protecting segregation in Southern schools have been removed.

Frank E. Everett, Jr., Vicksburg attorney, told a group of some 150 industrial and civic leaders that "the only legal justification for segregation in our schools, according to rulings by the supreme court, is equal facilities, and they have ruled that token equality of facilities is not enough.

"The facilities must be equal in every respect, and this is just one of the many staggering problems which Mississippians might as well face, and face it squarely. The people must solve the problem if we are going to solve it satisfactorily," he said.

A. F. Chisholm, of Laurel, president of the MEC, told the group that "red ink spending," other than for the military, is as great a threat to the American people as the "Red threat" from the outside.

14a(1)

Chisholm announced that a national affairs forum will be held here Nov. 3 with the Mississippi congressional delegation serving as a panel.

Earlier at West Point Chisholm said that "in the past 15 years the insidious practice of taxing one group for the benefit of another has increased to a point where it constitutes a real threat to the American way of life."

Everett also said that the recent supreme court decisions on segregation will make consolidations and economizing of the utmost importance if separate schools are to be maintained since the cost of duplicating educational facilities would be prohibitive.

Thurman Sensing of Nashville, Tenn., told the forum, which was sponsored by the Economic Council, that unnecessary non-military spending is endangering "our whole way of life."

Sensing added "we have been ignoring the fundamental law of debt. Once a debt is made it must be paid back."

Hinds County Negro Schools Get $72,518

14a(1)

12-26-50

The State Building Commission Tuesday afternoon allocated grants totaling $265,726 for Negro school building projects.

This raises to about $496,600 the grants which have been made from the $2,000,000 appropriated by the 1950 legislature for Negro school buildings.

Jackson

Hinds county Negro schools received grants totaling $72,518.57. These grants were: Lanier High school, Jackson, $33,041.25; Edwards Junior High school, $30,144; Terry Junior High, $9,333.32.

Other grants follow:

Camden, Madison county, $10,000.

Expose, Marion county, $14,275.

Hickory, Newton county, $21,045.95.

Forest Separate School district, Scott county, $17,000.

Washington county: Winterville, $4,000; Stoneville, $6,000; Murphy, $6,000; Four Mile, $4,000; Dunleith, $4,000; O'Bannon, $4,000; Arcola, $2,000.

Buccatunna, Wayne county, $12,000.

Kosciusko, Attala county, $25,000.

Friars Point, Coahoma, $8,000.

DeSoto county: Union, $6,667; Alexander, $3,125.33.

Grenada, Grenada county, $14,321.10.

Humphreys county: Mt. Carmel, $8,800; Payne Watson, $8,800; and Johnson, $10,508.81.

14d(1) 1950

Missouri

HANNIBAL FIGHTS BACK FOR EQUAL SCHOOLS FOR HER OWN

St Louis mo. Argus

Argus Reporter Gives Eyewitness Story

By ODELL W. MORRIS
Argus Staff Writer

HANNIBAL, Mo.—There is much ado about Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn in this off-track town of 20,000 people, but you hear only silence about Douglas High school, that is, until you talk to a Negro leader like Arthur Green, local NAACP president. Green will show you Hannibal high school for whites, a model building on a 30-acre tract, and then he'll take you over to Douglas high, which was built somewhat half-heartedly back in [illegible] and is now a rickey fire trap, bursting at its seams with 160 Negro pupils from kindergarten to 12th grade in ages.

Green says that the Negroes have been complaining audibly about Douglas school for the last 20 years. In a conference last week with E. T. Miller, superintendent of schools, and two members of the Board of Education, Green and his citizens' committee heard Attorney David Grant, of St. Louis, who is representing them, demand immediate relief for the students at Douglas high.

Attorney Grant stood on his position taken in a similar conference last March when he said, "'Separate but equal'" anything is a myth. I am out to make jim crow as expensive, troublesome, and annoying as possible."

Faced with a threatened law suit to force it to equalize the tragically comic Douglas high school with Hannibal high, the Board of Education is now considering Grant's minimum acceptable demands: 1. the erection of temporary units to house industrial arts and laboratory science courses; 2. certain improvements in the Douglas curriculum to include foreign languages, advanced English, etc.; 3. a formal statement by the Board of Education that it recognizes the necessity of building a new Douglas high.

Hannibal's Board of Education has pleaded poverty in the face of these demands, but residents point out that 20 years is a long time for inadequate curricula, dangerous housing and indifferent administration to exist, even in a small community of limited means. They are ready to go to court to find out what the Supreme Court means when it says that jim crow schools must in fact be equal.

Meanwhile, the Board recently admitted a lone Negro veteran to its auto-mechanics training school at the insistence of Grant. This is seen as something new in Hannibal.

14d(1)

Report Urges End To Segregation In Grade Schools

Call

9-22-50

ST. LOUIS.—(INS) — A report by John J. Kessler, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare, recommending an end of segregation of white and Negro students in St. Louis grade schools was read in part at a meeting of the St. Louis Council on Human Relations Monday. No formal action was taken on the report.

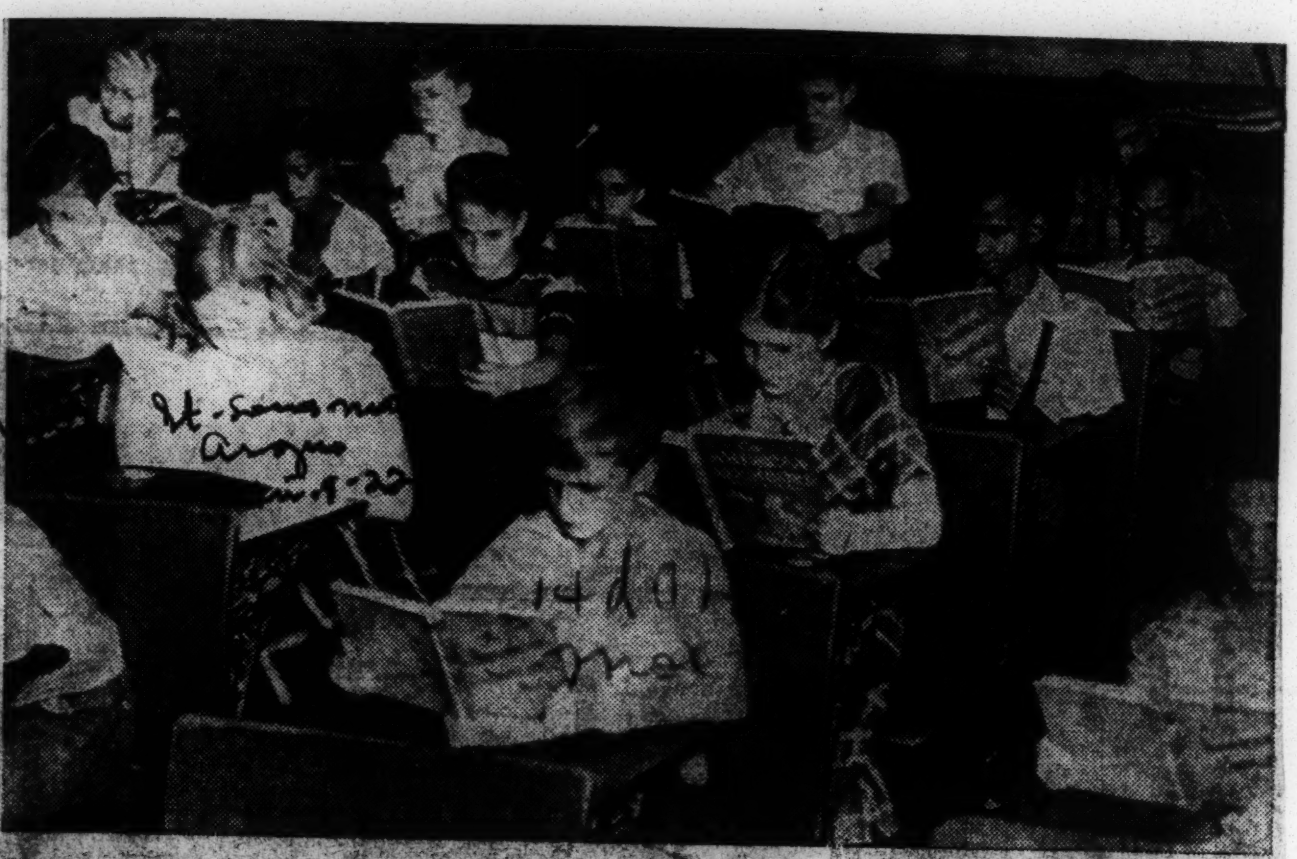
Harry L. Simmons, chairman of the council, said after the meeting that Kessler had asked that the council indorse the report but that members of the body had had no time to give it full study. The council commended Kessler "for a significant contribution toward the elimination of present inequalities in the public education facilities of the city, Simmons said.

In the report, an analytical study of the problem of segregation in the schools on which Kessler had worked for several years, he recommended that the first step toward segregation should be passage of enabling legislation by the State Legislature to alow individual communities in Missouri to decide for themselves if Negro and white children should attend school together.

Call

9-22-50

Kessler set out in the report, which he plans to read at a meeting of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare next Tuesday at the Downtown YMCA, that school facilities provided for Negro children in St. Louis are different than those provided for white children in the following respects: Negro school buildings are an average of eight years older; the ratio of pupils per class and teacher is higher for Negroes than whites, some of the Negro classrooms being much overcrowded.



St. Louis mo Argus

14d(1)

This is how they do it in Kentucky while St. Louis Negro children are sandwiched in over-crowded classrooms. These are members of the sixth grade at Jeffersonville, Kentucky's Springhill elementary school. Negro children compose about one-fourth of this school's enrollment. Five pupils in this average class of 31 are colored. This is the first year pupils in the elementary schools here have been integrated.

— Photo courtesy, Louisville Defender.

Tensions High Over Schools

Courier

EAST ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Racial hatred flared up once again in this community as citizens reported seeing crosses burned in the Negro district in apparent attempts to frighten local leaders off their determined fight for equal schools.

14d(1)

Crsses have also been reported in the Alton area.

Alton police and the Madison County sheriff's office began an investigation of the burnings.

On Feb. 3, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought suit to enjoin distribution of $288,000 in state funds to the Alton public schools after the board of education refused to admit Negroes to eighth grade and two junior high schools.

A similar suit against the nearby East St. Louis Board of Education forced the system to end its 85-year-old segregated school system.

14d(1) 1950 New York

RACIAL EXCLUSION SEEN IN TEXTBOOKS

Parent Federation Asks City Board for Revision to Stress 'Intergroup Understanding'

The United Parents Associations criticized yesterday the Board of Education's textbooks on reading and social studies because they contained no favorable pictures of any racial group "except the white race." The parent federation called upon the board "to take leadership in revising textbooks to emphasize attitudes of intergroup understanding."

A report by the association's committee on elementary schools declared that although some efforts had been made in the public schools' curriculum planning to emphasize "the positive aspects of good intergroup relations, not enough initiative has been taken by the New York City school authorities to induce publishers to produce the kind of material needed to implement the program."

The committee said that a study of a group of textbooks showed that "the only pictures of Negro-Americans the committee could find in these books were of two men acting as Pullman porters and of a woman as a servant." The books contained no pictures "of Chinese - Americans, Mexican-Americans or any other group," the committee said. It continued:

"Although it is most important that books with objectionable passages not be used in the schools, it is not enough that a book avoid irreverent, offensive and derogatory statements about various groups.

"The book must build, it must create in a child who reads it a feeling of the worth and dignity of human beings, of the worth and dignity of himself and his family.

"It cannot be denied that the goals of the curriculum and the quality of the teaching is of paramount importance in the development of good civic attitudes, but the teacher must be given tools with which to work, materials which will reinforce rather than contradict what he is trying to accomplish."

AUTONOMY FOR SCHOOLS

Proposals to make public schools a separate compartment of government, with their own powers of taxation and debt incurrence, spring from the highest motives. They are a natural expression of enthusiasm for improved educational facilities, and of praiseworthy impatience with present conditions. They also represent, it must be said, an intense concentration on only one of the many services that municipal government must perform for the people.

The Citizens Budget Commission has made a study of such proposals, and is against them for reasons we find convincing. It feels that fiscal "chaos" would result; that education would be deprived of management controls, such as exerted by uniform accounts in the Controller's office; that taxpayers might be helpless against "unbridled" spending; that integrated public works planning would be lost if education were independent of top control on the capital budget; that borrowing for capital construction would be unrestrained.

Of the many services the city government performs education is subject to more pressure groups than any other. The Board of Education is able to resist pressures for extravagance because it can point to the certain veto that would come from City Hall, the clearing house which weighs demands from all departments and acts as check and balance.

Fiscal independence for school systems may work where the city is smaller and the taxpayer's voice can reach the Board of Education and be effective. The elective school board, which is a normal corollary of fiscal independence, may be better in the small community than an appointive school board—but do not think for a minute that politics does not get in. We have grave doubts, however, as to the desirability of electing a school board in New York City. No system is perfect, but the chain of responsibility now linking the Mayor and the appointive Board of Education works pretty well. Mayor O'Dwyer has, in our opinion, given the schools a fair share of available city funds. He sees the city problems whole, a virtue no Board of Education could ever have.

First Tan Teacher at Syracuse

Appointment of Miss Marjorie G. Day, by the Board of Education, in Syracuse, N.Y., was announced recntly. Miss Day, 23, is the first of her race to be appointed to the city's public school system. She will graduate from Cortland State Tachers' College in June and will begin teaching in September.

First Negro Teacher Appointed in Syracuse

To Miss Marjorie G. Dey goes the distinction of being the first Negro teacher to be appointed to the Syracuse, N. Y. public school system.

When reached for comment, Superintendent of Schools, David H. Patton, stated, "The appointment of Negro teachers is not a new experience to me, personally. We have a small population of this group of people in Syracuse and Miss Dey represents our second applicant to be scored through a rating examination to be placed on our merit list. Miss Dey made a very commendable rating in her competition with many other teachers. We are happy to have her in our school system. She is a young lady of delightful personality and we believe much promise."

Miss Marjorie G. Day, recently became the first Negro to be admitted to the public school system of Syracuse, N. Y. She will graduate from Cortland State Teachers College in June and will begin teaching in September. Announcement of her appointment was made by the board of education.

14d(1) 1950

North Carolina

School Fight Brings Results In N. Carolina

10-29-50

GREENSBORO, N. C. -(ANP)- Action by Negroes a year ago to seek equal public schools for their children in Green county, N. C., has resulted in much improved conditions during the past year. This is what even the Negroes are saying.

14d(1)

About a year ago Negroes in 29 North Carolina counties filed petitions asking for a state action to equalize Negro schools with those provided for whites. At that time a survey of needs and recommendations were made.

N.C.

Petitioners decided not to file court suits immediately, but to give local governments a chance to act. Here in Greensboro and Greene county, there has been action.

From 25 tiny community schools, some of them one room shacks, the elementary system has been consolidated into nine regular schools. Ten non-accredited training schools have been merged into two high schools, and will eventually become one. This one school already is seeking accreditation.

Qualifications of teachers in these schools also have improved. Every teacher of 66 elementary and 17 high school instructors has at least two years of college work. Two years ago 25 did not.

Although Negro leaders admit this is progress, they agree that the schools still have a long way to go before they are equalized. They want to improvement to continue.

14d(1) 1950 Ohio

End Jim Crow In 3 Ohio Grade Schools

9-23-50

WILMINGTON, Ohio—Three of the four Wilmington grade schools are no longer segregated. These three schools, Main, East End and Smith Place, which have for more than 1[illegible] years been maintained exclusively for white children, have now been opened to Negro children of the 5th and 6th grades.

The change came on September [illegible] when 21 Negro pupils in these grades were assigned to the three schools instead of to Midland, as previously.

14d(1)

The Midland School, built in the 19th Century solely for the education of Negro pupils, is being carried on, however, in the same Jim Crow pattern for Negro children of the first four grades. The entire building is now being maintained for less than 30 pupils in four grades, taught by two teachers.

Ohio

14d(1) 1950 Oklahoma

Negroes Attend White School In Oklahoma City

Dec. 9-30-50

Oklahoma City

Negroes for the first time are now attending Jefferson school white, on 23rd and Western. Students attend classes here on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week. These Negroes sit indiscriminately with white students and are taught by white instructors.

14d(1)

This is the first time Negroes ever attend a white school in Oklahoma City on an unsegregated basis, or on any basis.

More than a dozen Negroes have already enrolled.

These Negro students are taking an extension course from Oklahoma University. Classes last year were held at Douglass High school.

F. E. R.

Tulsa's School ~~Board~~ Leads in Integration

14 d(1)

A trend towards integration in school work developing in Oklahoma recently was exposed this month when the "Tulsa School Review," published by the Tulsa board of education, carried a beautiful Christmas tree on its front page. The interesting feature about the tree can be discovered when one notes the picture of Mrs. Cleo Ross, Negro elementary teacher, displayed on the tree along with five white Tulsa instructors.

Black Dispatch

The November issue of the Review, which was sent to the Black Dispatch by J. A. Rouce jr., principal of the Ralph Bunche grade school, shows two pictures on pages four and five, of the white and colored teachers as they posed together during "Industry-Education Week." One picture shows the instructors together at the Tulsa Winch division of Vickers, Inc., and another where the group is seated at the Hinderliter Tool Company.

Dect. 12-9-50

The position taken by the Tulsa school board, headed by Superintendent Charles C. Mason, shows the possibilities for friendly exchange of ideas by and with the total teaching force in the Oil Capital. It is certainly an aguary for a new day in democratic practices in the Southland. Quite evidently this trend towards integration is progressing without any untoward effects.

Oklahoma City

Ths leaf from the action book of the Tulsa City Board of Education should be examined carefully by the Oklahoma City Board of Education, for we recall that during the recent Industry-Education week, Oklahoma City separate school teachers visited several industrial ~~plants in a segregated~~ unit.

Downingtown Takes Action

Afro-American

Sat. 4-1-50

New NAACP Branch Wins First Fight

Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

The month-old Downingtown branch ~~NAACP~~ successfully completed a campaign, last week, to abolish segregation in the two elementary schools of Downingtown, Pa.

14d(1)

Formally organized on Feb. 13 of this year, the branch launched its campaign ten days later, and was notified, last ~~Saturday, by the~~ Feb supervising principal of the Downingtown public schools that plans have been made to correct the existing situation.

The unit operated under the guidance of W. M. Gilmore, advisor, in its protest against the segregation in grades 1 through 5 of colored pupils, who are confined to one room in each school building with a colored teacher.

Acted in Amicable Manner

An initial meeting of the branch committee with Charles P. Emery, supervising principal, and Elmer Schrump, a member of the School Board, was held on Feb. 23.

The unit's petition committee, meanwhile, had secured signatures throughout the community supporting the efforts, and had directed an open letter to the board and the citizenry.

A committee from the branch then attended a meeting of the School Board, at which pressure was exerted for immediate action; and within four days, official notification of the new plan was issued.

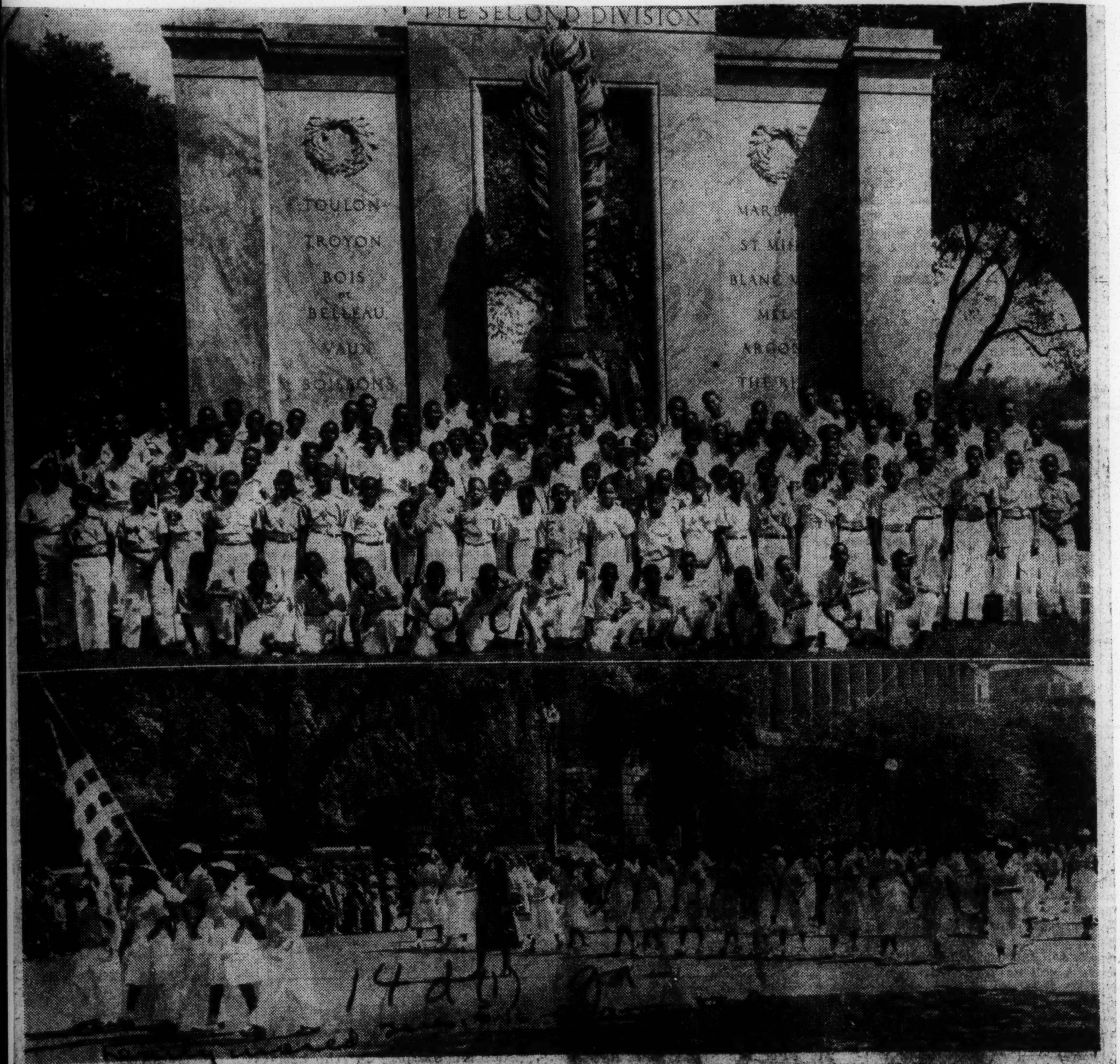
Branch Officers Named

Officers of the Downingtown Branch are James E. Watson, president; Mrs. Cora Byrd Henderson, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Van Ness, secretary, and Percy Miller, treasurer.

Among other members who were active in the school campaign were the Rev. Thomas P. Flowers, Mrs. Elnore Parker, Mrs. Helen Watson, Clarence Wilkerson, Miss Phyliss Parker, Miss Naomi Byrd, Nelson Walls and Robert Butcher.

Gilmore, who was later named chairman of the legal redress committee of the branch, and other unit members were commended by the supervising principal and by the national office of the NAACP.

14d(1) 1950 SCHOOL SAFETY PATROLMEN- (~~G~~Georgia)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14 d (1)

SAFETY PATROLMEN IN WASHINGTON — Atlanta School Safety Patrolmen returned to Atlanta Sunday after a two-day tour of Washington, D. C. In the top photo, the patrolmen pose before a World War 1 monument after the Saturday parade in which 20,000 patrolmen from most of the 48 states participated. Below, Patrolwoman Emma Huley and five flag bearers lead the Atlanta unit in the three-hour parade.

GEORGIA SAFETY PATROLMEN PARADE UP CONSTITUTION AVENUE

By Lerone Bennett,Jr.

Washington,D.C.(SNS). Dressed in snappy white pants, blue shirts and 'sam brown' safety belts, 1,620 Georgia School Safety Patrolmen swept up world famed Constitution Ave., Saturday morning in the 14th annual safety school parade.

Ripples of applause greeted the gleaming unit of 122 patrolmen led by patrolwomen Emma Huley, H.S. Powell and Andrew J. Lewis.

Atlanta was cited for having the "largest interracial group to come the farthest distance,"special officer Andrew Lewis reported after the parade.

The two-day Washington tour ended late Saturday afternoon, and the safety patrol special will roll into Atlanta's terminal station today at 10: P.M.

IN FIELD DIVISION

Georgia units were in the fifth division of the parade which lasted well over two hours. Police officer Joe Gaston and his 28 safety patrolmen from Macon,Ga., were in the vanguard of this division.

And then, as the thousands who lined the sidewalks cheered, the Atlanta, Decatur and DeKalk units strode past the reviewing stands where Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and secretary of the treasurer Snyder were seated.

Leading one unit of the Georgia Division were five safety patrolmen carrying the American flag and a C. W. Hill School flag.

These five safety patrolmen were Eugene Brawner, Alvin Ray, Corrine Long and Channon Davis. Other students carried flags from Oglethorpe, Davis Street and John Hope schools.

Mrs. Emma Huley, the only policewoman in the parade, followed and the students trailed her. Other Atlanta units followed this group.

The colorful parade was a moving display of Democracy, Negro students were interspersed in every division and unit. Most northern schools had interracial groups.

Among the crack units were the Washington Boys' club drum and Bugle corp, Patrick-Gray High of Arlington, Va., and Stanton High school of Jacksonville, Fla.

Earlier in the day, Stanton High had scored in the team drill competition, Nathaniel Blue, A leathery voiced ex-serviceman, led this unit.

Other delegations in the parade were from Cordele, Ga., and Tampa, Fla.

Most of the delegations had bands and drum majorettes. Florida had one of the most colorful delegations. The Floridians rolled oranges to the crowd as they marched by.

After lunch, Saturday, the Atlanta patrolmen visited the White House, Arlington cemetery, Alexandria, Mount Vernon, National Airport, the Washington zoo and the Capitol.

The youngsters bought souvenirs and Mother's Day gifts late Saturday afternoon. During the stay here, Atlantans were guests at the Barksdale Hotel, a brick, two-story structure on New Hampshire Avenue.

The safety patrolmen left Atlanta Thursday afternoon, for the two-day tour of Washington .There were 122 Negro students from 17 Atlanta schools in the Georiga delegation.

Negro Pupils Denied Rights, Court Told

5-16-50

Atlanta

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(AP)—Civil rights of Clarendon County Negro school children are being violated by discrimination, a complaint prepared for Federal court filing charges.

The complaint, made public yesterday by attorneys drafting it here, says the Negro children of the Summerton District of Clarendon County are forced to use buildings and school facilities inferior to those made available to white children.

14d(1)

The complainants also claim Negro children are not offered the free bus service given whites.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared the papers.

They said they plan to file it in Federal Court here Wednesday, although the Eastern District Court at Charleston has jurisdiction.

This is the first suit of this type filed against schools in this State.

Waring Holds Fate Of Jim Crow Grade Schools

11-18-50

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The first court attack on Jim Crow elementary and high schools in the South, will come before Federal Judge J. Waites Waring, here, Nov. 20.

The suit, filed by NAACP attorneys, demands an end to separate schools for Negro and white children in nearby Clarendon County. It was filed May 17 on behalf of parents and taxpayers of the area, and names the trustees of school district 22 as defendants.

Inequalities in facilities are pointed out, and discrimination against Negro children is charged. It is expected that expert testimony, such as that which was introduced in suits involving graduate schools, will be a part of the testimony. Top-flight educators and scientists will be called on to testify.

14d(1)

Judge Waring gained fame and was the target of threats and abuses after he rendered the historic decision abolishing the all-white primary election in South Carolina.

Atty. Harold Boulware and NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall will represent the taxpayers.

NAACP to Refile

3 Judges Must Hear S. C. Case

12-2-50

CHARLESTON, S. C. — At a pre-trial hearing last week, held before United States District Judge J. Waites Waring, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agreed to refile the suit against school officials of Clarendon County for action before a three-judge Federal court.

When the NAACP lawyers made clear at the hearing that they intended to produce expert witnesses showing that segregation in and of itself results in unequal treatment of elementary and high school pupils, it was agreed that the action required a three-judge court.

14d(1)

Federal law requires that cases attacking a state statute or order of a state agency as unconstitutional be heard before a court composed of three judges, including at least one justice of the Court of Appeals.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, anticipated that the suit would be refiled within the next ten days or two weeks. Cases heard before a three-judge Federal court may be appealed directly to the United States Supreme Court.

14d(1) 1950 Tennessee

Shocked the Nation a Year Ago

W. Memphis 'Solves' Race School Issue By Just Ignoring It

Courier Sat. 4-1-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

14 d (1) ~~Tenn~~ –

WEST MEMPHIS, Tenn.—When this town hit the national spotlight about a year ago because of its complete indifference to the problem of schools for its Negro children, the local picture shocked the entire nation and much ado was made over it—in words—with the belief that something would be done about it to remedy the stark horror of the Negro "school." The city was stirred up. Well, some action has been taken, and you'll be surprised to know how the problem has been solved.

After a series of community "clinics" at which townspeople met to discuss plans for West Memphis' development, Chamber of Commerce President Edward Waller gave the following statement to the press:

"In the opinion of the West Memphis Chamber of Commerce, a new white school is the most important suggested project. We need a new school not only for our children now, but for the future. Inadequate facilities for white children," he said, "will stifle the growth of West Memphis."

NOT MENTIONED

Mr. Waller said that the second most important Chamber of Commerce goal was to obtain natural gas for the city. Nothing at all was said about support for a Negro school, although West Memphis has received national notoriety because of disregard for Negro school children.

A four and one-half page feature in Life magazine published one year ago (March 21, 1949) showed Negro children attending classes in an old one-room church building without desks, sanitation facilities, or even a place for all of them to sit down. In contrast, the Life article pictured a new $300,000 school for white children, complete with all modern facilities—gymnasium, cafeteria, school buses, etc.

Editor J. G. Coughlin, of the West Memphis News, who has carried on a three-year fight to end discrimination against Negro school children, has described the condition as "the nation's worst example of unequal educational opportunities."

Coughlin's campaign started when he first bought the West Memphis News after his discharge from the Navy early in 1946.

INSURANCE MONEY

He turned the campaign into a crusade three years ago when the Negro school burned down. The school—a ten-room tarpaper shack—was insured for only $2,500, and even that pitifully small amount was taken by the white school board and used in completing the new $300,000 high school for whites then under construction.

For more than a year following the fire nothing at all was done by school officials to provide educational facilities for the town's school aged Negroes.

"BOOTLEG EDUCATION"

As many children as could, crowded into a one-room Negro church, in the heart of West Memphis' infamous Eighth Street gambling, vice and honky tonk district. A few went back and forth to Memphis to get what they called a "bootleg education" by registering under false Memphis addresses. The rest just didn't go to school at all.

Negroes Push School Issue In Tennessee

Constitution
14d(1)
12-7-50

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6—(AP)—A Federal court was asked Wednesday to open Tennessee's public white schools to Negroes.

The issue was raised in a suit filed by a group of Negroes seeking admission to white elementary and high schools in neighboring Anderson County.

They contend they are not receiving equal educational rights as provided under the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Specifically, the suit asked the U. S. District Court to declare whether it is unconstitutional to deny equal educational rights to Negroes because of race or color.

It also asked a court order to restrain Anderson County school officials from prohibiting Negro students from attending white schools and riding in school buses with white students.

Legal authorities here said the lawsuit was the first ever filed in Tennessee seeking to force admission of Negroes to white schools.

14d(1) 1950 Tennessee

Negroes Ask Admission To Tenn. Public Schools

Daily World, Atl., 12-8-50

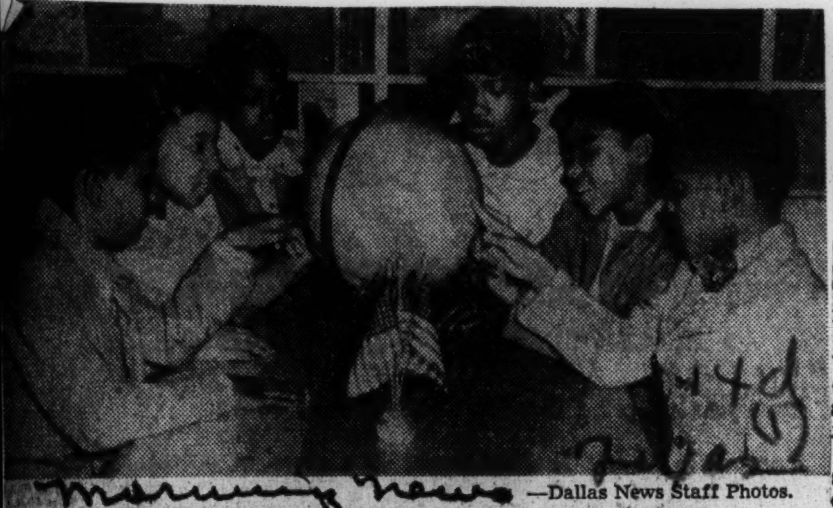
14d (1) Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn—(SNS)—Following the new policy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to seek equality of educational opportunities on "all levels," a group of Negroes sought the aid of Federal Court to have the white public schools open to them.

The issue was raised in a suit filed to have the court admit them to white elementary and high schools in neighboring Anderson county. The plaintiffs contend that they are not receiving equal educational rights as provided under the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Specifically, the suit asked the district court to declare whether it is unconstitutional to deny equal educational rights to Negroes by reason of their race and color. And sought to have the court restrain Anderson county school officials from prohibiting Negro students from attending white schools and riding in school buses with white children.

It was the first such filed in the state to force admission of Negroes to white schools. Legal authorities pointed out.



14d (1) Texas

Morning News —Dallas News Staff Photos.

THEY'LL PACK THE HOUSE

A capacity house is expected Saturday when this fine B. F. Darrell School team meets a team from Fred Douglass School on The Dallas News Quizdown. The battle will take place in Booker T. Washington High School auditorium. Admission is free. Representing Darrell will be, left to right, Harrison Taylor, Barbara Cannon, John Travis, Ella Banks, Amy Lee Thompson and Jimmie Ray Johnson. Alternates, not shown, are Marquenez Childress, Adrienne Jones, Melba Moore, James Davis, George Flemming and Claudette Hurd.

Fri. 3-17-50

OUT FOR THAT FIRST PLACE

The Fred Douglass Quizdown team of fourth, fifth and sixth graders plans to take the first place prize back to West Dallas after their Saturday clash with Darrell School. The program will be broadcast from 12:30 to 1 p.m. over WFAA-570. Answering for Douglass will be, left to right, front row, Bobby Roy Bryant and Phillis Ann Williams; second row, Carolyn Jean Smith and Nedra Yvonne Williams; back row, Carey Haggerty and Paul Dayes. Alternates are Joyce Lee Jones, Erma Morris, Betty Jean Johnson, Edna Jean Dayes, Albert Thomas and Lillie Bryant.

Orders Equal Facilities For Negro Students

14 d(1) Texas

FORT WORTH, Texas — An independent school district was ordered in the U.S. District Court Tuesday to provide equal facilities for Negro children.

Judge Joseph B. Dooley ruled that the Euless district must accomodate Negro school children instead of sending them to school in Fort Worth.

The district formerly had a school for Negroes, but it was closed at the end of the 1948-49 school year because of badly needed repairs.

Since that time, the Negroes had been sent to school in Fort Worth at the expense of the school district.

The Court judgement is of statewide importance since the transfer of students has been a widespread practice.

Defender 7-1-50

14d(1) Texas

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

NEW WEST DALLAS SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

Supt. W. T. White and four school board members visited the spanking new C. F. Carr Elementary School for Negroes in West Dallas Monday. The million-dollar building at Clifton and Richardson was designed to house 850 pupils, but 1,000 are expected when school opens next month. Standing on the steps are two who will be students, Jimmy Lee Clarkson and James Watson. The visitors, left to right, are Mrs. Vernon Ingram, Harry Stone, Avery Mays, W. T. White and Mrs. Tracy Rutherford. They will recommend formal acceptance of the building to the full school board Tuesday night.

Euless Negroes Demand Schooling With Whites

Dallas, Texas

EULESS, Texas, Sept. 5 (AP).—Tension was high in this small Tarrant County town Tuesday after Negro students unsuccessfully demanded entrance to Euless School when it opened for classes.

Thirty-five Negro grade-school students, their parents and out-of-town Negro spokesmen gathered on the school grounds shortly after 8 a.m.

Morning News

At the same time, an angry and resentful crowd of about 150 white people gathered in separate groups on the grounds.

Wed. 9-6-50

The only violence was directed toward photographers. An unidentified white man struck Gene Gordon of the Fort Worth Press and took his camera. A young Negro photographer also was relieved of his equipment. Both cameras were later returned unharmed.

Don McGee, television cameraman from WBAP-TV of Fort Worth, was warned to stop making television movies.

Principal O. B. Powell talked for two hours with spokesmen who gathered in the school auditorium. The Negroes were headed by Dr. George Flemmings, president of the Fort Worth branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and Donald Jones, Dallas Negro NAACP leader.

They charged the Negro school in nearby Mosier Valley was "not fit, in bad shape and does not constitute equal education facilities. Jones referred to a recent Federal Court ruling requiring Euless to provide equal school facilities for Negroes instead of sending them to Fort Worth schools.

"In view of the decision that schools must be equal, and that it hasn't been done in Euless, we believe the students should be admitted here," said Jones.

Powell, who had been tipped the Negroes would appear, replied that both state law and the Federal Court ruling also set out that Negroes and whites must go to separate schools, though facilities must be equal.

Powell said the frame school building at Mosier Valley was set aside for Negroes soon after the court ruling, and that funds from school improvement bonds had been expected to be available. However, the bonds were defeated in an election, 101 to 57.

"All we can do is try as fast as possible to make the two facilities equal, not undertake to combine them," Powell told the Negroes.

While Powell was talking, School Board President S. W. Mills telephoned the federal judge who made the decision and asked what should be done. The judge replied "I have nothing to do with it." Powell told the Negro delegation of the conversation.

Jones announced a new suit will be filed to force the school to admit Negroes.

Members of the Euless Parent-Teacher Association, among the resentful whites present, accused the Negroes of vandalism at the Mosier Valley School earlier in the year. Mrs. Ernest Millican said the Negroes had shown no interest in any form of improvement of their school or its program.

"Of course, when we went there to the school at Euless this morning we knew the children wouldn't be admitted to the white school," Dr. Flemings said in a statement later. "We know the laws of the State of Texas do not permit that."

Flemings added: "The courts have ruled that the Negro children of the Mosier Valley community must be given equal school facilities—that building is in bad condition and we wanted the school board out there to do something about remodeling it."

Tuesday afternoon workmen worked at replacing broken windows, rebuilding an outside toilet, and other repair work on the 1-story, frame, 2-room school building at Mosier Valley. They worked under the direction of Mills.

"This is why the school bond issue was defeated last Saturday," Mills declared, as he waved his hand at the school's interior. "Resentment about the way the school has been torn up caused the bonds defeat."

In a reference to the possible perpetrators of vandalism at the school recently in which windows were broken, doors smashed, desks damaged and textbooks scattered and torn, Mills said, "My suspicions rest on a group from outside the Mosier Valley community. That is the way I feel about it."

Negro Pupils Open Classes In Old School

Morning News

9-7-50

EULESS, Texas, Sept. 6 (AP).—Thirty-six Negro grade pupils began classes without incident Wednesday in their ramshackle frame school three miles southwest of here.

Dallas, Texas

Tuesday the pupils, their parents and spokesmen showed up at the school here for white child demanding entrance on gro federal court had ruled fac ies must be equal for the two rac

As the youngsters checked Wednesday a crew of workers under direction of Custodian G. J. Himes was busily installing gas, lights, window shades in the school. The building was without heating, lighting or inside sanitary facilities Wednesday morning.

A spokesman for the Negroes said they had not expected to be admitted to the white school but was determined the school for Negro children be improved.

Texas School Turns Down Negro Pupils

FORT WORTH, Texas — A protest against unequal educational facilities was made Tuesday when 35 Negro grade school pupils attempted to register at an independent school for whites.

The students were accompanied by their parents and out-of-town Negro spokesmen who gathered on the school grounds shortly after classes were opened.

After the Negro pupils were refused admission, a spokesman for the group said the attempt was without hope of success, but was made to "require the school board to do something about" remodeling a school provided for Negroes.

Meanwhile, a crowd of about 150 whites gathered on the grounds. Later the crowds broke up, and the colored students returned to the Mosier Valley school five mile away to register.

14d(1) 1950 Gilmer-Aiken Bill TEXAS)

W. M. Batts Discusses G.-A. Bill

Informer
Sat. 7-1-50
Houston

CROCKETT — The Gilmer-Aiken Bill has Negro teachers aching, Professor W. M. Batts, head of the Department of Education at Mary Allen college, told a summer school class at the college, recently.

Admitting its good features, the college head declared that the bill has the Negro teachers holding their heads and feeling their hearts.

One of the main features of the bill which insures teachers the good benefits of the bill is a provision that the school attendance must justify teacher benefits. This, the professor stated places the Negro teacher in the rural community between the ocean and the furnace and the Negro teacher's job security is jeopardized because of it.

"Negro teachers are expected to arouse Negro pupil to attend school and at the same time local industralists and school officials expect Negro students to gather crops and do other chores. Many attempts on the part of Negro teachers arouse the enemity of local employers in certain areas," "Professor Batts stated.

He said that the teacher cannot enforce attendance under these circumstances, but that there must be some executive power active among all the school officials in order to make attendance compulsory.

Informer

Another thing which gives the Negro teacher a headache, the educator declared, is making our records and reports accurately. He said that many teachers had to enter summer school on credit because their records were incorrect, preventing them from drawing their pay checks in time for school.

Sat. 7-1-50

"Colleges could render a great service if they would give guidance to prospective teachers in this field," he said.

In some counties many teachers have lost their jobs because of the raise in salaries called for in the bill. Rather than pay the salaries, the teaching staff has been cut and at least 27 teachers have been left without jobs, he said.

He said that Negro teachers can remedy the conditions that makes the bill an aching bill by meeting the challenge and regarding their jobs more than those of meeting and hearing classes.

"Teachers must become throughly acquainted with the persons and problems of their communities and spend time, money energy, and intelligence in becoming beneficient agents," he said.

Segregation In Schools Legal; But Pay For It, Court Rules

CIO News Mon. 6-5-50 Washington, D.C.

14 d (1)

Va.

ANY STATE that wants to practice segregation has to pay for it, the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., declared last week in ruling that students in the Negro high school of Arlington County (Va.) are discriminated against because of their race.

The decision reversed a District Court finding that facilities and courses offered at the county's two high schools—one for whites, the other for Negroes—balanced each other out and offered substantially equal treatment. The case was remanded to the lower court for further proceedings.

Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper, who wrote the opinion, held that the lower court ruling was "untenable," because the evidence showed clearly that differences between the schools "constitute unlawful discriminations against pupils of the colored race."

He held that the differences are something beyond the "merely unimportant variations incident to the maintenance of separate establishments."

NOTING THE Virginia law making segregation in education compulsory, he declared:

"The burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the state which maintains the practice."

But cost, he held, is not a factor in determining if discrimination exists.

"Nor can it be said," he added, "that a scholar who is deprived of his due must apply to the administrative authorities and not to the courts for relief.

"An injured person must, of course, show that the state has denied him advantages accorded to others in like situations, but when this is established, his right of access to the court is absolute and complete."

EXAMINATION OF the physical plants showed, he said, that the white school has the best of it, including machine shops, science laboratories, libraries, music rooms, athletic plants, infirmaries and cafeterias. None of the "various extracurricular activities" at the white school are available at the Negro school, he added.

"The failure to provide these opportunities," he went on, "cannot be defended on the ground that their absence is mainly attributed to the size or location of the school."

The appellate court chided school authorities for offering some courses regularly at the white school, but requiring a demand for them before providing them at the Negro school.

"This difference in procedure cannot be sustained," Judge Soper wrote. "It places a burden upon the colored student and deprives him of the opportunity of taking a course of instruction unless he has determined to take it months in advance, whereas the white student may apply at the opening of the session and obtain the desired instruction."

Across the Potomac River from Arlington County, in Washington, the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill last week was still in the Senate's limbo. It is officially scheduled for revival in another two weeks, and in the interim spokesmen for labor and liberal groups, including the CIO, are attempting to persuade Senators to break through the Dixiecrat filibuster and force a vote on the measure on its merits.

Parents Charge Discrimination In Va. Schools

Daily World

RICHMOND, Va. — (INS) — Attorneys for Negro parents seeking equal educational facilities for their children charged today that discrimination exists in Arlington county, Virginia.

Sat. 4-21-50

14 d (1)

The lawyers pointed out that white schools in the county have an enrollment of 2,000 and Negro schools only 270.

Atlanta, Ga.

They admitted that this made it more difficult for equal facilities to be assured, but they said that Negro children still deserve the rights guaranteed by the constitution.

The parents are arguing their case before the Federal Court of Appeals in Richmond. A district court has ruled against them.

Federal Courts Strike Again At Unequal Schools In Virginia

Journal and Guide

IF ANY vestige of doubt remained in the minds of believers in the "separate but equal" myth, that racial segregation in education is illegal, it should be dispelled by the latest ruling of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

14 d (1)

"The burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the State which maintains the practice," the court said pointedly last week in ruling that Negro high school pupils of Arlington County, Virginia are being discriminated against solely on account of race and color.

Va.

Sat. 6-10-50

The unanimous opinion, written by **JUDGE MORRIS A. SOPER**, reversed a ruling by **JUDGE ALBERT V. BRYAN**, of the Federal District Court at Alexandria, which found no racial discrimination involved in the unequal facilities existing at the Hoffman — Boston School as compared with those of the modern Washington—Lee School for whites.

Norfolk, Va.

The ruling of the appellate court, its second dealing with similar issues within the past seven months, sent the case back to the Federal District Court for further study thus throwing into its lap the entire question of equal educational opportunities for high school students in Arlington County.

In taking this action the Circuit Court of Appeals followed its ruling in the Pulaski schools case last November which was also remanded to the lower District Court which had likewise found no racial discrimination. And this in the face of evidence that Pulaski County maintained three high schools for white pupils while maintaining none for its colored high school students which it sent to a neighboring county to be educated.

Significantly, in its Arlington County ruling the Circuit Court of Appeals took issue with the District Court view that the differences between the white and colored schools are not discriminations, that school authorities may vary the form of instruction if all citizens receive shares of equal value. It thus struck a death blow to the "lack-of-a-sufficient-number - of - pupils" defense used widely by school authorities as an excuse for depriving Negro pupils of adequate facilities.

In this connection the opinion said: "These holdings may not be taken as safe guides by the school authorities or student population of Virginia . . . . . The differences between the two schools are not merely unimportant variations incident to the maintenance of separate establishments, but constitute unlawful discrimination against pupils of the colored race; and it is no defense that they flow in part from variations in the size of the respective student bodies or locations of the buildings."

To bolster its ruling, the appellate court cited a long list of existing conditions as illustrative of the fact that "discrimination in the treatment accorded the students of the two schools undoubtedly prevails." It also very properly took into account that colored pupils of high school age in Arlington County constitute only a small percentage of the school population.

With each ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals, it is becoming increasingly clear that if the issue of racial discrimination in elementary education *must* be raised, the Federal District Court must become the final arbiter in the matter. But the ideal situation, of course, would be for the necessity for raising it, not to arise at all.

Arlington Segregation

Post

June 6 50

Washington

The decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that Arlington County's Negro high school does not give its students educational opportunities equal to those afforded white students makes clearer than ever ~~the already transparent~~ impracticability of dual school systems. The point was reinforced by the Supreme Court's decision in the *McLaurin* and *Sweatt* cases yesterday. Arlington County's school board made a conscientious effort, as the Board of Education has done in the District of Columbia, to provide equal facilities for the two races. It failed not because it desired to discriminate but because discrimination is inescapable where segregation is the rule.

The Court of Appeals noted numerous particulars in which the Hoffman-Boston High School for colored students was inferior to the Washington-Lee High School for white students. Washington-Lee, to present only a single illustration, has a physics laboratory, a chemistry laboratory and two biology laboratories with furniture and equipment which cost $34,501; Hoffman-Boston has only one science room in which all of the sciences given in the school are taught, and the equipment cost $1934. The reason for the disparity is easy to understand. Washington-Lee has 1881 senior high school students; Hoffman-Boston has only 48, the Negro population of Arlington being small. It is manifestly not feasible to provide for 48 pupils the kind of laboratories and equipment that can economically be provided for 1881 pupils.

Segregation, apart from its ethical and social evils, is wasteful and costly. But, says the Court of Appeals, "the burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the State which maintains the practice." In Arlington County's case, the burden is an insupportable one. It cannot be maintained. There is no way in which the Arlington School Board can give equal educational opportunities to young Negroes and young whites save by giving them the same opportunities—that is, by integration, instead of segregation.

Va.

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2 School Boards Face Suit Over Racial Bias in Virginia

Post

Washington

Va

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—Charges of racial discrimination today were leveled against the school boards of Buckingham and Cumberland Counties of Negro pupils, their parents and guardians.

In both instances the Negroes asserted that the school boards are denying them educational opportunities and facilities equal to those afforded white children.

In formal petitions to the school boards, transmitted by the Richmond law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, the Negroes implied that they would sue if the alleged discriminations were not abandoned.

T. J. McIlwaine, division superintendent of Cumberland County schools, said today that the petition addressed to him will be presented to the school board at its regular meeting in Cumberland tonight. A nanswer should be drafted at that time, he said.

McIlwaine said the petition was "premature" and unexpected," pointing out that the school board already had applied to the State Literary Fund for a loan to build a new Negro school.

Irving S. Driscoll, division superintendent of the Buckingham schools, also expressed surprise at the move against Buckingham, declaring:

"We have done everything we possibly could to help conditions."

School Fight Witness Dies

Afro-American

HAMPTON, Va.—Julian D. Cooper, 46, former principal of Gloucester County Training School, and a key witness in the successful equalization of school facilities in that area, died last Friday night in Dixie Hospital here.

Mr. Cooper, who had been ill for several days, died 12 hours after he was awarded, in absentia, the Master's Degree in eduation at Hampton Institute.

His master's thesis was his account of his fight to equalize school facilities in Gloucester county. Dr. L. F. Palmer of Hampton's Division of Education, another veteran in the Virginia battle for equal schools, called the thesis "one of the best we have ever had turned in."

. . . Lost Job For Courage. . .

Cooper lost his job as principal after he testified for colored citizens in the Gloucester suit. He was employed during 1949-50 as a laboratory assistant in chemistry at Hampton. He received his B. A. degree in that field at Howard Uuniversity in 1929.

Survivors are: His wife, the former Miss Rebecca Davenport of Gloucester county; a son, David, 18, this city; two daughters, Miss Cecelilia Cooper, 17, and Miss Anna M. Cooper, 13;

Three brothers, Dr. A. B. Cooper Jr., Atlanta; Clarence D. Cooper, Buffalo, N.Y.; H. T. Cooper, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.; two sisters, Mrs. Edythe M. Rambeau, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. Anna C. Nealy, Christiansted, Virginia Islands; and his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Cooper, Suffolk, Va.

Negroes to Get Over 50% Of New Schools in Virginia

Evening Star

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—More than half the money Virginia localities plan to spend for school construction in the next four years will go to Negro schools. State officials say the reason is two-fold.

First of all, said State Supt. of Public Instruction Dowell J. Howard, there are indications that the greatest construction needs exist among the Negro schools.

9-7-50

Mr. Howard added that the building of Negro schools also reflects the generally successful efforts of Negroes to force equalization of school facilities through court action.

Washington

Sixty-nine of Virginia's 127 school subdivisions have submitted four-year building programs which call for the expenditure of $157 million in new-school facilities, Mr. Howard reported.

Arlington Told Again To Equalize Schools

Journal and Guide

ALEXANDRIA — For the second time a Federal Court has ordered Arlington county to provide equal facilities and advantages for colored high school students. The decision came Friday when Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria answered a mandate given by the attorneys for the students requesting that they be admitted to the white Washington and Lee High School. However, the judge struck the clause demanding admission to the white school from the mandate and instead ordered the county to equalize the colored schools.

Sept 9-50

The case has been pending for nearly three years. In December 1949, the United States District Court dismissed the case stating that colored and white schools were substantially equal. Attorneys for the students, Leon A. Ransom of Washington, D. C. and Spottswood W. Robinson of Richmond, appealed the decision in the Fourth Circuit United States Court of Appeals. A week later, in July, the Appellate Court reversed the decision and ordered the county to equalize the schools.

However, when school opened last week in Arlington, students requesting Latin, Chemistry, Physics, and Auto Mechanics were told either that they could not get these subjects or that facilities for teaching them were so poor that the students would be wasting their time to study this course. In addition investigation proved that 63 separate courses are taught at the white high schools while only 32 courses are taught at the colored. The county also offered to send its colored students to the Regional Training School at Manassas, Virginia, in order to study subjects not offered at Arlington's colored Hoffman-Boston High School.

* * *

ON THE BASIS of these facts attorneys for the plaintiffs had demanded that colored students be admitted to the white high schools.

The County School Board is about to accept bids on an addition to the colored high school costing more than one million dollars. County School Superintendent, William A. Early has stated that the colored high school will offer any course given at the white schools this year if requested to do so.

Meanwhile Washington was the scene of a meeting by NAACP attorneys on Friday night to plan the next step in an all out effort to equalize and integrate public schools in the District of Columbia.

Arlington School Board Continues Unfair Policies

Afro American. Sat. 8-19-50

14 d (1) Va

RICHMOND

Although Judge Albert V. Bryan's new ruling on equalization of schools in the Arlington County system is hanging in the air, officials have announced that they are opening a school for white mentally retarded pupils, this fall.

A new ruling on the question of school equality is mandatory upon Judge Bryan, because the Court of Appeals has remanded his previous decision to the effect that the county schools are "substantially equal."

Despite this fact, W. A. Early, superintendent of Arlington County schools, told the AFRO on Wednesday that at present there will be no school opened for mentally-retarded colored children.

By way of explanation and justification for such a school to serve the whites, he said:

"We have in our system one or two pupils who are Mongolians. This first effort is an experiment. If it works out in the seven or eight grades now contemplated, it may be extended to other areas.

"Our biggest problem now is finding teachers in this field. They are practically non-existent. We have passed the word along to our teachers and some universities that if there are any such instructors available let them come forward."

The Court of Appeals, after examining the Constance Carter case, said the Hoffman-Boston and white Washington-Lee schools were not equal on the basis of the evidence presented at the original trial.

While the judge ponders the question, time for reopening of the schools is near. Registration date for Arlington public schools is Tuesday, Aug. 29, from 9 a.m. to noon. School opens on Sept. 5.

Arlington School Aide Says Negroes Will Be Given Equal Facilities

14 d (1) Va

Counsel Declares Court Can Be Obeyed Without Lifting Ban at W-L

Evening Star

By Mary Lou Werner

Arlington school officials today face the immediate problem of whether they must admit Negroes to Washington-Lee High School.

Sat. 9-9-50

This is the result of a Federal court order yesterday, which requires them to supply plaintiffs in a discrimination suit "and all other Negro children . . . the same or equivalent senior high school educational opportunities, advantages and facilities . . . as soon as they do for pupils of any other group or race."

Washington Post

Lawrence W. Douglas, attorney for the School Board, said school officials can meet the problem and that Negroes will not be admitted to Washington-Lee High School.

But, Mr. Douglas emphasized, the School Board is "determined to give a uniform course of study."

"If any qualified, bona fide student of Hoffman-Boston requests a course that is given at Washington-Lee, it will be given," Mr. Douglas declared.

The order was entered by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria District Court in what it known as the Constance Carter case. The case had been remanded to him by the United States Fourth Court of Appeals, which held there was discrimination between white and colored students in Arlington high schools, in that the colored facilities were inferior.

The order had been prepared by Leon A. Ransom, counsel for the plaintiffs. He took exception to several sentences Judge Bryan deleted from the order he proposed. The deletions specifically would have instructed the School Board to admit colored students to Washington-Lee High School.

Interpreted as Equality.

Asked to give his interpretation of the order's effect, Mr. Ransom said:

"They (members of the Arlington School Board) are ordered to give us equality. If they fail, they will be in contempt of court."

The attorney aded he felt facilities at the Hoffman-Boston Negro school in Arlington, "as of today," are not equal to those at Washington-Lee.

"I don't know if they can make them equal overnight," he continued, pointing to the phrase that requires equal facilities for colored, "as soon as" they are provided for white students.

Mr. Ransom said that if any colored student wants some subject or facility Monday morning that is available in Washington-Lee, he expects the same facility at Hoffman-Boston. If it cannot be provided, he said the only alternative will be to admit the Negro student to Washington-Lee.

Virginia Requires Segregation.

"That would be the School Board's only way to avoid contempt proceedings," he added.

Evening Star

The Arlington School Board's problem is complicated by the fact that the Virginia constitution requires segregation of the races in education. School officials had not received the decree last night and would not comment.

14 d (1)

The court order awards the plaintiffs $692.50 from the school board as costs of the appeal and unspecified costs of the original suit.

Sat. 9-9-50

Plaintiffs in the suit are Julius Brevard and Peggy Council, students at Hoffman-Boston. They continued the suit after the original plaintiff, Constance Carter, withdrew.

Washington Post

The two-page order specifically states that the School Board and school superintendent in Arlington "are permanently and perpetually restrained and enjoined forthwith from denying and from refusing or failing to afford, because of their race or color, said plaintiffs, or any other Negro child similarly situated, the same or equivalent public education opportunities, advantages and facilities for a senior high school education as those afforded white children similarly situated . . ."

Holds Equal Protection Denied.

The decree states that, by refusing Negro students the same or equivalent public educational facilities as white students, Arlington school officials are "denying said plaintiffs and other Negro children similarly situated the equal protection of the laws secured by section I of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights secured by Section 41 of Title 8 of the United States Code."

To conform with the constitutional and code provisions listed, the court declared:

"That the defendant must provide said plaintiffs and all other Negro children similarly situated the same or equivalent senior high school educational opportunities, advantages and facilities . . . and must provide them as soon as they do for pupils of any other group or race."

The order follows along opinions expressed in the appeals court decision, which reversed Judge Bryan's decision last December that there was no discrimination in Arlington schools. The appeals court decision, remanding the case to Judge Bryan, was handed down May 31.

School Equality Despite Cost, Is Arlington Order

Journal and Guide

Va

ARLINGTON, Va.— (NNPA) —The cost involved in equalizing segregated school systems is not a factor in determining whether discrimination exists, and "the burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the state which maintains the practice," the United States Fourth Circuit of Appeals said last week in a hard-hitting ruling in the Arlington school case.

Sat. 6-10-50

Norfolk Va

The ruling was contained in a decision handed down by the court holding that racial discrimination exists in the Arlington County dual school system.

Faced with that ringing judicial pronouncement, unanimously concurred in by the three southern judges making up the court, school officials of the county last Thursday still appeared leath to move to correct the inequalities between the high schools for white and colored pupils.

Mrs. Edmund Campbell, chairman of the Arlington School Board, Wednesday said the board is doing everything it knows to do for the improvement of conditions at Hoffman-Boston High School for colored children.

She said work on a $205,000 elementary addition is under contract. This structure, to be ready in September, will contain six classrooms, a health clinic, a teachers' room and an office.

* * *

MRS. CAMPBELL SAID an important addition to the colored high school will be built within the next year. This unit, which will cost $487,500, will contain a gymnasium large enough for two basketball courts and spectators' gallery; a cafeteria, a large home economics department, shop space, a clinic and offices.

Journal and Guide

The school's old auditorium will be remodelled and a complete athletic field will be installed under plans already drawn, she said.

The county has contended that the "variations" that exist in educational opportunities for whites and colored children are due to numbers of pupils rather than races. At Washington-Lee High School for white students the enrollment is over 2,200, whereas at Hoffman-Boston there are seventy-four in the senior high school, 196 in junior high and 167 in elementary classes.

Sat. 6-10-50

* * *

IN RICHMOND LAST Wednesday when the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Arlington County is guilty of discriminating against colored pupils in its public schools, it reversed a decision by Judge Albert V. Bryan of the United States District Court of Alexandria, Va., who had cleared the county last December after a hearing.

The unanimous decision, written by Judge Morris A. Soper, upheld the appeal of two colored pupils at Hoffman-Boston High School and remanded the case to Judge Bryan for further proceedings.

Judge Soper pointed out that the cost involved in equalizing the segregated systems is not a factor in determining whether discrimination exists.

"The burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the state which maintains the practice," the appellate court declared.

* * *

LEON A. RANSOM, one of the lawyers for the two colored pupils, said of the decision:

"It was not at all unexpected so far as we were concerned," Mr. Ransom said. "The facts as to the discrepancies were so glaring that it is only by the wildest stretch of the imagination that one could say there was no discrimination."

Mr. Ransom added that he considered it significant that the decision involved a state where racial segregation is constitutionally required and it was handed down by a circuit court composed of all southerners — Presiding Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, N. C.; Judge Soper of Baltimore, and Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Charlottesville, Va.

"The fact that they cannot stomach this sort of thing indicates a healthy change of attitude at least in our federal courts," said Mr. Ransom.

* * *

THE SUIT AGAINST Arlington County school officials was prosecuted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The original plaintiff was Constance Carter, formerly a student at Hoffman - Boston High School. She was married while the case was pending and the plaintiffs became Peggy Council and Julius Brevard.

In the District Court, Judge Bryan said the advantages and disadvantages of the separate courses and facilities balanced against each other to constitute substantial equality of treatment.

* * *

JUDGE SOPER CALLED this position "untenable," since "the evidence indicates that in plant facilities and courses of education the white students of Washington-Lee enjoy advantages which are not afforded to the students at the colored high school.

The appellate court said the differences between the two schools "constitute unlawful discrimination against pupils of the colored race," taking issue with the District Court that the differences were not discriminated and that school authorities may vary the form of instruction if all citizens receive shares of equal value.

"These holdings may not be taken as safe guides by the school authorities or student population of Virginia," the appellate court said.

* * *

"THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN the two schools are not merely unimportant variations incident to the maintenance of separate establishments, but constitute unlawful discrimination against pupils of the colored race; and it is no defense that they flow in part from variations in the size of the respective student bodies or locations of the buildings."

The court cited these conditions to illustrate its point that "discrimination in the treatment accorded the students of the two races undoubtedly prevails".

1. Physical plant and equipment at Hoffman-Boston compares unfavorably. The court said the white shop cost $110,000, the equipment $21,000 and there are six areas — for machine, automobile mechanics, mechanical drawing, sheet metal, printing and wood. Hoffman-Boston has one shop with a "variety of equipment" but no machines for instruction in automobile mechanics, printing, machine, sheet metal or woodworking.

14 d (7)

Va

The building which also houses home economics, cost $37,500 and the equipment cost $2,000. The court commented on discrepancies in library, music rooms, typewriting equipment, gymnasiums, cafeteria and infirmary.

2. Many subjects taught at the white school are not given at Hoffman-Boston. The court listed speech, journalism, solid geometry, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, automobile mechanics, woodworking and printing.

* * *

3. THE WHITE SCHOOL is accredited by the "well recognized" regional accrediting agency, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the colored school is not.

4. White pupils enjoy various extracurricular activities such as glee clubs, choruses, cadet corps, publication work, debating team, and are eligible for nomination to national science awards. Such activities are not available to colored pupils.

5. There is a difference in "procedure which cannot be sustained." Colored pupils are required to say in the Spring what courses they want the next Fall whereas all courses in the curriculum are available to white pupils.

6. Sending colored vocational pupils to the Manassas Regional School in Prince William County, the court said, "does not offer in our opinion an equivalent advantage for colored students desiring courses which are given to white students at Washington-Lee in Arlington County."

In rebuking Arlington school authorities for requiring a demand for certain courses at Hoffman-Boston before they are offered while providing them for Washington-Lee students without demand or request, Judge Soper wrote:

"It places a burden upon the colored student and deprives him of the opportunity of taking a course of instruction unless he has determined to take it months in advance, whereas the white students may apply at the opening of the session and obtain the desired instruction."

In addition to Mr. Ransom, attorneys for Miss Council and Mr. Brevard, were Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood Robinson, III, all of Richmond.

The Passing Scene

Public School Construction Program Not Result Of Voluntary Action

14 d (7) **BY P. B. YOUNG** Va

Journal and Guide

Sept 30 '50

Norfolk Va.

IT IS GOOD NEWS that more and better public school houses are being built in Virginia and in some other southern states. It would be a cause for deeper satisfaction if the improvements were being made as a result of natural social development. Unfortunately that is not true. The whole movement is the result of legal pressure brought to bear upon the governments of Virginia and other states. Now money is being found to build school houses that should have been built 25 years ago. It took a number of directives from Federal courts to "quicken the social conscience" of those who were in social and political control.

MR. YOUNG

Many people in responsible places are almost illiterate on the relationship of the governments of southern states to the 9,000,000 Negroes living in these states. Many do not know that the Negro population has had to get along on from one-fourth to one-half as much as was spent on the education of southern white children per capita. A press release went out from the office of the Virginia department of education recently to the effect that more money was being spent currently on Negro schools than on white, notwithstanding the fact that Negroes constitute only one-fourth of the population. Mr. Benjamin Muse, writing in The Washington Post, echoes this thought. " . . . a part of the revolution taking place in the Old Dominion," says Mr. Muse, "is the fact that localities and the Commonwealth are currently spending several times as much per capita on the construction of public schools for Negroes than in the construction of public schools for white children." He points out that 69 of the state's 127 school divisions have submitted programs "with more than half of it marked for Negro schools," while "Negro pupils make up only about one-fourth of the school population."

* * *

It has not been pointed out that the need for new construction for Negro pupils is several times what it is for white pupils, due to the fact that there have been decades of neglect of the needs of Negro children. There is an effort being made now to show that a sudden "revolution" arising in white public opinion in the South is doing what should have been done through evolution long ago. This is misleading. Every effort to improve facilities for Negroes has been resisted, even to the portals of the highest court in the land. What is being done now, is in large part the result of revolutionary moves that originated with Negroes, who availed themselves of the law enforcement powers of the courts.

* * *

We do not mean to say that Virginia and the other southern states have stood still in the matter of education. There has been taxing, spending and progress in public education. But in keeping with a fixed formula for a separateness and a much lower standard for Negroes, the spending has taken the form of say $2 for whites per capita and $1 for Negroes. Thus, in seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia, where there are separate schools for the races, the median expenditure per class room has been $1,116 for whites and $477 for Negroes.

In the value of school property per pupil enrolled the disparity in the per capita amount by races, was greatly widened between 1930 and 1945. For instance, in 1930 the white per capita was $166, while the Negro figure was $32. Fifteen years later, in 1945, about the time the "revolution" began the disparity had widened to the following degree: white per capita value of school property $224, Negro $52. The per capita gain for whites was $58, for Negroes $20.

In Accomac county, in Virginia, in what is known as a part of the Eastern Virginia "black belt," the value of school property for whites in 1945-46 was $766,562, and for Negroes it was $77,100. The proportions were about the same in all of the rural counties. In the city of Charlottesville the white school property rated $1,795,000, and the Negro schools $170,000. Since then there has been a special bond issue and some substantial improvement in Charlottesville.

But quite contrary to the principles of taxation, the tenets of sound morality, and the constitutions of the state and of the United States, money for Negro education in the southern states has been held as nearly as possible to the amount of taxes paid directly into the treasury by Negroes. The rest has been made up by private philanthropies such as the Rosenwald Fund and private subscriptions by Negroes. The states and the localities have put up from tax funds about 65 per cent of what has been spent on Negro schools.

Va. Governor Requested To Make Board Appointments

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

14d(1)

Va

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Virginia's Gov. Battle, who took office last month, has been asked to appoint qualified Negroes to various State boards. Specifically he was requested to name members of the race to such important boards as the state board of education, Va. hospital, Va. funeral directors, Virginia State school; and the Virginia graduate nurses group.

The request was made last Friday by J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers association, during a 30-minute conference with the governor as spokesman for a committee of eight. Other problems discussed included more state financial support for higher education; the proposed bills to abolish segregation of common carriers; and the Southern regional schools program.

Before the controversial discussions, Mr. Picott lauded the governor for his part in pushing through legislation to provide $45,000,000 as an outright gift to Virginia counties and cities for badly needed school construction; and for his efforts for appropriations which will raise the minimum salaries of Virginia's teachers to about $2,000. The VTA secretary told the chief executive however, that his organization looked upon the salary increases as a step in the right direction toward an eventual adoption of a $2,400 minimum salary schedule.

YOUNG PUSHES CASE

P. Bernard Young, Jr., of Norfolk, editor of the Journal and Guide and a representative of the advisory committee for the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, laid the case of the college before the governor as an opening gun in a move to secure more funds for the division. He told the governor the appropriations approved in the budget now under consideration allowed no funds for the initial steps toward moving the college from its present site on busy Church street to a 37-acre plot, a former golf course and park, which Norfolk City has placed at the disposal of the college. Citing the $52,1[illegible],647 appropriation for nine white institutions of higher learning as compared with $4,168,755 request for the sole Negro institution, Young declared that increased support for Virginia State College, particularly its Norfolk Division, would be a step in the direction of wiping out gross inequalities.

The opinions of Young were backed by Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, president of the VTA. Others attending the conference included Oliver W. Hill, Richmond City Councilman who spoke in behalf of the proposals to end segregation on common carriers in Virginia; Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, Richmond attorney, who endorsed the Hill sentiments; Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of the Virginia Union University and a spokesman for the interracial committee of the Virginia Council of Churches, who gave the councils views asking an end to segregation on common carriers; Mrs. R. B. Sampson, representative of the Virginia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; and Mrs. S. M. Burrell, secretary of the Virginia Congress of Colored Parents [illegible] Teachers association.

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2 Virginia Counties Charged With Bias In School Facilities

Black Dispatch

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Buckingham and Cumberland counties were charged last week with discrimination against Negroes in school facilities. Cumberland county school board directed Commonwealth's Atty. W. W. Carson to draft a reply to the charge, but Buckingham county's Commonwealth's Atty. A. Laurie Pitts Jr., bitterly assailed the charge for his country as "absured and assinine."

Oklahoma City Okla.

The petitions charging discrimination were filed with the school boards of the two counties April 5 by the law firm of Hill, Marin and Robinson, Richmond attorneys, who made similar charge against four other counties in the state in recent months. They were filed on behalf of Negro children.

14d(1)

Va

The law firm demanded that both counties equalize facilities and opportunities for white and Negro children. The boards were asked to reply within 15 days or "we will be forced to assume that the request with the petitions indicated that court action might be taken if the boards fail to respond.

Gloucester county school officials, were fined by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson of the District Court of Richmond, on charges of contempt for failure to obey an injunction ordering equalization of school, facilities. Chesterfield county escaped a similar penalty by equalizing salaries of white and Negro teachers on the court's order.

Contempt preseedings against King George school authorities were suspended during erection of a new Negro high school since named Ralph J. Bunche High school, and charges against Surry county are pending.

Arlington Ordered to Give Negroes Equal Schooling

Post

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria yesterday ordered Arlington County to provide equal advantages and facilities for Negro senior high school students.

However, he struck from his decree proposed clauses that would have admitted Negroes to the white Washington-Lee High School.

The Alexandria judge issued the decree upon order of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed his earlier finding in favor of the Arlington School Board.

Judge Morris A. Soper, of the Court of Appeals, called "untenable" Judge Bryan's decision that facilities and courses at the county's Negro and white high schools were substantially equal though not identical.

The suit was brought against the school board by a number of Negro high school students.

Two clauses, suggested by the students' lawyer, Leon Ransom, were omitted from the judge's decree. They would have forbidden the school board to refuse admission at Washington-Lee to Negro students.

Judge Bryan's decree made no specific recommendations as to how Arlington should go about providing equal facilities.

The county school board is about to accept bids on an addition to the Negro senior high school, estimated to cost about $1,216,000. School Superintendent William A. Early has stated that the Negro high school will offer any course given at Washington-Lee this year, if requested to do so.

School officials have maintained that these steps should substantially satisfy an order such as Bryan's.

Va. Officials Balk at Equalizing Schools in Arlington After Court Rule

Afro-American

Sat-6-10-50

Appeals Body Found Racial Discrimination in Dual System, Newcomers Fight Jim Crow

Baltimore, Md.

14 A (2) Va

ARLINGTON, Va. — (NNPA) — School officials of Arlington County appeared last Thursday loath to move to correct inequalities between the high schools for white and colored pupils following a decision by the U.S. Fourth District Court of Appeals that racial discrimination exists in the dual school system.

Arlington County, virtually a suburb of the District of Columbia, itself is in a revolt against the old order of things. A majority of the residents are newcomers—people who found homes here after they had accepted Government employment in Washington.

They are above the average in intelligence, belong to the middle income group, and would like to be rid of the old courthouse gang which is tied to the political machine of Sen. Harry F. Byrd.

Jim-Crow Barrier

They would like to be rid of racial segregation in many areas, but are stopped from moving in that direction by Virginia's jim-crow law.

The older residents, those whose roots are in the county, would adhere to the patterns of the past, including the segregated school system with unequal educational opportunities for colored children under the myth of the "separate but equal" rule.

With this ferment in the county, Mrs. Edmund Campbell, chairman of the Arlington School Board, last Wednesday said the board is doing everything it knows to do for the improvement of conditions of Hoffman-Boston High School for colored children.

She said work on a $205,000 elementary addition is under contract. This structure, to be ready in September, will contain six classrooms, a health clinic, a teachers' room and an office.

Important Addition

Mrs. Campbell said an important addition will be built within the next year. This unit, which will cost $487,500, will contain a gymnasium large enough for two basketball courts and spectators' gallery; a cafeteria, a large home economics department, shop space, a clinic and offices.

The school's old auditorium will be remodeled and a complete athletic field will be installed, she said.

The county has contended that the "variations" that exist in educational opportunities for whites and colored children are due to numbers of pupils rather than races.

At Washington-Lee High School (white), the enrollment is over 2,200, whereas at Hoffman-Boston there are 74 in the senior high school, 196 in junior high and 167 in elementary classes.

Send Youngsters to D.C.

The reasoning as to the so-called "variations," however, is totally unrealistic.

Colored parents, who are interested in their children getting a first-class education at the elementary and secondary level, send their children to school in Washington, where they are forced to pay tuition for them while paying taxes to maintain the Arlington County dual school system.

In Richmond last Wednesday the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Arlington County is guilty of discriminating against colored pupils in its public schools.

The action reversed a decision by Judge Albert V. Bryan of the U.S. District Court at Alexandria, Va., who had cleared the county last December.

The unanimous decision, written by Judge Morris A. Soper, upheld the appeal of two pupils at Hoffman-Boston High School and remanded the case to Judge Bryan for further proceedings.

Must Pay for Segregation

Lawyers said this has the effect of directing the District Court to order Arlington County school officials to equalize the schools along the lines outlined in the appellate court's opinion.

Judge Soper pointed out that the cost involved in equalizing the segregated systems is not a factor in determining whether discrimination exists.

"The burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the State which maintains the practice," the appellate court declared.

Arlington school authorities said the do not know what their next steps will be. Lawrence W. Douglas, their counsel, said it would be necessary to see the written opinion before he recommends a course to the school board.

Leon A. Ransom, one of the lawyers for the pupils, said the decision reflected the questions asked counsel by the Circuit Court judges during argument of the appeal.

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14 A (1) Va

Figures in the Arlington (Va.) school case, left, Atty. Oliver Hill, also a Richmond councilman; center: Julius Brevard and Peggy Council, students, and Atty. Leon Ransom.

Court Declares Arlington, Va., Schools Unequal

Courier

Sat. 6-10-50

Pittsburgh Pa

(Courier Washington Bureau)

ARLINGTON, Va. — Another liberal United States Circuit Court judge has arisen in the Southland to declare a Dixie community guilty of discrimination against Negro students. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond last week ruled that Arlington, Va., is guilty of racial bias in its high school system.

14 A (2) Va

The resounding decision written by Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper reversed an earlier ruling of Judge Albert V. Bryan of the United States District Court in Alexandria and charged the state with the responsibility of meeting "the burdens inherent in segregation."

Upholding the appeal of two pupils of the Hoffman-Boston High School for Negroes, Judge Soper remanded the case to the lower court for further proceedings, stating that . . . "an injured person's right of access to the court is absolute and complete."

CITES DIFFERENCES

He found that the differences between the Hoffman - Boston School and the white Washington-Lee High School "constitute unlawful discriminations against pupils of the colored race" and called "untenable" the position of Judge Bryan that the differences balanced out to afford "substantially equal treatment for all pupils."

At the outset of his decision, Judge Soper took note of the Virginia law which requires segregation of races in public places, but he declared: "The burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the state which maintains the practice."

Cost is not a factor in determining whether segregation exists, the judge wrote, noting that the two schools are situated in a county where the Negroes of school age constitute only a small percentage of the school population so that expense involved in affording to the small minority in a separate school every course of study and every kind of equipment and recreational facility that are given the majority is very great."

"A sufficient showing has been made by Peggy Council and Julius Brevard (the Negro students) to justify further proceedings in their behalf in the District Court," he ruled.

Miss Council and Brevard are two of the plaintiffs representing the 300 pupils at the Hoffman-Boston High School.

Judge Soper declared that "it cannot be said that a scholar who is deprived of his due must apply to the administrative authorities and not to the court for relief," thereby paving the way for the District Court of Alexandria to decide whether facilities are to be equalized or Negro students let into the white Arlington schools.

Reviewing point by point the comparable physical facilities and educational opportunities of the two schools, he found that the "physical plant and equipment at Hoffman-Boston in important respects compares unfavorably with that at Washington-Lee."

BURDEN ON STUDENT

He noted that none of the "various extra-curricular activities at Washington-Lee are available to the pupils at the Hoffman-Boston School before they are offered while providing them at the Washington-Lee School without a demand or request.

Judge Soper declared that this position cannot be sustained," and noted that:

"It places a burden upon the colored student and deprives him of the opportunity of taking a course of instruction unless he has determined to take it months in advance, whereas the white student may apply at the opening of the session to obtain the desired instruction."

LAWYER HAILS DECISION

Meanwhile, Atty. Leon A. Ransom, who initiated the legal proceedings approximately three years ago, hailed the decision as a step which may force the United States District Court to open up the white school to Negroes in Arlington or either give "equality" as asked in the initial suit.

"The facts as presented in that suit have been established and now it is up to [illegible] tion in the District Court," Attorney Ransom said.

The case was first drawn up with Cons[illegible] Carter [illegible] Hoffman-Boston High School as the chief plaintiff in September 1947 with Attorney Ransom as the attorney representing the District Branch of the NAACP.

In the course of the litigation Miss Council and Brevard became the plaintiffs as a result of the marriage of Miss Carter and her withdrawing from the school.

At [illegible] and the Virginia NAACP moved into the case with its lawyers, Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin, and Spottswood W. Robinson III, of the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson.

14 A (1) Va

INTEREST RUNS HIGH

Meanwhile, interest in Washington has mounted for a decision in the segregation cases argued before the U. S. Supreme Court two months ago.

These cases include the Elmer W. Henderson suit against the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Southern Railroad Company in which the American Council on Human Rights director charged that he was forced to eat behind a curtain while traveling interstate.

The other two cases are the Heman Sweatt versus the University of Texas case and the W. McLaurin versus the University of Oklahoma case.

14d(2) 1950 Arkansas

Little Rock Dedicates New School Building

14d(2)

Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—Some three thousand, five hundred Negro and white parents gathered here last week for the dedicatory exercises of the new Booker T. Washington School for grammer pupils.

Grammar

The new building, modern in design and construction, replaces the old South End plant where for years Negro children have attended school in several frame buildings.

The building was dedicated by William F. Steinkamp, member of the Little Rock School Board with the longest service. He pointed out the features of the new building which included good lighting, a new and modern heating system, cafeteria and modern plumbing. Mrs. Emma P. Kelly, principal of the school, presided.

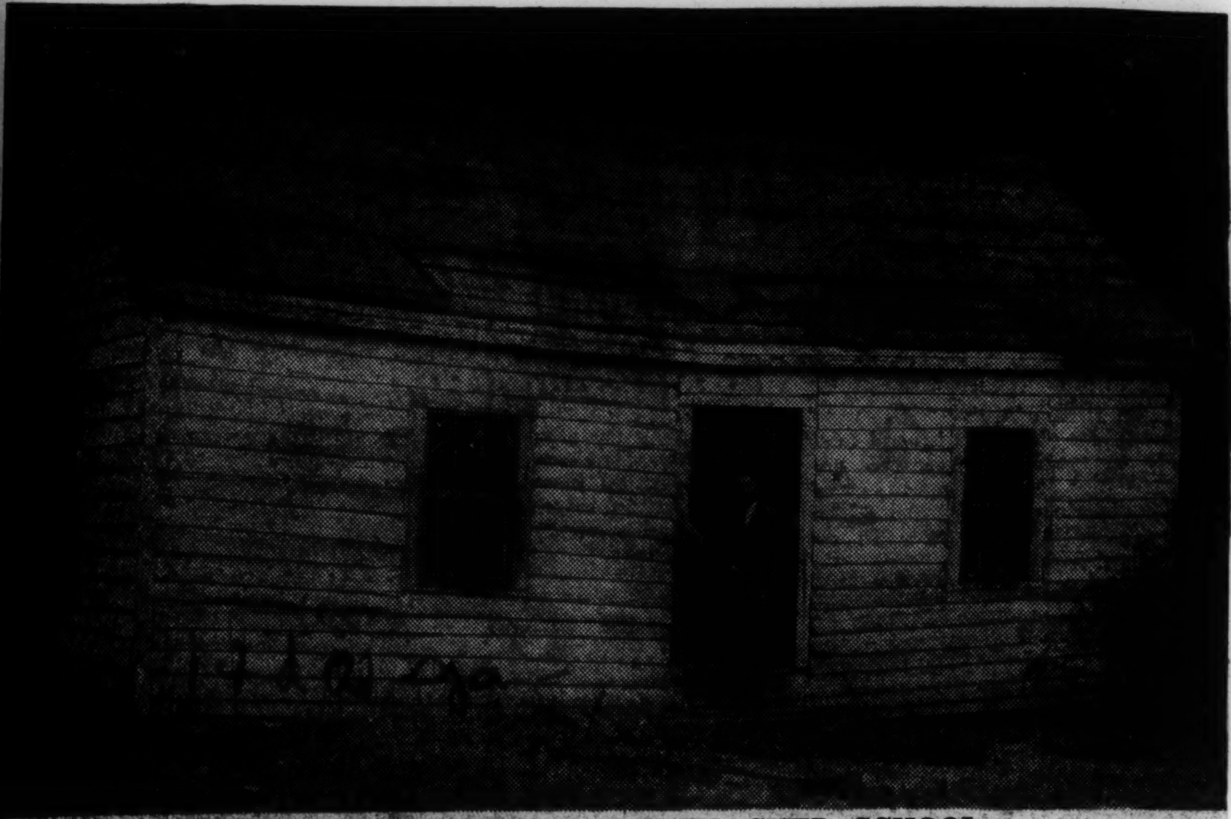
2-18-50

[illegible]

Also participating on the program were Dr. Ed McCuistion, state director of Negro education; Charles A. Hicks, state supervisor of Negro schools, members of the ministerial alliance; representatives of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, the P-TA group and the faculty.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

14d(2) 1950 Georgia


14 d (2) Ga

BEFORE: DILAPIDATED ONE-TEACHER SCHOOL

Visiting Teacher Robert Bruan closes door of abandoned shack.

Quick School Improvements Please Negroes in Greene

Constitution Thurs. 10-19-50

By M. L. ST. JOHN

GREENSBORO, Oct. 18—Some Greene County Negroes who petitioned for equal schools a year ago are happy over mass improvements made by the county's Board of Education.

14d(2) Ga.

The Greene Board's speedy action is the first major overhauling of a Negro school system since Negroes in 29 counties filed petitions and set off surveys on school needs.

Twenty-five tiny community schools, all understaffed and many dilapidated, have been consolidated into nine grammar schools for Greene Negroes. Ten non-accredited little schools which offered from two to four studies theoretically at the high school level have been merged into two high schools with eight courses. Accreditation is being sought for one of the high schools, and the other eventually will be abolished.

Eight buses now haul children where a year ago one overcrowded bus attempted to furnish transportation.

Grouped into bigger schools with broader curricula, the 1,576 elementary students and 244 high school students are receiving better instruction. The system retains the same number of teachers—66 grammar and 17 high school teachers—this year, despite the reduction in schools.

They are better teachers, too. No Negro teacher has less than two years college education this year, Supt. F. T. Corry reported. Two years ago, 25 teachers had less training.

The Board's fast action in consolidation, faculty improvement, and better transportation is just a temporary answer to the Negroes' petition, however. A long-range plan, drafted with the help of Negroes, is designed to provide top-flight schools for both races.

Only $36,000 was spent to remodel the best of the old plants into consolidated schools and to buy buses. The Negroes, themselves, requested there be no great outlay on temporary plants. They will await permanent improvements.

Stepping into the forefront in modern methods, the Greensboro City School system and the Greene County system have just consolidated into one system, headed by Board Chairman M. H. Tappan.

The Board is waiting for the Legislature to finance the Minimum Foundation Program and establish the State School Building Authority in January before it starts improvements on white schools. It estimates it will need $1,000,000 worth of new plants for both races.

Threat of court action lay behind Negro petitions over the state last year. Negro leaders said they would see whether local Boards followed survey recommendations before they went into court.

Has Greene County pleased the petitioners?

James Bishop, a Negro farmer and GI student and one of three members of his family signing the petition, said Negroes are highly pleased. A Negro who did not sign the petition, but who helped with the survey, said much progress has been made—but the Negro schools were in such poor condition a year ago they still have a long way to go. He expressed confidence the Board eventually will equalize the schools, stating race relations always have been good in Greene County.

Greene County Leads the Way

14d(2)

What Greene County has done to provide better education for Negroes can be done in other counties as well—and the steps taken could be applied to white schools with equal beneficial results.

When Negroes filed a petition for equal schools about a year ago, Greene County went to work. Here is how Constitution Writer M. L. St. John describes what was done:

Constitution

"Twenty-five tiny community schools, all understaffed and many dilapidated, have been consolidated into nine grammar schools for Greene Negroes. Ten non-accredited little schools which offered from two to four studies theoretically at the high school level have been merged into two high schools with eight courses. Accreditation is being sought for one of the high schools, and the other eventually will be abolished."

Sat. 10-21-50

Bigger schools, more teachers and the addition of a few buses have given Greene County a big jump on others confronted with similar Negro petitions—and eventual court action if they fail to comply.

Only $36,000 was spent on remodeling old buildings into suitable structures for consolidated schools and the purchase of new buses. A long-range program for permanent improvements has been laid down. The Negroes preferred that the outlay on temporary improvements be small. They will wait on permanent improvements.

The consolidation program reached into the Greensboro City School System and the County School System, which have been merged.

Consolidation is the answer to a great many of Georgia's educational shortcomings—not merely those affecting Negroes. False local pride—based upon traditions, most of which are not of very long standing anyway—too often is allowed to obstruct better educational advantages for Georgia children. County lines also create a problem which is strictly artificial. Georgia has too many counties. School consolidation ought to disregard county lines where common sense dictates it.

Greene County took the logical course of consolidation in its first big step toward equalizing schools. That same route is open to others in improving both white and Negro schools.

Constitution Thurs, 10-19-

Constitution Staff Photo—Carl Dixon

AFTER: NEWLY-BUILT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Bus hauls Negroes from country into Greensboro educational plant.

PRAYER AND A DREAM

Franklin Negro School A Monument to Work

Journal and Constitution

14d (3) 9n

By CARLTON THOMAS

FRANKLIN, Dec. 24—Prayer, hard work, a dream and the determination of Mary Johnson has built a negro school in Heard County.

The school has grown to five buildings now and its founder is looking toward an even brighter future but that hasn't always been the case.

Mon. Dec. 22

Mary began her teaching career at the Ebenezer Church when she was 16 but, she explains "I got married." That halted the teaching career for the time being but in 1936 she returned to Franklin County and began her teaching again.

Atlanta

church served as the class room and Mary had 40 pupils in the first through seventh grades included in a tiny room.

"I had dreamed of a school for the children but the first time I really decided on action was a rainy day. I was walking down the highway toward home with some of my schoolchildren when it came a downpour. We had to stand under a bridge and the children were getting wet. I kept thinking we should have a school, with busses and everything and then I decided to do something.

"I prayed a lot and started to work. We held fish frys and sold candy. We had all kinds of sales. Our white friends helped us all they could. Finally we had $100."

Mary said she went to a contractor and was told he would build her a one-room school for $425.

Mary didn't have anywhere near that amount but Mary had a dream and the faith to get a school so she suggested a bargain.

As a teacher she was receiving $28 per month in salary.

"Will you take my $100 and build my school if I pledge my salary each month as payment until the entire amount is finished," Mary asked.

The one-room school was built and Mary and her 40 pupils moved in.

She won't say how many times she had to turn over her salary as payment, she just points to "her school."

The one-room school grew to two buildings but Mary's troubles weren't over. A fire burned her second building to the ground.

Never daunted, Mary took her growing student roll to the churches around Franklin, and school went on. State ,county and locatal help brought new buildings.

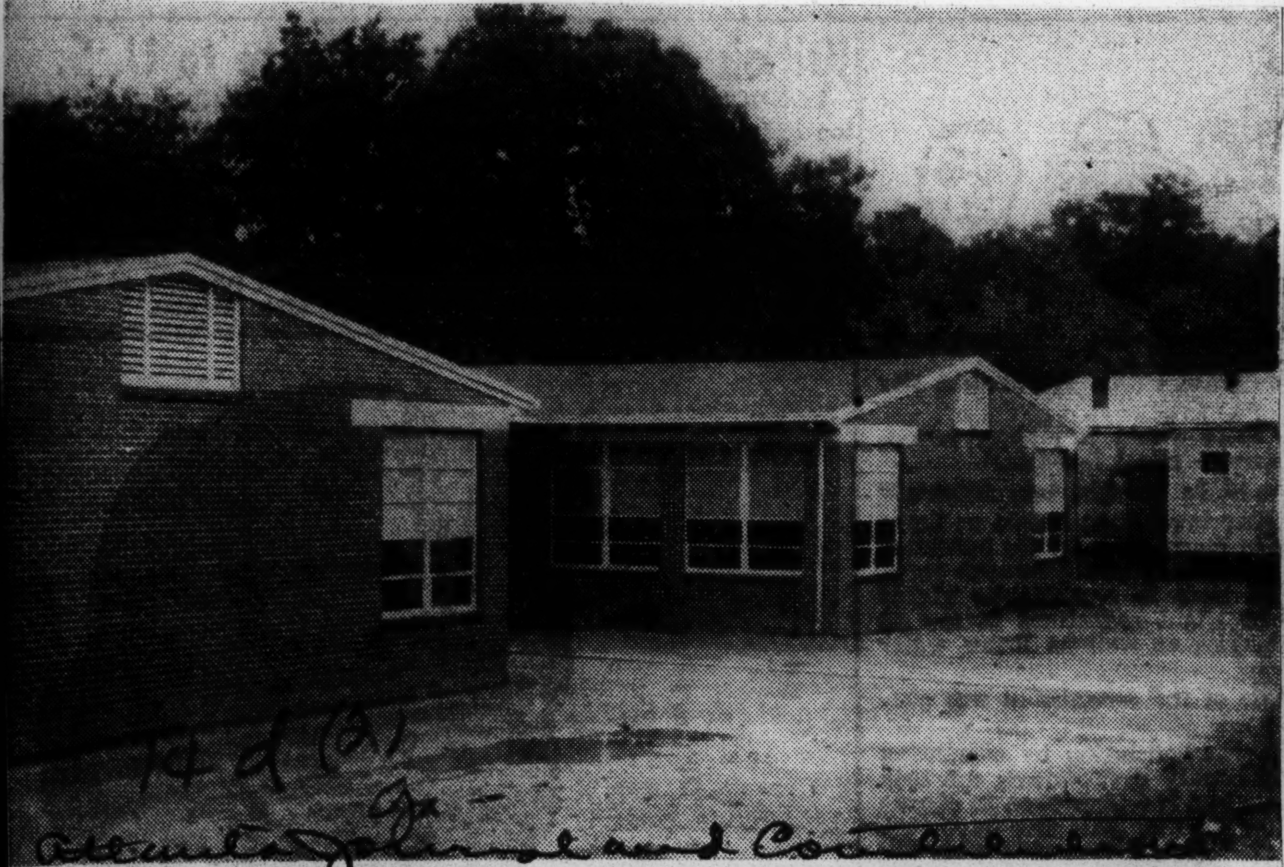
The school new consists of four buildings with 11 rooms and proudly bears the name of its founder.

There is a principal, Felton J. Ransby, and nine teachers. All are college graduates and all have teaching degrees.

The school now has 285 students and includes from the first through 11th grades.

"We haven't stopped," Mary declares. "We want a library and cafeteria, and we are going to get them."

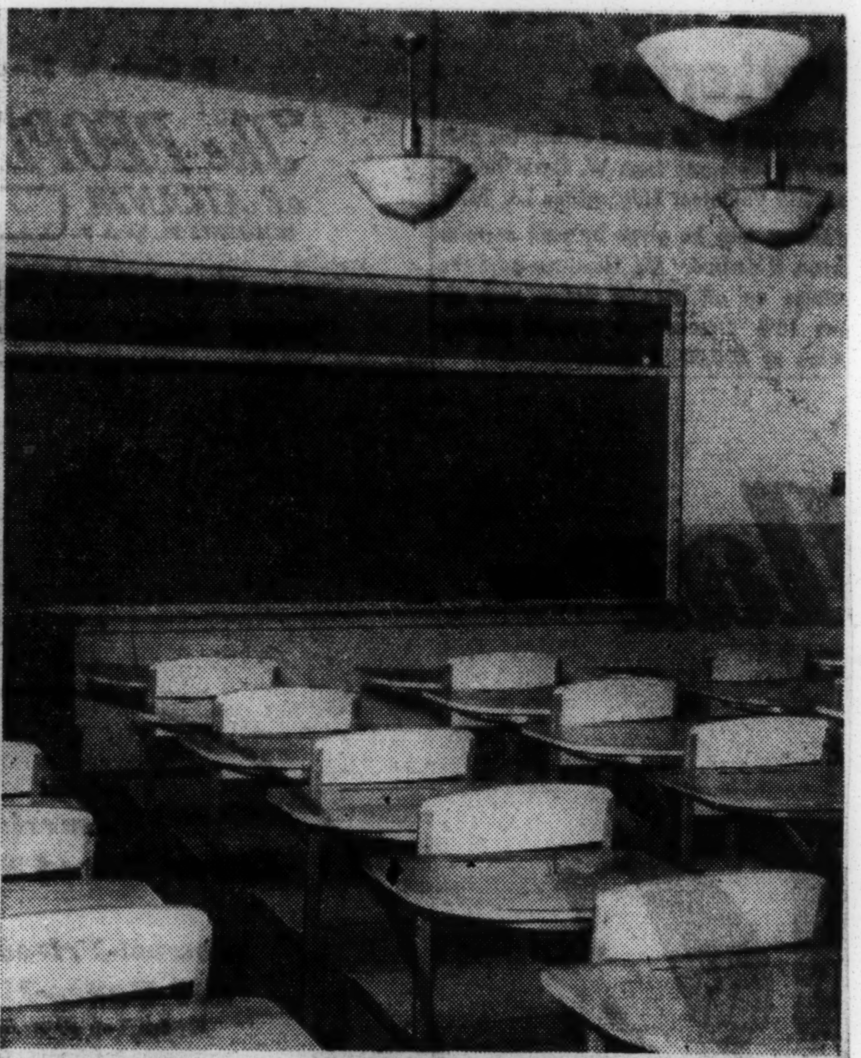
Mary is proud of her school, her teachers and the loyalty they display daily to the school. She has set a record in Franklin that many counties can seek to achieve.



14 d (2)
Ga.
Atlanta Journal and Const.

GRIFFIN'S CORA LEE NIMMONS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

Town Ahead of Supreme Court's "Equal Educational Facilities" Ruling



CLASSROOM IN FAIRMOUNT NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL

NEGRO CLASSROOMS ON PAR WITH WHITES'

Griffin Schools Years Ahead Of Equal Facilities Ruling

Jour. 6-11-50

By CARLTON THOMAS
Constitution Staff Writer

GRIFFIN, June 10—If the citizens of Griffin want they can snicker a bit at the recent supreme court ruling on segregation of races.

14d(2)
Ga.

The court ruled Negroes must have equal educational facilities with white students.

The Griffin Board of Education is at least five years ahead of the ruling in thinking and at least one in actual operation.

Atlanta
Ga.

The white schools in Griffin are good and are being improved. The Negro schools are equal in every respect. At the start of the 1949-50 season, every Negro student in the Griffin city school system went to his or her studies in a new educational building and occupied a brand-new desk.

* * *

FIRST IMPROVEMENT actually began before the war when the school board began planning construction of an educational unit for Negroes. However, when Hitler's legions rolled over Europe the school had to remain an idea as the construction materials became war implements.

Shortly after the close of hostilities, the forward thinking school board resumed plans. This time, the plans had grown. It was decided to float a $750,000 bond issue to be used to build new schools and renovate or improve others. From surplus funds and other sources an additional $50,000 was available to run the overall total to $800,000 if the bond issue was accepted.

"There was no thought of the segregation issue when we started planning on how to spend the proposed bond issue." Ennis Parker, vice-chairman of the board and chairman of the building committee said. "We decided what the needs were, where we should build schools and how much we could spend.

* * *

"ONCE THAT was decided we called meetings of the PTA in various sections of the city and told them exactly what we had in mind. We explained what would be built for Negro and white, where it would be built and what the approximate cost would be."

The explanation to the Griffin citizens must have been entirely satisfactory. When the bond issue was placed in the hands of the voters in October, 1948, it passed with practically no opposition.

Sites for the Negro schools were arrived at with the help of a Negro Advisory Committee composed of leading Negro citizens. When the time arrived to name the schools it was the Negroes who decided on the name.

The building program was started shortly after passage of the bond issue and when the school season began last fall every Negro student had a new school to attend. The equipment he used was on a par with any school in the state and superior to many.

* * *

THE PROGRAM had produced two Negro grammar schools and one high school at a total cost in excess of $300,000.

A modern high school is being constructed for white students with some of the finest equipment the state has in any of its educational plants.

During the past school year there were 1,298 white students in the eight elementary grades and 357 in high school. In the Negro schools 824 were registered in the elementary grades and 288 in high schools.

Griffin is justly proud of its educational system. They are pacemakers for a move in Georgia that began long before the supreme court started its deliberations in the segregation case.

Other city and county systems are following suit. Bond issues have been voted and are in the process of being placed before the voters, that will build new schools for both white and Negro students.

Georgia, and the South, is seeking to settle its own problem in its own way.

Board Of Education Turns White School Over To Negroes

6-15-50

Atlanta Ga

14d(2)

Ga

The Atlanta Board of Education voted Tuesday to convert the Kingsbery elementary school, 627 English Avenue, N. W., from white to Negro use, effective September 1 of this year.

Negro children will use the school during the next school term. J. H. Landers, member of the Board of Education from the third ward, offered the resolution citing the reasons for conversions.

The name of the school has been changed from the Lula L. Kingsbery school to the English Avenue school.

Dr. Charles C. Kife, a member of the Board of Education, told the World last night that the school playgrounds will be opened to the children of the community immediately.

The school was built in 1910, and additions were constructed in 1914 and 1922. There are 34 classrooms in the building.

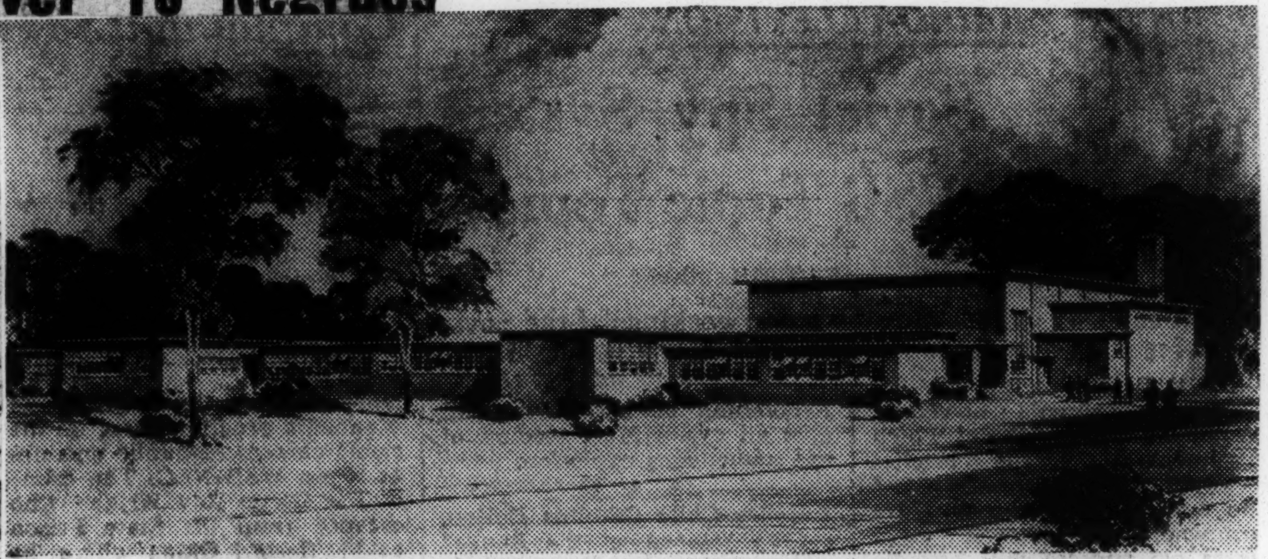
Sponsors of the resolution pointed out that Negroes have moved into the northwest section of Atlanta because of displacement by the superhighway. It was also explained that Negroes practically surround the school.

The resolution also declared that the English Avenue Methodist Church, the Western Heights Baptist Church, the Fox Street Methodist Church and other white churches of the area have been sold to citizens of that community.

The enrollment of the Kingsbery school dropped 353 students between June, 1948, and June, 1950. The white enrollment at the school has been cut by 60 per cent since 1930.

Although double sessions exist in other schools in the neighborhood the classroom ratio at the white Kingsbery school was one room for every 18 students.

In view of these facts, sponsors of the resolution urged the Board of Education to change the school from a white to a Negro school, effective September 1 of this year.



COMPLETED VERSION OF DEKALB'S NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Building now under construction—design by Bothwell and Nash

3d New Negro School Being Built in DeKalb

14d (2) Ga

Constitution

The Chapel Street School, third new Negro school to be built in DeKalb County in the past two years, is under construction near Avondale Estates.

A modern building throughout, the school is designed for 900 children and is part of an overall program providing fully standardized facilities and equipment for all Negro schools in the county.

During the past two years, by building and improvements and by additions to transportation, the DeKalb school system has reduced the number of Negro schools from 22 widely scattered buildings to eight centrally located units.

The new school, Superintendent of Schools Jim Cherry said, will contain a combination gymnasium-auditorium, cafeteria and kitchen, principal's office, general office, teacher's room, clinic, girls' and boys' shower rooms and five classrooms. The building is designed to be much larger, however, and when completed will contain a total of 18 elementary classrooms, 11 high school classrooms, laboratory, home economics department, library, vocational shop and cafeteria.

At the present time, the DeKalb County Board of Education has 21 building projects under construction with a total of 131 classrooms, four combination auditorium-gymnasiums, nine cafeteria-kitchens, six vocational shops, 38 rest rooms and five steam heating systems.

Projects will be completed for Fall use at Hooper Alexander, Avondale, Glen Haven, Boulder Crest, Wesley Chapel, Clarkston, Redan, Rock Chapel, Murphy Candler, Chamblee, Tucker and the new Jim Cherry School. The new Medlock Road School and the Second Avenue School are scheduled for completion early in 1951, and the new Avondale Negro School should be completed by March, 1951.

County school enrollment is increasing an average of 150 per month, Cherry pointed out. Each 30 to 35 children require an additional classroom, which means an annual increase of 60 classrooms if the schools are to keep pace with the growth of the county.

Negro Leaders Urge Speedup In School Plan

La Plata, Md., July 4 (Spl.).—Negro leaders in Charles County are planning determined steps to speed up construction of a long-promised elementary school at Wayside on the Newburg-Rock Point rd.

Declaring that "We are getting tired of all this dilly-dallying," Spearman Butler, Tomkinsville merchant and spokesman for the group, said yesterday that a hearing will be sought with the board of education in the near future.

The school is one of five for Negroes included in the construction program adopted by the board of education last July 19.

School officials then admitted a great need for improvement in Negro facilities.

Fight Promised

Butler, although expressing hope that the construction lag might be overcome by a conference with the board, declared his group would "carry the matter to the State Board of Education" and, if necessary, the courts to obtain satisfaction.

"We are entitled to adequate school facilities," he insisted. "That is our constitutional right."

Butler emphasized his belief that "the law gives us the right to send our children to white schools when our own educational facilities are inferior."

He added that he hoped action to force this could be avoided, "but unless the school is built promptly, we will have to make this demand, and go to the Supreme Court to enforce it, if necessary."

Would Consolidate Schools

The school, planned to cost $105,000, would consolidate small, overcrowded schools at Rock Point, Tompkinsville, Mount Victoria, Newburg and Shiloh.

Meanwhile, J. T. Bowling, president of the board of education, said a final decision had yet to be reached on the site location. He said the board would announce its stand at its next meeting, July 18.

Bowling said that R. Kennedy Hanson, owner of Mount Republic, a Colonial estate near the proposed school location, and about 10 others had brought the matter into the open last week.

In a protest before the board, Bowling said the group declared that the school, which would also be near historic Christ Episcopal Church, would lower the value of both the estate and the church.

Hanson offered to buy the seven-and-a-half-acre site at the $400-an-acre price paid by the board, Bowling said.

Bowling also said there had been pressure from Maryland State education officials concerning the site. "There's some question about drainage features," he said.

Post

14d(2)

[illegible]. Md.

7-5-50

Washington D.C.

14d(2) 1950 Mississippi

Gov. Wright Promises Educational Equality

Journal and Guide

SPEAKING before a mixed audience at ground-breaking ceremonies for a new State-supported vocational college for Negroes last week, GOVERNOR FIELDING L. WRIGHT, of Mississippi, out-did the late HARRY HOUDINI in performing a miracle of magic.

Sat. 2-25-50

14d(2)

Norfolk Va.

The Governor simultaneously promised c o l o r e d Mississippians "equal education and equal opportunity, with no discrimination," at some time in the still unforseeable future, and advised them to forget they had ever been discriminated against, but instead, to think about what is happening today and what will happen in the future.

This present-day equivalent to the ancient Biblical exhortation to turn the other cheek, is a neat trick if one can do it. Just how the oppressed, exploited, dis-advantaged, mis-educated and non-educated Negro in Mississippi can just forget generations of such treatment is far beyond our comprehension.

GOVERNOR WRIGHT, it will be recalled, was the 1948 States' Rights candidate for Vice President of the United States. And his emphatic declaration that he will "continue to be a proponent of segregated education," suggests very strongly that he has shed none of his inbred Dixiecratic leanings since that time.

The principle of "separate but equal" educational facilities has been proved time and time again, to be nothing but a myth. Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United States has frowned upon it judicially and, at this very moment, is preparing to hear arguments in two educational suits in which this spurious doctrine is the principal issue.

"It's not going to help if you don't like the past, to build a grudge in your heart," GOVERNOR WRIGHT told his audience, "If you have been discriminated against—forget it. Think about what is happening today, and what will happen in the future."

And again: "I shall do everything I can to promote progress, development and betterment of all citizens, regardless of race, color, creed or anything else." These are lofty sentiments, nobly expressed. And Negro Mississippians could hardly ask for more if they did not have such a sorry record of race relations to jog their memories ever so often.

For the State of Mississippi in the matter of race relations and educational equality, it has become a question of either fish or fowl. As for GOVERNOR WRIGHT, he cannot have his cake and eat it too.

$2,500,000 Approved

Mississippi County Building 10 Schools

Courier

INDIANOLA, Miss. — A $2,500,000 program building ten new schools in Sunflower County was approved by a mass meet-called for a bond issue to finance two high schools and eight grammar schools.

Sat. 6-17-50

If approved by the board of supervisors and the voters a two-mill tax increase will be authorized to support the loan.

The project was recommended by a local interracial committee after a study of fifteen months by University of Mississippi educational experts. First to be constructed is a $225,000 high school at Ruleville.

Pittsburgh

14d(2)

TO BUY BUSES

Other recommendations adopted included abolition of the present Delta Industrial Institute located at Dodgesville. Thirty to forty school buses are to furnish transportation for the children. A split session will be used in some of the schools during the harvest season.

Miss.

A revised salary schedule is being arranged to bring Negro teachers salaries closer to the state level. Negro teachers' salaries in Mississippi will average $913 a year during 1950-51 term. This will be $202 a year above the present average.

The story of tiny Delta County's efforts to aid Negro's lot

News, 7-30-50

14 d (2)

BY JAMES H. COUEY

Sunday editor, The Birmingham News

SUNFLOWER COUNTY, Miss., July 29—There is going to be a mighty important election in this Mississippi Delta county next Aug. 22. It's one of those elections that folks outside Sunflower won't hear much about. The news wires and radio won't carry the results to all the rest of the South.

But they should, because what happens in Sunflower County on that date is of vital importance to the rest of the South.

Why?

It's a long story, a story packed with courage and hard work a story that could end with the beginning of a new and more wonderful story, and, on the other hand, the Sunflower story could end in dismal failure and much will have been lost.

Birmingham Ala.

Step-by-step

HERE IS THE STEP-by-step account of the amazing things that have happened in Sunflower County, Miss.

Down in the Delta area of Alabama's neighboring state lies Sunflower. It's much like the Alabama Black Belt counties. It depends on agriculture for its livelihood. It's a plantation county. And it's proud of the cotton that is still undisputed king in Sunflower.

The county covers 693 square miles. The land is rich and productive. Indianola is the county seat. The population of the county is 61,007 of which 17,465 or 28.6 per cent are white and 43,542 or 71.4 per cent are Negro.

In recent months the white people of Sunflower County have been doing a lot of thinking about their county, they have considered its people and its crops. Groups began to meet to discuss the future of the county. They did a lot of talking.

And the talks kept leading the talkers right up to face the facts of Mississippi life — (a) Negro farm labor is becoming more and more a thing of the past with the rapid mechanization of Sunflower farms. The county is flat and the cotton picker does a thorough job on flat land. (b) If such a trend continues, as it's bound to do, then thousands on thousands of the Negroes in the county are going to be without jobs. (c) Therefore, if something isn't done to educate the Negro to be self-sufficient then Sunflower County is going to face the almost impossible econmic problem of caring for these thousands who will be out of work and know no other way to make a living. (d) If Sunflower ever wants to become a progressive county, a county with a high standard of living then it must avoid having those thousands of unemployed and unemployable on its county rolls.

* * *

Obvious solution

AND THE TALKING kept leading to the one obvious solution:

Institute a far-seeing, sound program of education for the Negroes. Teach them to be self-sufficient. Teach them how to make a living in fields other than farming. Teach them!

But, there was a fly in this solution ointment. Sunflower citizens had to consider the prospect that if they educate the thousands of Negroes then they would be helping them toward voting eligibility. And if they did that there could arise the definite possibility that some day in the future the Negroes, if they voted as a bloc, could control the county at the polls.

Crowding around the stove—Another inside picture made last Winter in the Hoard Lake, Miss., Negro School. Note opening by stove pipe and unclosed door. Aug. 22 may speell the end to scenes like this.

The possibility of such a thing happening was seriously considered. But that was a gamble. The economics of the problem was not a gamble. It was fact.

The fact outweighed the gamble.

* * *

Not usual thing

NOW, IT IS NOT the usual thing for a study of the needs of Negro education to be made in the South. Mississippians admit it is even more unusual when such a study is made in Mississippi. And even they admit it is MOST unusual when such a study is initiated and sponsored by a group of local citizens. And they go further and admit it almost miraculous when the committee responsible for the study is composed of members of both white and Negro races.

But, down in Sunflower all of these unusual, more unusual, most unusual and "miraculous" things have happened and are happening.

All the previously mentioned "talking" eventually led to a meeting. It was called by Sunflower County School Supt. Sam L. Jones and other interested white leaders. Invitations were issued to white school people, state legislators and citizens interested in the education of Negroes in Sunflower County. There were 40 people present at the first meeting, among them Gov. Fielding Wright. No Negroes were present.

At this meeting it was decided that a study of the education of the county's Negroes should be made. A citizens' committee was appointed by this group to investigate the possibilities of such a study. The citizens' committee was composed of 10 members—seven white and three Negroes. Supt. Jones was elected chairman of this committee and the group can safely be cited as being one of the few inter-racial committees in the history of Mississippi.

The citizens' committee decided that they would ask an outside agency to conduct a study of the education of Negroes in Sunflower County. The committee wanted a report (1) that would indicate the present status of education of Negroes in the county, and (2) that would present recommendations as to what should be done toward providing adequate education for the county's Negroes.

The bureau of educational research, school of education of the University of Mississippi was selected by the citizens' committee to conduct the study.

Dean of the school of education is Dr. Forrest Murphy. He's a big man, over six feet tall and for years he has devoted his physical and mental efforts toward getting something done about Negro education in his native South.

Director of the bureau of educational research of the bureau of education is Dr. John E. Phay, a native Floridian but now an enthusiastic Mississippian.

Drs. Murphy and Phay jumped at the chance to conduct the survey. They have great hopes for the recommendations of the survey. Their long, tedious hours of research they consider as nothing when compared to the fruit it might bear if Sunflower County follows through.

* * *

How it was done

THERE YOU HAVE the background of the survey and the men who conducted it. Now for the survey itself, how it was done, and what it has found—

Dr. Phay and his staff, which included other members of the school of education, some students and members of the citizens' committee, went to work in October, 1949. They did not finish the tabulation of their findings, the publication and issuance of the report until June 1, 1950.

The finished product is not a series of notes. It's a book. Titled "The Report of a Study of the Education of Negroes in Sunflower County," it covers the entire subject. Nothing has been left out. The good and the bad are reported. The facts are on the table.

The researchers did not take "samples" of the Negro school system—they personally covered every one of the 94 Negro schools in the county. They interviewed the teachers. They took pictures at every school. The survey team got the facts on all the schools—the abominable, the poor, the fair, and the very few good ones.

At the beginning of the study the Negro personnel were skeptical of the project. Negro individuals — teachers, principals, etc. — would make guarded answers when asked specific questions. They would volunteer very little information. But, as the study proceeded and the teachers became convinced that the study was an honest attempt to better the education for Negroes in Sunflower County, they became more cooperative.

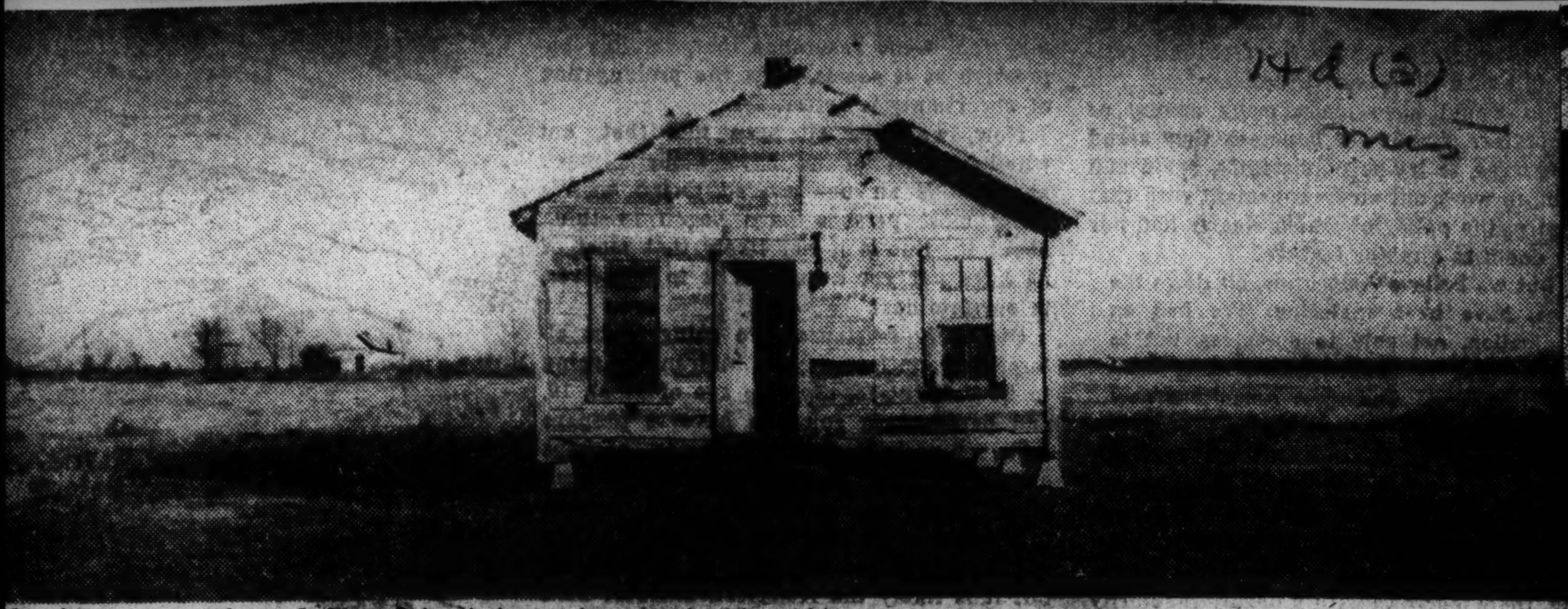
Here are some of the things turned up by the survey:

- A large proportion of the schools were one and two teacher institutions.
- Most of the schools were inadequately housed and poorly equipped.
- Most of the schools were running short terms with poor attendance.
- Most of the teachers were inadequately trained and poorly paid.
- Most of the schools were poorly heated, poorly lighted and too well ventilated because of holes in the ceilings, cracks in walls, missing doors, etc.
- Sixty-nine of the Negro schools were conducted in Negro churches and the church activities came first. Often Negro funerals interrupted the school day, upsetting the children and destroying the teacher's program for the day.
- The great majority of the Negro children were without hot lunches during the school day —most of them without any sort of lunch.
- Toilet facilities were miserable. Most schools using the old outhouse type that were unclean.
- There was almost a total lack of health services in the Negro schools.
- There is practically no attempt on the part of the teachers to instruct the Negro children in any subjects other than the

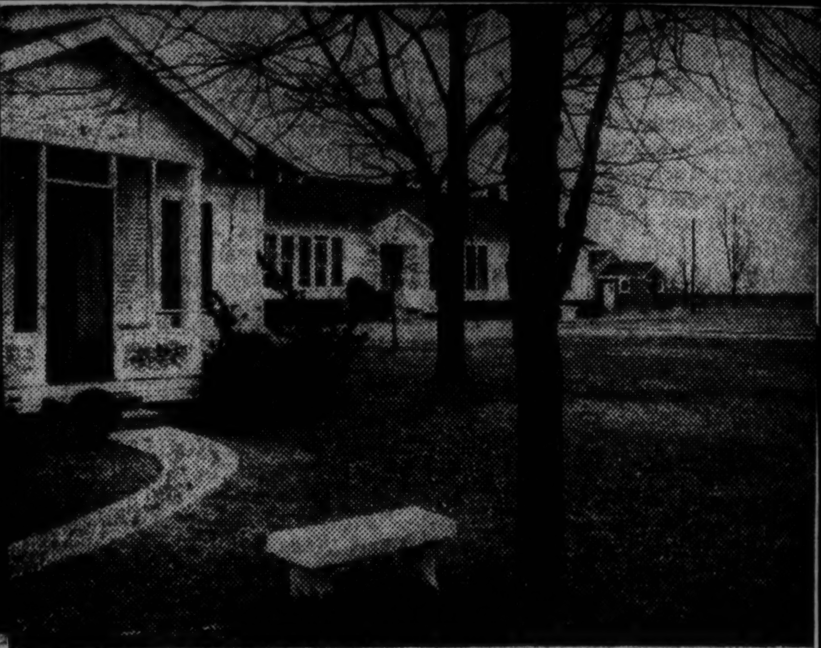
7-30-50

Ala.

14 d (2)
Miss



Sunflower wants less of this—Schools housed in shacks like this Negro school at Dyke, Miss., are the targets of the Mississippi folks who have embarked on a campaign to improve Negro education.



And more of this—This is the Negro school at Ruleville, Miss. The extensive survey of Negro education in Sunflower County approved this type of school, recommended more like it to be built to replace pitiful shacks.

three R's therefore the students almost never are afforded the opportunity of developing "background" knowledge. Music, for instance, was rarely listed as an activity in the elementary schools. With the Negro's natural love of music it seems that this expressive and creative subject is being unnecessarily neglected.

Practically nothing is being done in the field of simple handicrafts and manual training. Materials for teaching the same are lacking and most of the teachers would be unable to instruct in these fields even if materials were available.

High school education is available only to a small percentage of Sunflower County Negroes.

A majority of the boys and girls in the Negro schools did not have pencils to work with; many did not have a desk or table space and had to work on the floor; many did not know their last name, or how to spell it if they did know it, and a great, great many did not know their own ages.

Achievement tests were given the students and results indicated very low achievement grades. (These were not tests computed to indicate the IQ of the child.)

Of the 181 Negro teachers in the Sunflower system only 26 had four year college education. Less than one-half had one year college. Five had completed only nine grades. Seven had finished the 10th grade and 12 had completed the 11th grade.

Salaries for the teachers were miserably low. Average for Negro teachers in Sunflower County in school year 1948-49 was $659.49.

School bus transportation for Negro school children is pitifully inadequate. For the 7,000 Negro children in school there are only two buses. And prior to last year there weren't any! The two were only assigned to the Negro schools last year.

Sunflower County has virtually no capital investment in the shacks they use for the school houses, therefore a change to new buildings would mean little loss in capital as a result of abandoning present structures.

Plantation owners in some cases dictate when and where the children of the Negro families on their plantations go to school. For instance, during cotton picking time they can order the children to stay home and so they stay home!

Most of the children in the Negro schools are charged a "heating fee" during the Winter months to help furnish coal for the school stove. This fee ranges from $1 to $6.

* * *

Here's over-all plan

AND HERE IS the over-all plan submitted by the conductors of the study to the people of Sunflower County. The plan is designed to answer Sunflower County's needs for a sound, farsighted educational program for this Mississippi Delta county.

Recommendations of the survey:

14 d (2)

Improvement in curriculum must go step by step with the improvement in physical facilities of the system.

Miss

Areas of living, nature study and science, and personal and community health should be emphasized in teaching.

Emphasis should be placed on creative and wholesome recreative activities.

A basic program of the teaching of the trades and professions of the area should be instituted in an effort to teach the Negroes methods that would enable them to be self-sufficient.

Good equipment and materials of instruction should be provided in order to make such a program feasible.

Pupils-per-teacher ratio should be reduced as quickly as possible to an average of 25-30 per teacher.

A more adequate supervisory program should be developed with one capable supervisor for every 50 teachers.

The high school system should be expanded so as to offer facilities to a much greater proportion of the students than it now does.

Vocational education should be the most important part of high school curriculum. . . . Teach children how to drive, how to farm, how to repair machinery, etc.

Sunflower County should encourage upgrading among the present teachers.

Teachers' salaries should be raised so as to be more in line with the salaries paid members of the teaching profession.

As new teachers are needed in Sunflower County only those—so far as is possible—holding standard state teaching certificates should be employed.

For the recommended program a minimum of 25 buses is required. The buses should be of the 60-pupil type.

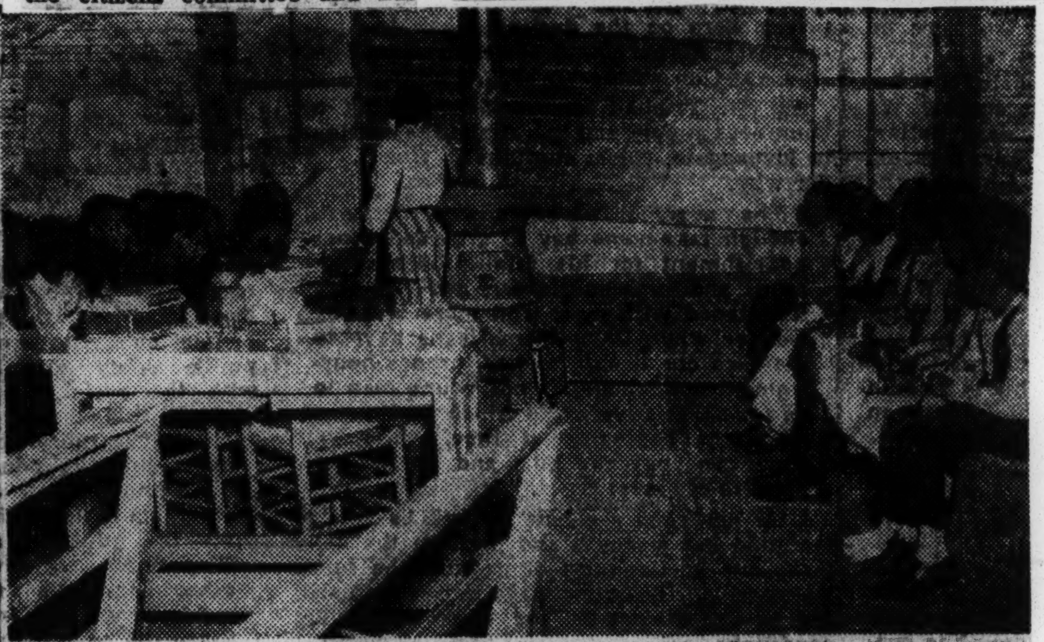
Instead of the 94 different school centers as now exist, the study recommends the establishment of eight elementary school centers and two high school centers.

A full nine-month term is recommended. If crop harvesting necessitates a split term, well and good, but the school term through the year should cover nine months.

No further money should be expended on present school plants.

They study recommends that Sunflower County establish a full program costing $2,493,745.

THAT'S A BRIEF report of the study. It has been turned over to the citizens committee and has



Where learning is supposed to take place—This is a view made last Winter of a class in session at the Williams, Miss., Negro School. Note makeshift blackboard between windows. Sunflower County wants to end all this.

been formally accepted.

As a result, the issue is going to the polls Aug. 22. The balloting will cover a bond issue of approximately $500,000 for the initial steps in undertaking the over-all program.

So, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, a bond election in a small Southern county will take place. Hopes are high for its passage. If Sunflower County citizens approve the issue they will have taken a great step forward, they will have pioneered in establishing a good school system for Negroes in rural areas.

Sunflower has made itself the guinea pig. Their efforts have required courage. If what they do proves itself the rest of the South may well take a look at Sunflower.

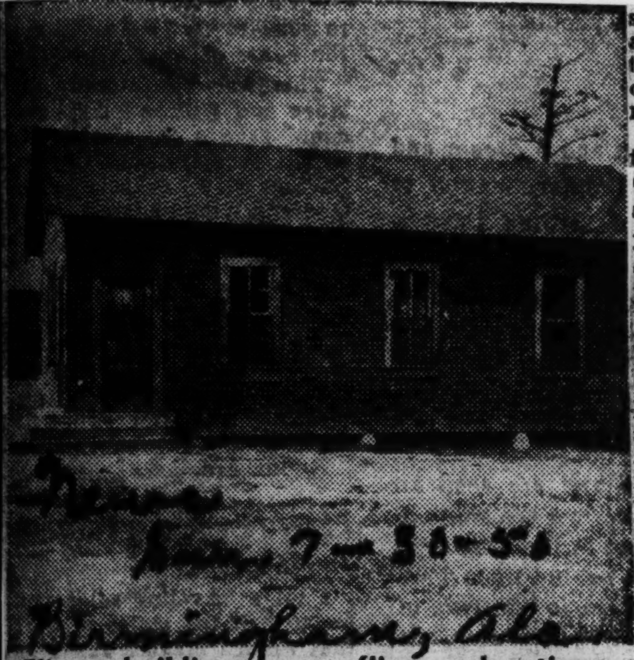
Aug. 22 will tell the tale.

mately governs every act. Practice suggesting to your subconscious that you have the peace and quietness of God. Don't merely ask for it, affirm it. Three times each day actually say to your subconscious that God's peace is yours.

* * *

THE THIRD STEP is to get your mind cleaned up because the poisons in it can contaminate your whole life. You can never have an easy mind while you have guilty secrets. You may try to rationalize, that is to attempt to make black appear white. "I never did anything bad, really bad, that is," you explain. "I never robbed anybody. I never ran off with another man's wife. I'm a moral man. Nobody is perfect. Of course there are things I'm ashamed of, but I'm as good as the next man." Thus you can defend yourself.

If you can reason that way, it indicates that your own thoughts have condemned you. The moral judge in your conscious mind is telling you that even though small, your sins mount up. And an accumulation of a lot of little



News

Sun. 7-30-50

Birmingham, Ala.

Flimsy building means flimsy education—Here is a picture of the Macedonia Negro Cchool in Sunflower County, Miss. Buildings like this are heated by stoves—when coal is

sins through the year can take away ease of mind as surely as the big sins. You will need to clean them up to get an easy mind.

There is a final step necessary to attaining and maintaining ease of mind. Apprehension, worry, insecurity may be removed from your mind by, deciding every question and every issue through partnership with God. Practice talking to God about everything you do in your home, or personally, or in your business.

If you keep practicing constantly this idea of conscious partnership with God, it is astonishing how things will work out, perhaps not always as you may want them to, but in the long run they should be.

Start to follow this simple technique and you will find an easy way to an easy mind.—(Copyright, 1950, Post-Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

14d(2) 1950 Mississippi

Look What Mississippi Is Doing!

14d(2) Miss

Constitution

2-17-50

We urge the Governor and Legislature of Georgia to note what is happening in Mississippi. In that State, which we assume still is regarded as Southern and possessing all the known Southern "traditions" (with a few of their own thrown in), the Senate Finance Committee has reached a unanimous decision to provide an "extra" $6,000,000 to be added to the amount already being spent on Negro education so as to "equalize" the Negro and white education in that State. Of this amount, the sum of $1,000,000 would be used to equalize transportation facilities.

We call this to the attention of Georgia's Governor and Legislature because in Georgia we have, to date, adopted the untenable position of opposing any plan of equalizing the educational facilities wherever they have been urged or requested.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mississippi has, we believe, put its foot on the right path. And no one can accuse Mississippi of not being in the South.

Again we urge that we quit being afraid to do what is right. Fear always outweighs reality.

Miss. To Equalize Education In State

Daily World

14d(2)

Miss

JACKSON, Miss—The Mississippi Senate Finance committee voted on Wednesday an extra $6,000,000 to help equalize Negro and white education in Mississippi.

Sen. John Kyle, committee chairman, said that a total of $43,000,000 was voted for all school activities.

Kyle said the money would go for the following purposes:

Three million dollars would be allocated to equalize Negro teachers salaries with those of whites.

Two million dollars would be used for the immediate construction and improvement of Negro schools.

One million dollars would be appropriated to equalize transportation facilities for Negro students.

14d(2) 1950 North Carolina

$400,000 NEGRO SCHOOL NEARING COMPLETION

14d(2)

DURHAM (UNP)—One of the state's finest school plants containing 17 classrooms is nearing completion on Fish Dam Road in the O. C. Junction Community. This modern high school combines the Rocky Knoll, Mills Grove and Page schools, and will be known as Rocky Knoll School, costing over $400,000, according to County Supt. W. H. Jenkins.

New Negro School Planned at Danville

Times Dispatch

14d(2)

Va

2-17-50

Richmond

DANVILLE, Feb. 16—The Danville school board announced today that a new elementary school for Negroes will be built in Almagro, a populous Negro section of Danville. The decision was made in expectation of the receipt of more than $389,000 from the Battle State school program.

The cost of the new school will not be known until a special committee of the school board has made estimates.

Virginia News in Brief

Negro School Bond Issue Is Approved

Post Wash. 3-8-50

14d(2) Va

Princess Anne Courthouse, Va., March 7 (AP).—Princess Anne County voters today approved a proposed $250,000 bond issue for construction of a Negro elementary school.

Unofficial returns from 11 of the county's 13 precincts showed the bond issue approved by a vote of 619 to 168. The combined vote total in the two missing precincts could not change the result.

The coounty's voters had rejected the proposed bond issue in two previous referenda. In the first referendum, December 16 1947, the vote was 432 to 167. In the second, June 29, 1948, the count was 359 to 331.

But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People continued to press for a new Negro school.

Washington, D C

County officials indicated the new building will be erected at Seatack, near Virginia Beach. Though Virginia Beach is in Princess Anne County, it took no part in the referendum as it is in a separate school district.

The $250,000 to be raised by bond issue is not the only money the county will spend for Negro schools. County Schools Superintendent Frank W. Cox announced today the county has decided to spend entirely for Negro schools the whole $400,000 in State funds which the county is to receive from the State for school construction purposes during the next two years.

Teachers' Pay Increased

Broad Gains Noted In Ala. Education

Courier Pitt. 6-24-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) —Education for Negroes in Alabama has attained great strides during the past ten years, it is being claimed by state school officials after appraising this field in a self-survey following the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling.

Pittsburgh

Biggest gains noted was a raise in teachers' salries from $387 a year to $1,739 and an increase in expenditures per student from $10.65 to $65.10.

Pay scales for teachers are the same, according to State Supt. A. R. Meadows, but white instructors have had more training than Negroes. All this progress, however, has been attained in the primary and secondary fields, but not in college.

NO SUITS FILED

Although Meadows "takes pride" in pointing out that his state has not been sued by Negroes for admission into white colleges yet, he expressed a fear of possible Negro action in the future because of the greater demand by Negroes for more education.

14e(1)

Collegiate needs were expressed very well by a study by a committee of the Regional Council, headed by Dr. John Ivey of Atlanta for the regional school system of the South.

PLAN FOR FUTURE

Dr. Ivey recommended the following:

Immediate increase of $835,000 a year in appropriations to Negro colleges . . . a $4,500,000 building program for them . . . a Negro university to Alabama in which a school of law would be established . . . Negro students take up medicine and dentistry under the regional school program.

Action taken on those proposals were far short of the goals stressed, however, as the legislature failed to respond to the committe's "urgent" recommendations.

The administration of Gov. James E. Folsom is going out and a new one is coming in. It apparently is up to the new group to bring about the necessary improvements to prevent possible court suits in the future.

Birthday observed by Negro college

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27—(AP)—Alabama College for Negroes and its president, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, will celebrate anniversaries together at a public ceremony here Aug. 3.

Negro News

It will mark Dr. Trenholm's 25th year as president and the school's 75th birthday.

Dr. Trenholm, who succeeded his father as president of the Montgomery school, has been active in Negro education and improving race relations. Under his leadership, the institution has grown to a complete college and recently added post-graduate work.

7-27-50

Until a few years ago it was the largest Negro teachers college in the United States.

Alabama Notes Great Gain In Education For Negroes

MONTGOMERY —(ANP) Education for Negroes in Alabama has attained great strides during the past 10 years, it is being claimed by state school officials after appraising this field in a self-survey following the recent U. S. Supreme court ruling.

Informer

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6-24-50

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Negro Schools Major Problem In Alabama

Financing An Adequate Program Is Big Item, AAUW Workshop Told

UNIVERSITY, ALA., July 30—A major problem facing education in Alabama is financing more adequately a program for Negroes, it was brought out at a forum held during the 7th Annual Workshop of the Alabama division of the American Association of University Women held at the University of Alabama this weekend.

Advertiser

Miss Zora Ellis, Talladega, president of the Alabama Education Association, declared that in looking at the problems of education in the state we "must not forget Negro children. We must bring their building program up to the level of the white building program."

8-1-50

In speaking on higher education in the state, President John T. Caldwell, of Alabama College, said, "It would be a mistake to ignore that probably our foremost financial problem in higher education in Alabama at this particular moment arises out of the necessity for financing a program for Negroes which more adequately meets their growing needs and demands."

Great Progress Made

He added that we should be aware of the "great progress we have made in providing higher education for Negroes."

Dr. Caldwell declared he did not believe Alabama is attempting to provide a college education for too many people or that we are spending too high a proportion of our educational budget on higher education.

14e(1)

He pointed out that by many statistical measures Alabama is further behind in support of elementary education than any other level and since this level is attended by all of the school population it is the most important level.

Dr. John R. McLure, dean of the university's college of education, urged that we "do everything we can to preserve our democratic form of government" and resist attempts to change the "fundamentals which have made us great."

Lawmakers Listen

Public education, he said, is the "crucial 'instrument" through which we can work to keep our liberties.

The woman in the home can be a powerful factor in the state capitol, stated Mrs. C. B. Willis, president of the Montgomery League of Women Voters, if she will concern herself with the problems of education.

"Our lawmakers listen to the people back home and it is up to us to know what we want, then to make sure that our representatives also know what we want," Mrs. Willis said.

"When we have enough women voters informed and alert, able to see the needs and to insist upon meeting them, then we will come close to having the kind of schools that we want for Alabama's children," she declared.

Practical methods of implementing school legislation were suggested to the group by Ed Reid, executive director of the Alabama League of Municipalities.

Series of Events to Mark Ala. State's 75th Year

Afro-American

Founder, Prexies to Be Honored; Conferences Convictions, Programs Scheduled on Campus

14e(1)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — President H. Council Trenholm of the Alabama State College announced last week a series of important conventions and significant gatherings in honor of the 75th anniversary of the institution which was established as a State normal school for colored teachers in Marion, Ala., Dec. 5, 1873.

The State at that time took over the property of Lincoln Normal School, operated by the American Missionary Association. Subsequent legislative acts and changes of title moved the institution to Montgomery where the first class was graduated in 1890, 60 years ago.

Among the pioneers to be honored are William Burns Paterson, the founder-president. The 100th anniversary of his birth at Tullibody, Scotland, will be observed at the 50th annual Founder's Day program, Feb. 9, 1950.

The 25th anniversary of the death of the fourth president, Dr. George W. Trenholm, will be celebrated later. The fifth president, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, is his son.

Conference Set for March

Among the events scheduled is the 75th Anniversary Celebration and Conference on Friday and Saturday, March 24-25. The series of subjects to be discussed by an array of distinguished scholars include:

"Some Issues in Higher Education and in Teacher Education;" "Montgomery, and Alabama State College" and "The Higher Education in the Region and Nation."

Alumni-reunion commencement anniversaries include the first graduating class at Marion in 1880; the first graduating class at Montgomery, 1890; the first junior college class, 1922; the first senior college class, 1931, and the first fifth year graduate class, 1943.

National Conventions

Four national organizations will hold conventions at the college; Association of Language Teachers, Feb. 24-25; Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, March 22-23-24; American Teachers Association, Aug. 13-15, and the Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Aug. 16-18.

The four regional conventions and occasions will include: Southern Region, Iota Phi Lambda, March 16-18; Alabama State College Relays, April 15; Southern Region, Phi Beta Sigma, April 28-30; 20th annual Regional Oratorical Contest of Elks, July 22.

President Trenholm has expressed the hope that citizens, educators, institutions, alumni, faculty and students would develop interest in, and participate actively in all of the events of this diamond-jubilee anniversary.

College Prexy Cites Father He Followed

Afro-American

12-23-49

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, paid glowing tribute last Thursday to his father, the late Dr. George W. Trenholm, whom he succeeded, in two assemblies of what would have been the elder Trenholm's 75th birthday.

The son pointed out that his father, president of the then State Normal School from 1920 to 1925, came into office as a temporary appointee, being then the first and only colored employee in the State Department of Education — a field worker in the training of teachers in service.

The father modeled the school on the order of the new Chicago University under William Harper, improved two buildings, remodeled a third, installed steam heat in all three, and rigged up a makeshift men's dormitory. The State has contributed $900,000 toward the present $2,000,000 plant.

Ala. State Celebrates Its Diamond Jubilee

Afro-American

Date. 4-22-50

Officials of 62 Colleges in Procession; Governor Folsom Among Group of Speakers

14e(1)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Students of Alabama State College and local and State citizens witnessed a series of programs featuring nationally known speakers, as a phase of their Diamond Jubilee anniversary observance.

The series began with a Founder's Day address by Mrs. Marie B. Owens, of the Department of Archives and History, and continued with the public presentation of Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, as a part of the annual convention program of the Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

The Diamond Jubilee Convocation was staged by Alabama State College with officials of 62 colleges in the academic procession and with addresses by Dr. Edgar H. Knight of the University of North Carolina and by Dr. Karl H. Bigelow of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Governor Among Speakers

Incident to the annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association, there were addresses by Governor James E. Folson, Dr George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, and George D. Brantley of Sumner High School, St. Louis.

Judge Myles A. Paige of New York City, who graduated from Alabama State in 1917, was the opening speaker in a Sunday afternoon services. Judge Henry J. Richardson Jr., of Indianapolis will speak April 23 under the auspices of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

14e(1) 1950 Alabama State College for Negroes

State College For Negroes Observes 75th Anniversary

Advertiser

14e(1)

Today marks the 75th anniversary celebration of the Alabama State College For Negroes.

This well-known teachers college, long a landmark in Montgomery, is observing the occasion with a series of prominent Southern speakers, tributes to local educators, and other appropriate activities.

Special stories on the Alabama State College For Negroes are included in Section C of this issue.

The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University at Baton Rouge, La., which is the land-grant college of that state.

By co-incidence, Dr. Clark and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State, both took over the reigns of their respective colleges from their fathers. Both are life-long friends.

Dr. Clark will address the assemblage at a testimonial banquet today at 8 p.m., in the new college dining hall.

Today's events mark the final celebration of a series of events commemorating the 75th anniversary year of the college.

Organ music at the banquet will be presented by Julius Carroll, noted Alabama organist.

Registrar J. T. Brooks will preside over the banquet.

At 10 a.m., today a special tribute will be paid Dr. George W. Trenholm, former president of the college.

8-3-50

At 3:30 a tribute will be paid by the students to the current president, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm. Each division of the college will have a speaker present. Professor E. S. Peoples, of Central High School in Mobile, will preside.

Many national and Southern educators and visitors are slated to attend the varied ceremonies throughout the day.

Morehouse College, of Atlanta, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm's alma mater, will be represented by Dean B. R. Brazeal.

Educator honored—

Both races pay tribute to Trenholm

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4—White and Negro leaders throughout the South today paid tribute to Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes.

14e(1)

8-4-50

Dr. Trenholm, who is considered one of the nation's outstanding educators, was honored yesterday with a ceremony celebrating his 25th year as president of the Montgomery college.

The ceremony also celebrated the school's 75th anniversary.

* * *

DR. FELTON CLARK, president of Southern University at Baton Rouge, La., and a lifelong friend of Dr. Trenholm, spoke at a banquet last night.

A graduate of Morehouse College, Trenholm succeeded his father as president of Alabama State College. He also received degrees from the University of Chicago and Allen University.

Alabama State College for Negroes was the nation's biggest teachers college before it was turned into a full four-year school several years ago.

Legislature Lauds Trenholm And State Negro College Here

The State Legislature Wednesday congratulated the Alabama College for Negroes here on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

The resolution also expressed the appreciation of the legislature to Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the school, on the 25th anniversary of his presidency, for his work at the college.

Advertiser

Similar resolutions were introduced in both the House and Senate yesterday by the Montgomery County legislative delegation. It was approved by both houses.

The text of the resolution is:

"Whereas Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, Alabama, established 75 years ago fir the purpose of serving as a state university for Negroes, is a Class A accredited college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, is offering the master's degree in education, and graduated more Negroes with Bachelor's degree last year than any other college in America, and

"Whereas the late Honorable William Burns Paterson served as the first president of the college and gave it sound direction in its beginning, and

Whereas the present president, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, succeeded his father, Professor George W. Trenholm, as president of Alabama State College for Negroes 25 years ago, and has worked unceasingly with great diligence to build up the college, and

14e(1)

"Whereas the college has exercised outstanding leadership in the harmonious and peaceful development of the Negro race to bring about its maximum contributions to the welfare of all the people of the state,

8-10-50

"Now therefore be it resolved by the (legislature):

"1. That we do recognize the contributions of the Alabama State College for Negroes and especially take notice of the 75th anniversary of this college, and

"2. That we express our appreciation to Dr. H. Councill Trenholm on his 25th anniversary as president of Alabama State College for Negroes for his leadership and untiring efforts for the best development of the people of his race in their efforts to make the maximum contributions to the harmonious development of the people of this state."

Twenty-fifth and Seventy-fifth

Ala. State, President Observe Anniversaries

14e(1).

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama State Teachers College and its president, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, celebrated joint anniversaries at a public ceremony here Thursday.

Courier

It marked Dr. Trenholm's twenty-fifth year as head of the widely known educational institution and the school's seventy-fifth birthday.

Dr. Trenholm, who succeeded his father, the late George W. Trenholm, as president of Alabama State, has long been active in improving Negro education.

He is also connected with several organizations working for better race relations and the advancement of the status of the Negro group.

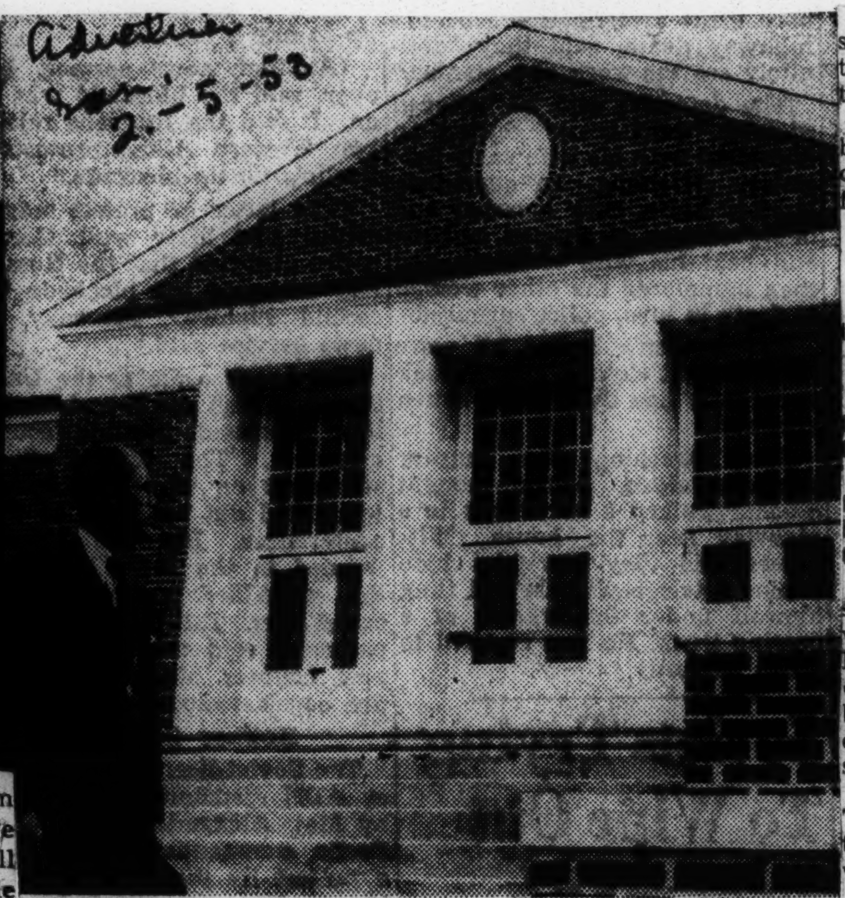
Pittsburgh

Under his leadership the school has grown to a complete college and recently added graduate work to its curriculum.

The Montgomery-located institution until a few years ago was the largest Negro teachers college in the United States.

14e(1) 1950 Alabama State Teachers College

SCULPTOR AND PRESIDENT—Standing by a pottery kiln in the ceramics department of Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes are Isaac Hathaway (left) and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the college. Each is holding a sample of the ceramics department handiwork. Hathaway is a noted Negro sculptor. He designed the famous Booker T. Washington half-dollar, and has done busts of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. Hathaway probably knows as much about Alabama clays as any man alive. He is in charge of the ceramics department.



Advertiser
Jan. 2-5-50

MODERN DINING HALL—Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes here, is looking over the newly completed dining hall. It will feed 600 students, cafeteria style. The building was designed by Louis Fry, well-known Negro architect. Trenholm has been president of the college for 25 years. The staff and student body are celebrating the 75th anniversary of the school this year. First observances will be this week.

Alabama State College For Negroes Here Will Observe 75th Anniversary This Year

14 e(1)

31 Buildings Now Dot Campus Of Growing Institution

A 25-year-old Negro woke up here one morning and found himself president of the oldest state teachers college in the nation.

After spending half his life at it, he's still got the job. He likes it, but there are times . . .

The man is Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes, one of the most respected educators of his race in the South.

Under his hand, the college has swelled from a paltry outfit with a half-dozen buildings to an impressive educational institution.

Thirty-one buildings—many of them crackerjack structures—today spread over the greatly increased campus.

The inside of the library is a particularly restful dream. They've got a few books in it, too. They could stand a few more.

75th Year

The college is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

Founder's Day will be observed Feb. 9, with Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen as principal speaker.

It will be the 50th annual observance of the birth of William B. Paterson, who founded the college in 1874. The college was born in Marion, Ala., and moved to Montgomery in 1887.

Jan. 2-5-50

The founder and first president was born 100 years ago in Scotland.

When Paterson founded the school it had three teachers and 100 students. Today, it boasts of the largest Summer school for Negroes in the country, plus a substantial Winter enrollment.

On the day "State Normal School and University" (as it was known then) came into being there were about 200 Negroes in the United States with college degrees.

6,000 With Degrees

Now, in Alabama alone, there are upwards of 6,000. Dr. Trenholm is one of them. He also has a master's degree, a couple of honorary degrees, and has done most of the work on his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

He is a tall, medium-built man with a low calm voice. Until recent years, he was bulkier and his face much fuller. He's 49.

In spite of the advances made at the college here and in other Alabama Negro schools, the situation is still "pathetic," Dr. Trenholm said.

He cited sad instances of science rooms with one table as sole equipment, and home economics departments with the same.

Teachers' salaries, although tremendously boosted in the past few years, are still sub-standard.

"Low pay and short school terms are not the only things," Trenholm said. "We even need crayon in some Alabama schools."

Eight or ten of his top-flight staff members have loyally turned down jobs paying an additional $1,000 or more a year.

He is proud of his newest building, the dining hall. It's a cafeteria style, assembly-line affair.

How many will it feed?

"About 60,," he said.

How's the food?

"Well, they have a choice . . . they can leave something off."

Designed Gym

Louis Fry, noted Negro architect, designed the gym free, and thereby landed on a gravy train.

When the time came to design the science building and library, he was selected to do the job . . this time with pay.

Among the better known persons on the staff is Isaac Hathaway, who designed the famous Booker T. Washington half dollar. He competed with the best sculptors and artists from everywhere and won the commission hands down.

He has also done busts of Trenholm, Booker T. Washington, and George Washington Carver.

The father of the current college president was Dr. George W. Trenholm.

He died in 1925, and his son—at the age of 25—stepped into his father's shoes, as one of the nation's youngest college presidents.

H. Councill Trenholm had already been called to the college to assist his father some years before.

Alabama State College starts extension course

Registration for the extension classes to be operated by the Alabama State College at Montgomery for teachers in service will begin at 7:45 p.m. Wednesday at Parker High School.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the college, said the courses wil be based on the number of persons registering for them.

ENROLLMENT not only is open to in-service teachers, but also to anyone who can produce evidence of high school graduation, Registrar J. T. Brooks said.

Teachers cannot earn more than a maximum of nine quarter hours during one school year in the correspondence or extension course, Registrar Brooks said.

Twenty-fifth and Seventy-fifth

Ala. State President Observe Anniversaries

Courier 8-12-50.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama State Teachers College ~~and its president, Dr. H. Council~~ Trenholm, celebrated joint anniversaries at a public ceremony here Thursday.

It marked Dr. Trenholm's twenty-fifth year as head of the widely known educational institution and the school's seventy-fifth birthday.

1920

Dr. Trenholm, who succeeded his father, the late George W. Trenholm, as president of Alabama State, has long been active in improving Negro education.

He is also connected with several organizations working for better race relations and the advancement of the status of the Negro group.

Under his leadership the school has grown to a complete college and recently added graduate work to its curriculum.

The Montgomery-located institution until a few years ago was the largest Negro teachers college in the United States.

Dr. Trenholm Pays Tribute To Work Done By Father

14

A son paid a glowing tribute to his father in a instructive and interesting talk on the occasion of the seventy-ninth birthday of the late George Washington Trenholm Thursday morning at the two weekly assemblies of the junior and senior college departments in Tullibody auditorium at Alabama State College.

Education

Dr. G. W. Trenholm was president of the Alabama State College (then State Normal School) from 1920 to 1925, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Harper Councill Trenholm, the speaker of the occasion.

The speaker stated that Dr. G. W. Trenholm came into office as a temporary appointee at first being at the time the first and only Negro in the State Department of Education where he was a field worker in the training of Negro teachers in service. One year later he was appointed as permanent president and the in service training turned over to members of the faculty.

His appointment came with the idea of his making the college the core of Negro education in the whole state of Alabama and a program of teacher in service education for the general upgrading of teaching. To this end dormitory life was initiated by a special grant of $30,000 from the General Education Board which was matched with $20,000 by the state and a dormitory for women and a dining hall were erected.

In this most significant period of his presidency came such new features as the quarter system in 1921, full 12 weeks of summer school condensed to ten by Saturday classes with full quarter credit, in 1921, attended U. of Chicago, from which he brought all of the new ideas of the new Chicago University, under the brilliant William Harper, and remodeled Tullibody, Dillard, and Stewart Hall, installed steam heat in all three, and also the former poor house for a dormitory for men.

Dr. G. W. Trenholm was born of slave parents near the geometrical center of the state and "had the good fortune to not be born rich" with the resulting struggle ahead to achieve his ambitions building firmness of character and the willingness to aid other poor students later in securing an education. He was educated at Marion, Alabama A. and M. College, and the University of Chicago with additional correspondence study. His first position as an educator was at Tuscumbia where as principal he made it the second public high school for Negroes in the state.

The speaker then pointed out that the college physical plant represented an investment of over $2,000,000 of which the state has contributed $900,000. Only three buildings on the campus of 37 structures were purchased outright by the state, assistance being given on 7 others and the other 27 without state funds.

14e(1) 1950 Albany State College

Columbus Branch Of Albany State College Termed A Great Success

ALBANY, Georgia — (SNS) — Dr. Aaron Brown declared before an audience of some two-hundred students and visitors at the official opening of the Columbus branch of the Albany State College in Columbus, Friday October 6 in the school auditorium that: "The Columbus branch of Albany State College is largely dependent upon the students." In his address Dr. Brown admonished some 137 students to recognize this as a challenge. He urged that they enter with a determination to make this endeavor a great success. He stated that success of this effort will determine the extent of it and others.

"The very cause of most troubles of the world today," Dr. Brown continued, "stems from the same core: 'man's relationship to God and man's relationship to man.' Human relations should play a bigger part of our educational program."

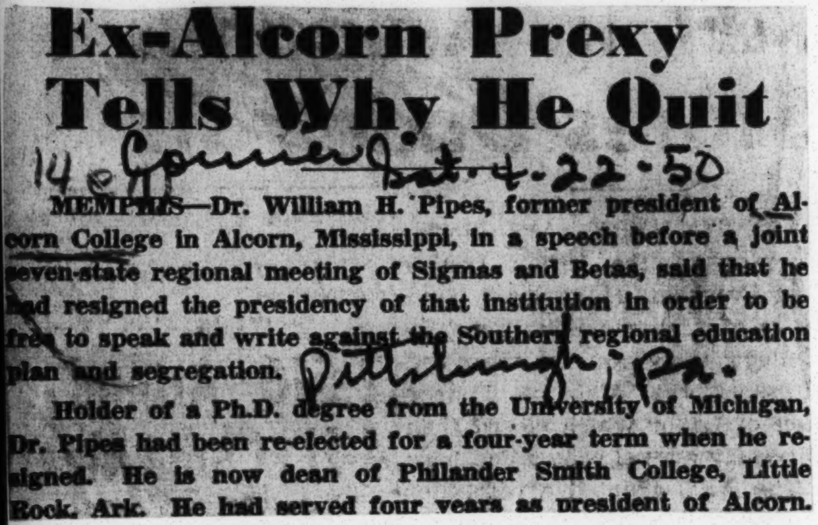
"The extension of our educational program from Albany to Columbus is indeed a step forward in the field of education as well as human relations." He concluded, "If this effort fails to make us realize the principles of Democracy and what they mean to us we have failed in one of our foremost efforts.

Earlier in the evening, Mr. Shaw, Superintendent of the Board of Education in Columbus, had already termed the school a great success. "It was through Dr. Brown's much appreciated efforts." He further stated that we are able to realize a long cherished dream." Mr. Shaw announced that plans are being made to house the overflow into another building as soon as their housing program is complete. He had only the highest praise for the selection of the faculty and was very pleased with the present enrollment. He expressed the wish that as time goes on they may be able to expand and add two more years to the present two year plan.

The school now offers freshman and Sophomore courses equal to two years of College work at Albany State College.

The Faculty includes: J. A. Lockett, Columbus Representative, M. V. Brown, Sec., S. P. Charleston, Frances C. Durden, Rosa L. Eberhardt, Una Flemming, Elyn Hammond, James A. Huling, George E. Pope, Ann Stroud and Attorney McMillan.

14e(1) 1950 Alcorn College



Ex-Alcorn Prexy Tells Why He Quit

14e Courier Sat. 4-22-50

MEMPHIS—Dr. William H. Pipes, former president of Alcorn College in Alcorn, Mississippi, in a speech before a joint seven-state regional meeting of Sigmas and Betas, said that he had resigned the presidency of that institution in order to be free to speak and write against the Southern regional education plan and segregation.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Holder of a Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan, Dr. Pipes had been re-elected for a four-year term when he resigned. He is now dean of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. He had served four years as president of Alcorn.

Ala. AM&N to Get $96,000 Gym

Courier 14e(1)

Sept 30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORMAL, Ala.—Plans for a 114 feet by 154 feet combination gymnasium and auditorium to cost an estimated $98,595 for Alabama A. and M. College have been awarded to R. J. Allen Contracting Company in Birmingham.

This information was learned here this week. Alabama A. and M is the last major Negro college in Alabama without a gym.

Ex-Prexy Speaks At Alabama A&M

14e(1)

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. — Former President Walter S. Buchanan told an overflow audience May 7 at the seventy-fifth anniversary observance and founder's commemoration exercises at the Alabama A. and M. College that the "new prosperity in Southern Negro colleges is not the result of a cycle, but of a very definite trend."

Courier

He recounted the severe financial hardships faced by his father-in-law, Dr. William Hooper Councill who founded the college, and of himself who succeeded him as president.

Sat 5-20-50

Mr. Buchanan stated that up to the time he resigned the presidency of the college in 1920 the state appropriation had never exceeded $4,000 a year in its forty-five years of operation.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH MORE LIBERAL

Contrasted with that meager amount is the present state appropriation to this college under the presidency of Dr. J. F. Drake of more than three hundred thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Buchanan expressed the conviction that the economy of the Southland has been so substantially strengthened in the last generation that "the showers (of appropriations) need not be so long delayed again."

Pointing to factors giving life to this new Southern generosity toward Negro colleges the former president felt that much was due to the people themselves, to findings by draft boards of an appalling high rate of illiteracy, by studies made by the U. S. Bureau of Education, and through decisions handed down by the courts.

Alabama College Will Hold 75th Anniversary May 5-7

Journal and Guide

NORMAL, Ala. — The Alabama A. and M. College reaches its 75th year in 1950 and formal recognition of its diamond anniversary will take place at Normal during founder's week May 5-7, President J. F. Drake announced recently.

Sat 3-25-50

Main speaker for the occasion will be former president Walter S. Buchanan, son-in-law of the founder. Now a resident of Pittsburgh, Mr. Buchanan was president of the college from the time of the death of the founder, Dr. W. H. Councill, in 1909 until 1920.

Norfolk, Va.

Activities which have been planned for the occasion up to this time consist of (1) an educational conference and a music festival May 5; (2) social courtesies for students, alumni, friends, and faculty, and a track meet May 6; and (3) an alumni meeting and the founder's commemoration program May 7.

EFFORT MADE

Great effort is being put forth by the administration and college faculty to make this observance the biggest and most significant single event in the 75 years of the college's operation.

14e(1)

President Drake is appealing to all friends of the college, former staff members and especially graduates and former students to return to the college during this celebration, and those who cannot return are being asked to express by telegram hope for success of the celebration and future progress of the college.

The physical plant of the college is valued now at well over $2,000,000 and is still growing. An addition is being erected now to the trades buildings, and a gymnasium is under construction.

Loyal graduates and former students are playing a large part in the construction of the $105,000 gymnasium by contributing generously in cash to the building fund.

14e(1) 1950 American Alumni Council

Samuel Houston Admitted To AAC

AUSTIN, Texas — (ANP) — Dr Connie R. Odum, national president of the Samuel Huston college Alumni association, announced last week word had been received from the national headquarters of the American Alumni council that the college has been admitted to membership, marking the fourth admission of a Negro school in the organization's history.

Memberships are held by Hampton institute, Fisk university and Howard university.

The council organized in 1913, is an association of professional college and university alumni workers. It aims at benefiting its members by the interchange of ideas on alumni and educational problems and the study of practices and policies of organized alumni work.

Samuel Huston initiated its alumni program in January of this year with the employment of its first fulltime secretary and the establishment of an office of Alumni Affairs. Graduates and ex-students of the college number about 3,000.

Daily World

Wed. 8-23-50

Atlanta Ga.

Ark. AM&N Wins Accreditation

14e(1)

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Arkansas A. M. and N. College stepped into the ranks of accredited schools this week when the board of review of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted approval of the school in their annual meeting in Chicago.

Courier

Official approval came Friday in a session of the member schools of the association.

Apr. 1-50

The accreditation ended a seven-year period of hard work by the college's 35-year-old president, Dr. Lawrence A. Davis. It was an achievement for the once student of A. M. and N. College who became president during the war years, and developed the institution to the period of maturity and official standing in the scholastic world.

Pittsburgh Pa.

In a statement from Chicago, President Davis said "The devotion, unselfishness, untiring efforts and genuine interest manifested by the board of trustees, the students and faculty members and the citizens of the State of Arkansas is one of the outstanding features of the growth of the college."

— "FORTIETH IN 50" —

College Gets A-1 Rating, Trustees Honor President

Defender

Sat. 4-8-50

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas AM and N college, was honored Saturday with a testimonial dinner by the board of trustees, faculty and student body.

14e(1)

The occasion was in step with the Pine Bluff institution's recent elevation to membership in the North Central Association of colleges and universities.

Dr. Davis has been president of AM and N college for the past seven years, and a member of the teaching staff for more than 13 years. He, his wife and their three children live on the campus.

Booker Named To Ark. Board

Courier

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Governor Sidney McMath last Tuesday appoined Atty. J. R. Booker to the board of A. M. and N. College at Pine Bluff.

Sept. 16-50

Booker, a widely known lawyer, is a graduate of Northwestern University and is president of the National Association of Attorneys.

14e(1)

Pittsburgh Pa.

He has served on the board for the Arkansas Negro Girls Training School and succeeds the Rev. Paul Galloway on the A. M. and N. board.

The Rev. Mr. Galloway, formerly of Little Rock is now a resident of Tulsa, Okla.

The Governor also announced the appointment of Louis Ramsey, Pine Bluff attorney, to the A. M. and N. board. Ramsey was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harry I. Holderness, also of Pine Bluff.

14e(1) 1950

A. and T. College

Honorary Farmer's Degree

Farmers Receive Honorary Degree

7-1-50

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The honorary farmer's degree, given to men who have worked to foster vocational education in the state was awarded to a group of such outstanding men last week at the A. and T. College.

The awards went to Spencer Whittaker, Halifax County; the Rev. J. A. Ijames, Mocksville; the Rev. J. W. Cheek, Wise; W. L. Greene, Raleigh; L. A. Austin, Durham; W. T. Green, Raleigh; W. E. Draughan, Kings Mountain; K. A. Williams, Windfall; W. J. Fisher, A. and T. College, and James M. Murphy, Hillsboro; the Rev. J. W. Wiley, Nash County, and J. L. Bolden, Nash County.

Dr. J. A. Colston Heads A. And T. Education Dept.

Journal and Guide

7-29-50

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. James A. Colston, former president of Georgia State College in Savannah, and the Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, has accepted chairmanship of the department of education at A. and T. college.

14e(1)

Dr. Colston received his undergraduate training at Morehouse College, his master of science degree from Atlanta University, and completed the requirements for his doctorate at New York University and will be conferred the degree in October.

He has had wide and varied experience, having served as Director of Public Relations at Hampton Institute, taught in the department of Higher Education at N.Y.U., has been Director of Ballard Normal School, and served as director of the New York University workshop for training college teachers.

* * *

DR. COLSTON HOLDS membership in the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity for research scholars, the American Teachers Association, National Education Association, and the Teachers Education Association.

14e(1) 1950 A & T College, (Greensboro, N.C.)

College Steadily Expanding

A & T Is Race's Largest Technical Institution

[illegible] 6-10-50

GREENSBORO, N. C.—As essential to life as air, water and sunshine, is the energetic network of men, women and children whose genius on the farm supply the pantries of the world.

14e(1)

So obvious is this statement that it needs no supporting proof. Yet so little is known of the dramatic day-to-day campaign being waged in the schools at several levels and at agricultural stations against pestilence, ignorance, poverty, superstition, and even the hazards of the elements.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spearheading this campaign against rigors of rural life and effete farm practices are the school of agriculture and experimental stations throughout the country. The largest, and considered by many, as the most influential in the South, is North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

GIVEN RECORD FUND

In 1949, the college received $8,000,000, the largest single appropriation ever voted an established Negro institution by the State Legislature. Currently new buildings are virtually mushrooming all over the expansive campus, and when completed will nearly equal the present facilities.

Familiarly known throughout the nation as A. and T. College, A. and T., a land-grant college, graduated annually about four hundred students, adequately equipped to qualify as specialists, technicians, and even experts.

Though the greater number of more than ten thousand graduates have pursued agricultural and technical careers, an impressive group is making a valuable contribution in the professions.

GRADS DOING WELL

The college takes especial pride in the manner in which its agricultural graduates and students have and are performing for the improvement of rural life and the betterment of farm people.

Graduates in this area are serving as state supervisors of agricultural education in Negro schools of the state, state agents for U. S. Agricultural Extension Services in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Seventy-three per cent of vocational agriculture teachers and 75 per cent of the county agents are graduates of the college.

The extent to which the college's farm program is functioning directly or indirectly through its graduates is reflected in the facts taken from the 1945 census. From 1940 to 1945 an increase of 2,416 farm owners showed an increase of farm and land values of $17,725,937.

COURSES EXPANDED

Last year the School of Agriculture received a $2,000,000 appropriation from the N. C. General Assembly and immediately a new era in the history of this department was begun.

Dr. William E. Reed, dean of the School of Agriculture, announced recently that a complete reorganization of the curriculum has been accomplished.

It was announced at this time that the Bachelor of Science degree is now being offered with a major in animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, poultry husbandry, agronomy, fruits and vegetable production, ornamental horticulture, agricultural engineering, farm management, agricultural marketing and agricultural education.

SPECIAL COURSES

These courses of study are designed to give not only a scientific, technical, and practical training in the several specialized fields, but to provide for the development of a broad educational and cultural background, which fits the student for a more varied field of endeavor.

For those students who do not plan to remain in college for a four-year period, two-year terminal programs leading to a certificate are offered in poultry husbandry, animal husbandry, dressmaking and food service management.

Considerable flexibility is allowed in these two-year programs so as to meet the various needs and interests of the students.

Atlanta U. Seeks New Art Entrants

14e(1)

1950 Show to Open April 2; $1400 in Prizes

Afro-American

ATLANTA— Artists who never have before participated in the annual competitive exhibitions sponsored by Atlanta University, as well as those who have are invited to enter their works in the ninth annual exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture and Prints by Colored Artists to be held at Atlanta University, April 2-30.

3-11-50

For the 11 best works, Atlanta University will award cash purcash prizes totaling $1,400. All prize-winning paintings, sculpture and prints become the property of the University and will be added to the collection the University is assembling.

Only 10 awards are selected by the judges. One, in the oils group, is selected by popular ballot.

Entry blanks must be received by Atlanta University no later than March 15, and all art works must be received by March 18. The judges meet on March 21.

NAACP LIFE MEMBER

NEW ORLEANS—The National Council, Knights of Peter Claver, recently completed payment of a life membership ($500) to the NAACP.

Atlanta U. Gets $5,000

14e(1)

ATLANTA, ~~Ga.~~—Atlanta University School of Social Work has been named beneficiary to the amount of $5,000 in the will of the late John M. Glenn, former director general of the Russel Sage Foundation.

Atlanta Students Visit Talladega

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-18-50

While on a recent field trip, Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director, instructors and students from the Atlanta University of Library Service spent a day at Savery Library of Talledega College, observing methods and techniques used in a college library. Shown above, left to right, first row: Yvonne Abel, Bradenton, Fla.; Ophelia McAlpin, Gadsen, Ala.; Eva Williams, Aberdeen, Md.; Mrs. Vivian D. Hewitt, Atlanta, Ga.: Dr. Jones: Katherine Leonard, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Clarice Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Avery White, Meredian, Miss.

14e(1)

Norfolk

Second row: Rudolph Nichols, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward Miller, Cuero, Texas; Elizabeth Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; Doris Levi, Baltimore, Md.; Helen Dorsett, Miami, Fla.; Francine Jackson, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Josephine F. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.; Barbara Adkins, Alexandria, Va.; Eleanor White, Evanston, Ill.; Delores Posey, Waco, Texas; Moses Faison, Tampa, Fla.

Third row: Albert Bethune Jr., Daytona Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Olga Bradham, Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Lucia James, Camden, S. C.; Mrs. Eula Bragg, Albany, Ga.; Louis Edna Gibson, Calvert, Texas; Mabel Ruth Jolly, Raleigh, N. C.; Margaret McLean, Fayetteville, N. C.; Helen Cochran, Atlanta, Ga.; Jason Grant 3rd, Washington, D. C.; William Bennett, Greenville, Ala.; Luther Dennis, Tampa, Fla.

School Of Social Work To Open Doors To All In 1951

Daily World

14e(1)

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta university School of Social Work, ~~said here last night~~ that the "ice is broken," and schools participating in the regional school program will be able to admit white and Negro students, subject to state laws.

Thurs. 3-1-50

Dr. Washington, reached by telephone, was commenting on a report that the Atlanta University School of Social Work would accept students under the regional plan in 1951.

Atlanta, Ga.

The well-known and forthright educator emphasized that plans made at a two-day meeting here were "tentative." He said they would have to be approved by the Board of Trustees of the university.

Dr. Washington explained that it is his personal understanding that the Atlanta University School of Sorial Work will be able to accept Negro and white students, subject to the Georgia laws.

"It was very definitely stated at the meeting," Dr. Washington said, "that the regional plan would not be used as an instrument to maintain segregation."

He pointed out that the University of Louisville will admit both Negroes and whites under the regional plan in 1951, subject to the approval of the board of control.

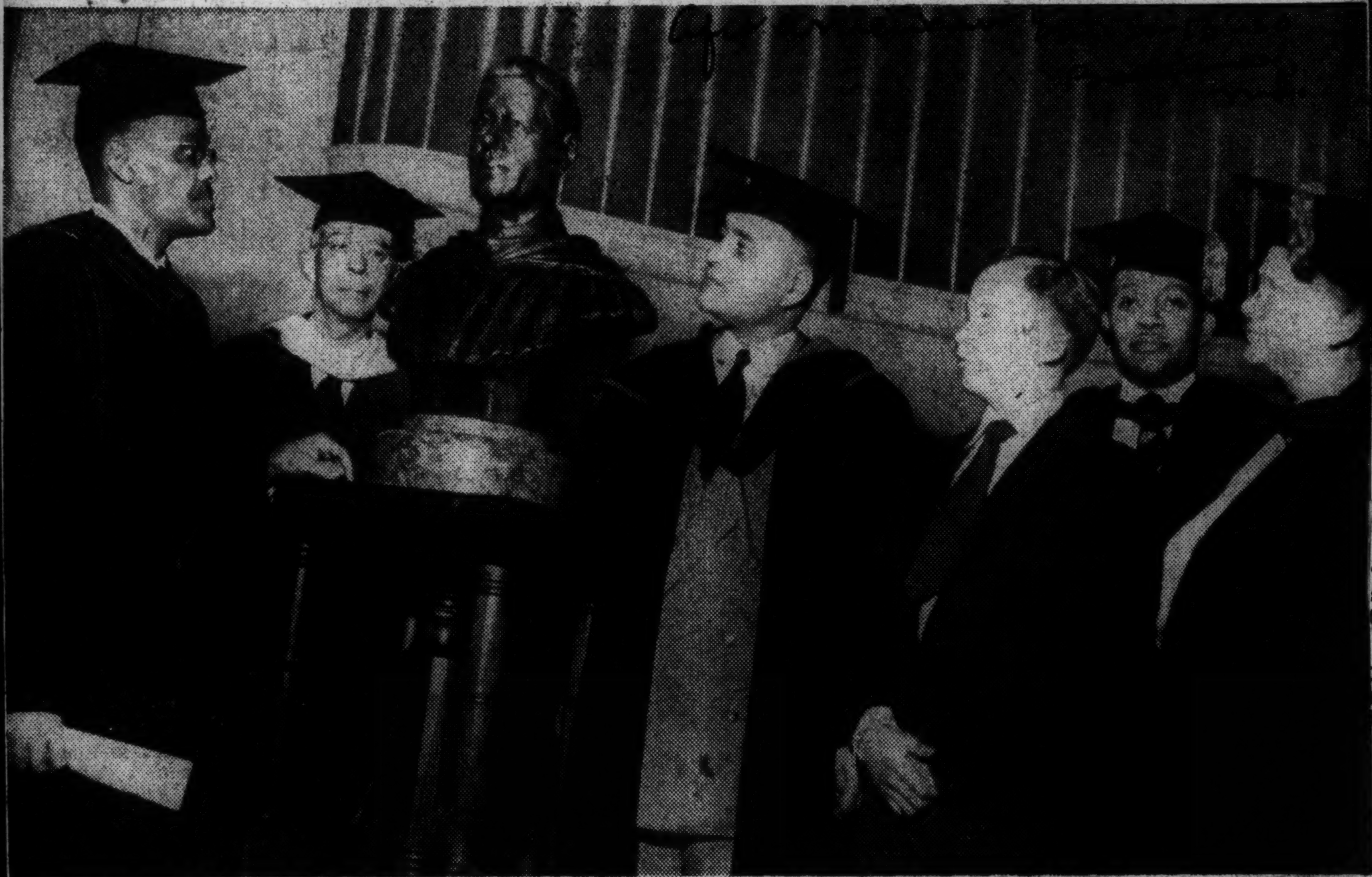
A favorable decision by the Suprece Court on the segregation in education cases now pending would "break the whole thing open," Dr. Washington declared.

The director of the Atlanta university school of Social Work emphasized that he was speaking only for himself.

According to the officials of the regional council, ten Southern states do not have facilities for giving graduate courses in social work to students.

Nine institutions will accept students from other Southern states. These schools are Atlanta university, Florida State university, Louisiana State university, the University of Louisville, the Nashville School of Social Work, the University of Oklahoma, the University of South Carolina, Tulane University, and William and Mary College.

Unveil Bust at Fifth Hope Lecture



Seen at joint exercises which included the delivering of the fifth John Hope lecture by Dr. Bunche and the unveiling of a bronze bust of Dr. Hope were (left to right) President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta U., Registrar John P. Whittaker of Atlanta U., the bust of Dr. Hope, Dr, Ralph Bunche, John Hope III (who unveiled the bust), Dean S. M. Nabrit of Atlanta U., and President Florence M. Read of Spelman College. At the same exercises Dr. Bunche received his 14th honorary degree which was awarded by ~~Atlanta University~~.

14e(1)

Prosperity Trend Seen For Colleges

14e(1)

NORMAL, Ala.—Former President Walter S. Buchanan told an overflow audience May 7 at the 75th anniversary observance and founder's commemoration exercises at the Alabama A. & M. College that the "new prosperity in southern Negro colleges is not the result of a cycle, but of a very definite trend."

He recounted the severe financial hardships faced by his father-in-law, Dr. William Hooper Councill who founded the college, and of himself who succeeded him as president.

Dr. ~~Lyda Gets~~ Atlanta U. Post

Constitution

14e(1)

Appointment of Dr. Wesley J. Lyda as head of the Graduate School of Education was announced Thursday by Atlanta University. He replaces Dr. J. Max Bond, who accepted the presidency of the College of Liberia in West Africa.

Dr. Lyda, a native of Terre Haute, Ind., is a graduate of DePauw University, and holds M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Indiana University. He has served on the faculties of Paine College and Morgan State College, and was dean of the college at Texas State University.

Dr. Wesley Lyda New Director Of A. U. School Of Religion

Daily World 16-50

14e(1)

DR. WESLEY J. LYDA

Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, whose contributions to the fields of education and mathematical science have been widely recognized, has been appointed to head the Graduate School of Education at Atlanta University. His duties will begin in September, 1950.

A native of Terre Haute, Indiana, Dr. Lyda is a graduate of DePauw University with the bachelor's degree and of Indiana University with the master's and the doctor of philosophy degrees. For four years he was a Rector Scholar at DePauw University. He received other honors at Indiana State Teachers College at which he was elected to membership in Kappa Delta Pi, the scholastic honor society, and also to membership in Phi Delta Kappa, the graduate scholastic honor society in education.

Atlanta

In his wide experience, Dr. Lyda at various times has been professor of education and mathematics, head of the department of education and dean of instruction at Paine College, visiting professor and consultant at Atlanta University's Southwest Georgia Workshop and of the Richmond County Workshop; head of the department of education and director of the curriculum study at Morgan State College, and dean of the college of arts and sciences and graduate professor of education at Texas State University.

DR. WESLEY LYDA

Atlanta University's new education head has had articles published in such educational publications as the Teachers College Journal, The Journal of Educational Research, and The Mathematic Teacher.

Daily World

Dr. Lyda succeeds Dr. J. Max Bond who resigned to accept a position as president of the College of Liberia in West Africa.

Color Abounds At Atlanta Univ. Arts And Craft Show

14e(1)

The 1950 Arts and Crafts Exhibit which opens in the studios of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Building on Sunday, August 6, at 4:00 p. m., is one of the most exciting and colorful ~~[illegible] that has~~ been displayed on the campus. The exhibition will be open until six on Sunday and will continue on view daily through August 10.

The art work on view, numbering approximately 100 pieces, has been executed by 30 teachers of elementary grades who have been learning new techniques for presenting art forms in their schools from the Summer Faculty in Arts and Crafts which includes Mr. Arthur Sherrod and Miss Austella Walden.

Certain to win the approval of adults and children alike are examples of papier mache sculpture worked out in attractive units. Wall murals provide realistic backgrounds for the showings. In a jungle scene there are African natives, huts, trees, fruits and vegetables, lions, elephants, monkeys and zebras. The county fair, equally interesting, shows hogs, chickens, fruits and vegetables, a realistic hot dog booth and some of the folks who attend such attraction. Completing the units is a Mexican scene with a number of interesting figures colored attired as well as a collection of fruits, vegetables, and other items.

Ceramics in the display show ash trays, candy boxes, lamps, vases and figurines. In the leather work are cosmetic cases, change purses, pocketbooks and belts. Completing the exhibit are examples of textile designs, stencil work, finger painting, and tie-dyeing.

One of the best features at the exhibit is the collection of posters which could be used in many aspects of the school's program.

14e(1) 1950 Atlanta University

Mrs. Richardson New Principal Of Lab. School

World

Tues. 9-19-50

14e(1)

The Atlanta University Laboratory School of the School of Education will have three new staff members, President Rufus E. Clement announced this week. They are Mrs. Selma White Richardson of Atlanta, who has been appointed principal and as an instructor at the School of Education; Mrs. Ollie D. Love of Atlanta, who will teach the second grade; and Mrs. Mary L. Gibson, also of Atlanta, whose appointment is to the sixth grade.

Atlanta, Ga.

Two of the new appointees are graduates of Atlanta colleges. Mrs. Richardson is a graduate of the normal department of Atlanta University in 1924. Her college work was obtained at Tuskegee Institute and her graduate work at Columbia University where she earned a master of arts degree in nursery school education. Mrs. Richardson taught for approximately 15 years at Tuskegee Institute, and for one year she was director of a nursery school in New York City.

World

Mrs. Gibson is a graduate of Morris Brown College in June, 1950. Her major was in the field of elementary education.

Tues. 9-19-50

Mrs. Love taught for eight years in the elementary schools of Tennessee and for three years she was a Jeanes supervisor in Missouri and Tennessee. This experience is implemented by her work as organizer of the Love Nursery and Kindergarten in Atlanta, a period as director of the Spelman College Nursery School, and several years in the public schools of Atlanta. She is a graduate of the normal department of Tennessee State College and has advanced work to her credit in the field of elementary education.

Many activities have been planned for the new school year at the Laboratory School, which officially opened for classroom work on Monday, September 18. Faculty members held their first meeting of the year on Wednesday, September 14. New applicants were tested at the school on Friday and Saturday, September 15 and 16.

Courier Sat. 10-28-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA U. APPOINTEES—Among the new appointees to faculty and staff of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., are some of these interesting persons shown here with Atlanta's president, Rufus E. Clement and Mrs. Clement. Seated are Mrs. Selma W. Richardson, new principal of the A. U. Laboratory School; appointed to Laboratory School, Mrs. Rufus E. Clement, Clinton Gibson and Mrs. Gibson. Standing: Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, new director of the School of Education; Mrs. Lyda, President Clement, Mrs. Hugo Skala and Mr. Skala, new chairman of the Department of Economics; Mrs. Ollie D. Love, instructor at the Laboratory School. They are shown at the Charter Day banquet at which President Clement was master of ceremonies.

14e(1)

14e(1) 1950 Benedict College

Benedict Gets $35,000 Gift From Widow

Journal and Guide

Sat. 3-25-50

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Mrs. J. J. Starks, of Columbia, has given $25,000 to Benedict College in two separate gifts, it was disclosed this week by President J. A. Bacoats.

Norfolk Va.

The donor who is the widow of Dr. J. J. Starks, late president of the college, gave $25,000 to the college over a year ago. Her last gift of $10,000 climaxed Founder's Day services March 16 and was reported by President Bacoats.

14e(1)

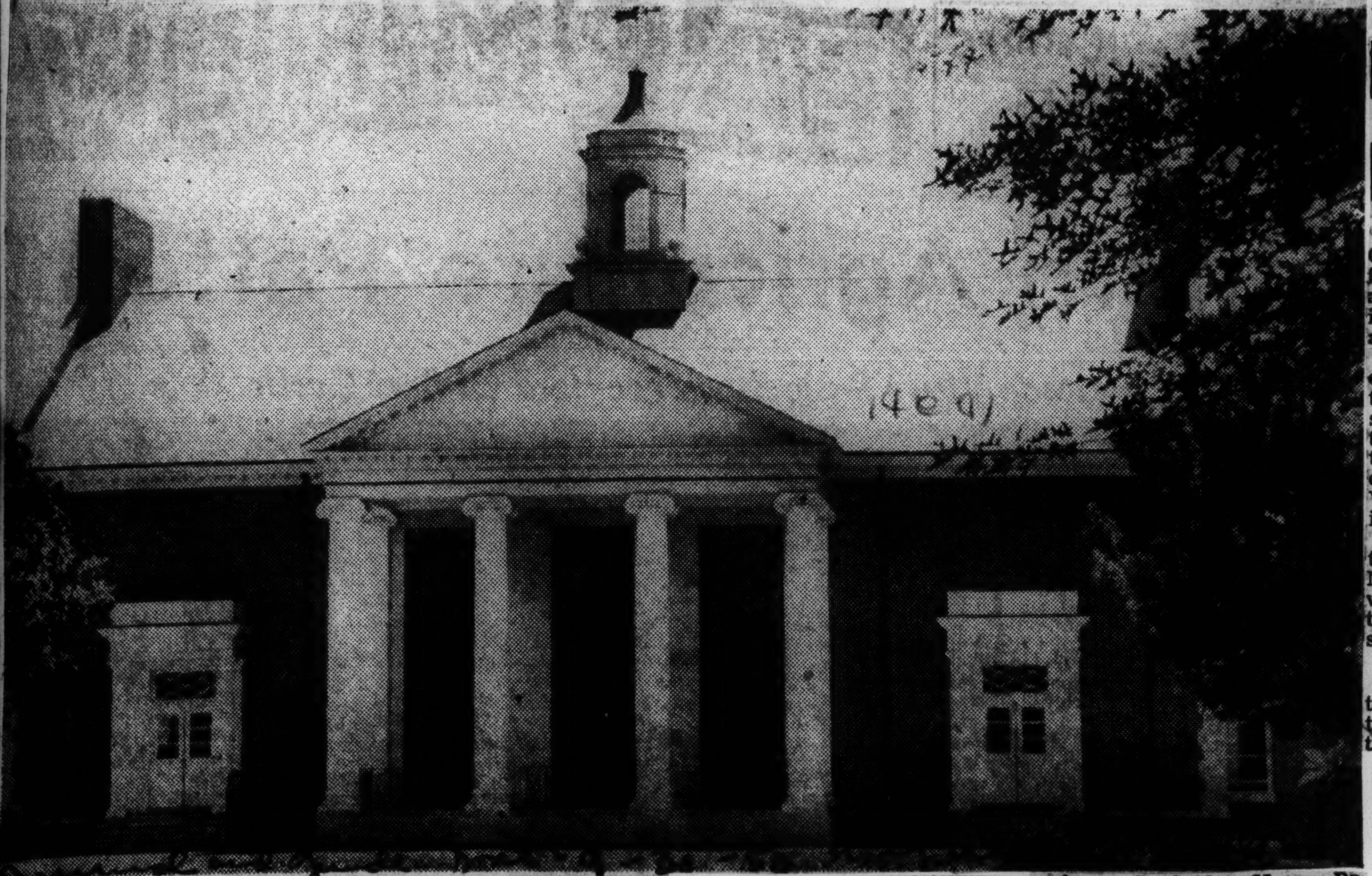
The latest gift will pay 50 per cent of the $20,000 needed for the erection of the School of Theology as a separate unit President Bacoats said.

Mrs. Starks gave her husband unstinted support in building Morris College during his long years of service there as president.

An ardent supporter of education, Mrs. Starks is counted among the increasing number of persons in the race who are manifesting a liberal attitude toward giving large sums for the support of charitable causes.

14e(1) 1950 Bennett College

New Student Union Will Be Dedicated October 27 - 31 At Bennett College



Shown above is the new Bennett College Student Union which will be dedicated with a special conference Oct. 27-31 to commemorate this important milestone in Bennett's history. The building includes adequate kitchen and dining facilities and, as headquarters for all of Bennett's co-curricular activities, will serve as a much-needed center of campus life at the well-known college for women in Greensboro, N.C.

Bennett Will Dedicate New Student Union

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The dedication of the new Student Union on the campus of Bennett College, Oct. 27-31, promises to take the spotlight in Greensboro, culminating with a gigantic dramatic presentation conceived and directed by Owen Dodson, poet-playwright director of dramatics, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

14e(1)

Announcement to this effect went out last week to a thousand educators and other professional, political and church officials throughout the country.

Using as its theme, "The Education of Women for Social Responsibility," the conference which will be held in connection with the dedication will emphasize the aspects of the life of women in America. These include the changing role of women in American society, Christian social relations, mental health, functional education, world citizenship, social-civic responsibility and the American Negro, the arts as communicative media, and a college union as an educative resource.

* * *

PLANS FOR A DYNAMIC conference are progressing. Among the speakers and special guests will be Dr. Viola W. Bernard, adviser and consultant for the film, "The Quiet One," Columbia University; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Bishop R. N. Brooks, New Orleans, La.; Foster M. Coffin, director, Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Owen Dodson, Howard University.

Other visitors to Bennett at that time will include: Dr. Dana L. Farnsworth, medical director, Homberg Memorial Infirmary, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. George E. Gardner, director, Judge Baker Clinic, Boston; Bishop R. E. Jones, Waveland, Miss.; Dr. Florence Kluckhohn, department of social relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, Baltimore; Dr. P. A. Taylor, editor, Central Advocate, New Orleans; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean, Graduate School, Howard University, Washington; Dr. David A. Young, general superintendent, N. C. Hospitals, Raleigh, and members of the board of trustees of Bennett College.

Freshman orientation week was in charge of Miss Betty J. Norwood, director of Jones Hall. Preliminary talks were made on Friday morning by Dr. Willa B. Player, coordinator of instruction, on "Bennett Philosophy;" Miss Jennie Lawrence, coordinator of campus co-curricular activities, on "Our Co-Curricular Program"; Mrs. Minnie B. Smith of the social science faculty on "Your Faculty Advisers" Mrs. Constance Marteena, librarian, on "The Relatedness of Reading to Success," and Miss Alsie Trammell, campus nurse on You and Your Health."

New Practice Teacher Plan Put in Operation at Bennett

14e(1)

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Bennett College student teachers this year for the first time are experiencing an extended period of practice that is taking them to 17 out-of-town and six Greensboro public schools.

"The interesting feature of this experience in practice teaching is that the students will be in the schools participating in many of the activities and learning about the way a school operates from opening to closing time," said Dr. Willa B. Player, co-ordinator of instruction.

12-2-50

The six-week period of observation and practice teaching began Nov. 20, following nine weeks in which theory, plans, methods, and techniques of teaching were studied.

Summary of Work

At the end of their teaching interneships the students will return to campus classrooms for a three-week period during which problems encountered will be discussed and the teaching experience summarized.

Under the new interneship plan courses are arranged so that:

(1) the student takes introductory work in education during the sophomore year; (2) nearly half of the junior year is devoted to major subjects; and (3) the first semester of the senior year is reserved for practice teaching.

High school student teachers assigned were:

To Porter Academy

Greensboro Assignments

SEDALIA—Misses Queen E. Johnson of Concord, Rosetta Grier, Vernell Jones and Dorothy Martin of Greensboro. WILLIAM PENN—High Point: Misses Barbara Simpson of Lynchburg, Va., and Irabella Harris of Rock Hill, S.C. UNITY—Statesville: Misses Rhindelander Walker of Greenwood, Miss., and Mary Wiggins of Plymouth. LINCOLN—Chapel Hill: Misses Alberta Copeland of Hendersonville and Gloria Wilson of New Orleans.

MARY POTTER ACADEMY—Oxford: Misses Evelyn Maclin of Petersburg, Va., Charity Nix, Orangeburg, S.C., Hortense Williams, New York, Paris Sizemore, Pickens, S.C., and Mrs. Rachel Taylor, Greensboro. DOUGLASS, Leaksville: Misses Arabella Herring, Fayetteville and Hilda Ivey, Roanoke Rapids. WASHINGTON — Reidsville: Misses Elabeth Triplett, Philadelphia and Willie M. Haney, Ferriday, La.

WASHINGTON — Rocky Mount: Misses Annie C. Price, Taroro and Carrie Bowser, Plymouth. GRAHAM—Miss Doris Nelson, Roanoke, Va. CENTRAL—Hillsboro Misses Georgia Pumphrey, Beaumont, Texas, and Beulah Bullard, Charleston, S.C. REID—Belmont: Miss Doretha Henderson, Charlotte. ALBERT HARRIS—Martinsville, Va.: Miss Carolyn Wimberly of Evanston, Ill.

LITTLE RIVER—Bahama: Misses Bertha Tillery, Norfolk, Va., and Ellometha Dixon, Grimesland. MARTHA ACADEMY — Camden, S.C.: Misses Jeanne Martin and Earline Stover, both of Camden. PLEASANT GROVE—Burlington: Misses Merrill Elder, Salisbury, Md., and Martha Hardison, Jacksonville. PERSON — Roxboro; Miss Louise Bradsher, Hurdle Hills; DUNBAR—Lexington: Miss Charlotte Clark, Clayton.

In Greensboro the following assignments have been made: DUDLEY HIGH: Misses Dorothy Drake, Fayetteville, Lucille Cameron, Stanford, Carolyn Chambers, Davidson, Martha Baysmore, Portsmouth, Va., Rachel Vick, Nashville, Mildred Exum, Tarboro, Lalla Harris, Littleton, Betty Arnold, Spartanburg, Willie Thomas, Batesburg, S.C., [illegible]eth Ellerby, Rockingham, Hortence Potts, Flat Rock, Sarah Reddick, Macon Ga., Daisy McCallum, Red Springs and Essie Meadows, Doris Love and Mrs. Claudia W. Hunt.

PRICE—Misses Birdie Frierson, Tampa, Fla., and Barbara Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo. LINCOLN JUNIOR: Misses Wilhelmina Riley, Spartansburg, S.C., Harriet Goodson, Clayton and Gloria Young, Greensboro. Elementary assignments — PRICE: Misses Carol McKay, Goldsboro, Jeannette Garner, Lynchburg, Evelyn Cromartie, Coats, Mary Pierce, Philadelphia, Irene Harrison, Ashland, West Va., Julia Morgan, Christiansburg, Va., and Doris Ramsey, Pearsinburg, Va.

JACKSONVILLE — Misses Helen Kirk, Charlotte, Geraldine Hawkins, Charleston, S.C., LaVerne Hardy, Asheboro, Katie Henderson, Bristol, Tenn., Theresa Spaulding, Clarkton and Bernice Jones, Nashville. — **CHARLES MOORE** — Mrs. Eli Bell, Greensboro, Misses Minni Harley, Fairfax, S.C., and Rosa Wad Philadelphia. **JONESBORO** — Miss Savannah Jenkins, Murfreesboro.

Bennett College Given $75,000 Kresge Grant

GREENSBORO, N. C.—With the announcement of a $75,000 conditional gift last week from the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, Michigan, the Bennett College Quarter Century Fund now has achieved a total of $136,550 in gifts and subscriptions, according to N. S. Calhoun, general chairman.

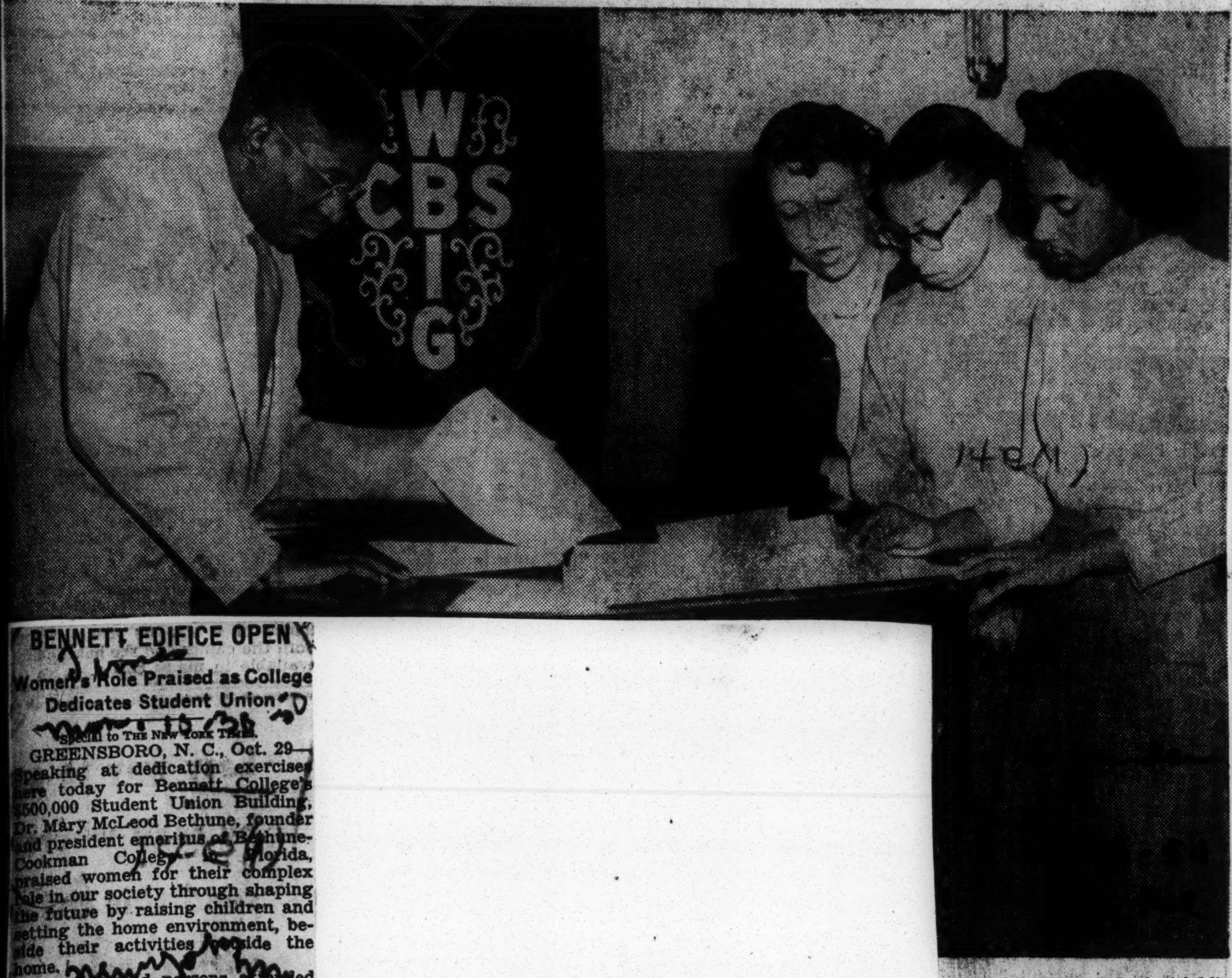
"This splinded contribution is a real tribute to Bennett College and brings us slightly beyond the halfway point toward the $260,000 goal," said Mr. Calhoun. It is now all the more important that Greensboro achieve its $70,000 home town quota. The $75,000 contribution from the Kresge Foundation is a conditional gift which will be granted to the college only if the balance of the $260,000 objective is raised by the end of 1951, according to Mr. Calhoun.

With over $50,000 in Greensboro subscriptions now officially reported and audited, it is hoped that delayed and postponed gifts from Greensboro firms and individuals will push the local return up over the $70,000 quota.

In announcing the $75,000 Kresge Foundation gift, President David D. Jones stated that, **"It is with sincere gratitude and humility that we accept this generous and much-needed contribution. It is our first grant from the Kresge Foundation and it comes to us during our Quarter Centennial year as a challenge and an encouragement to continue and improve Bennett's program of Christian education for women."**

14e(1) 1950 Bennett College

Bennett Students On The Air



14e(1)

Bennett College students (right), Greensboro, N. C., give their scripts a final check before going on air to dramatize life story of noted Negro scientist, Percy L. Julian of Chicago. College sponsors weekly radio broadcasts over WBIG, local affiliate of CBS. Left to right, James H. Sayles, Jr., chairman, division of Biological and Physical Sciences at Bennett; Misses Mary LeCompte and Nancy Stevens, who prepared script for show, and Lovye Davis.

BENNETT EDIFICE OPEN

N Y Times

Women's Role Praised as College Dedicates Student Union

10-30-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 29—Speaking at dedication exercises here today for Bennett College's $500,000 Student Union Building, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida, praised women for their complex role in our society through shaping the future by raising children and setting the home environment, beside their activities outside the home.

One thousand persons attended the ceremony for the two-story all-purpose social building. Mrs. Harry E. James of New York City, niece of the late Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, who gave $1,050,000 to Bennett College during her lifetime, presented the building to the college.

The ceremonies today were part of a five-day celebration of the college's twenty-fifth year, including a conference on "The Education of Women for Social Responsibility." Founders Day exercises will be held Tuesday.

Educators To Speak On Campus

Journal and Guide

Founder's Day To Be Commemorated During Special Observance

Sat 10-28-50

Norfolk Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school, Howard University, Washington, D. C., will deliver the Founder's Day address at Bennett College Tuesday, Oct. 31 at 10:30 a. m.

Dr. Thompson's address will climax the five-day celebration of Bennett's 25th anniversary as a college for women Oct. 27-31. The celebration will center around the dedication of the new Student Union Building and a conference on "The Education of Women for Social Responsibility."

A graduate of Virginia Union and Chicago Universities, Dr. Thompson is editor of the Journal of Negro Education and a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. He taught in the public schools of Kansas City, at Virginia Union and Alabama State Teachers College in Montgomery before joining the Howard faculty in 1926.

* * *

INVITATIONS TO attend the conference have gone out to more than 3,500 alumni, educators, businessmen, ministers, student union managers, physicians, nurses, public servants, editors, and writers across the country. Specialists and consultants will lead workshops concerned with the following discussion areas:

The "Contribution of Religion to Mental Health and Security," "Community Leadership and Civic Responsibility," Security With Financial Limitations," "Recreation and the Use of Leisure in Relation to Security," "The Relation of General Education and Vocational Choice to the Problem of Security," "Physicial Health and Emotional Maturity," and "The Student Union as an Educative Resource."

A special feature of the celebration will be the coast- to-coast broadcast of the Bennett College Choir. aired over the full facilities of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Sunday, Oct. 29. It will originate from Station WCOG, Greensboro, at 12 a. m.

* * *

DR. FLORENCE Kluckhohn, department of social relations, Harvard University, will be the main speaker at the opening session, Friday, Oct. 27. Theme of the session will be the changing role of women in American society.

Speakers at the Saturday, Oct. 28 evening session, when the conference will focus on aspects of student mental health will include: Dr. Viola Bernard, advisor, and consultant for the film, "The Quiet One," Columbia University; Dr. Dana L. Farnsworth, medical director, Homberg, Memorial Infirmary, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Dr. George E. Gardner, director, Judge Baker Guidance Clinic, Boston.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., will deliver the dedicatory address in Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel, Sunday, Oct. 29. Foster M. Coffin, director, Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, will address the general session, Monday, Oct. 30.

* * *

MONDAY EVENING "The Constellation of Women," an original drama especially written and directed for the occasion by Owen Dodson, Howard University poet and playwright, will be presented in the Great Hall of the Union.

Among the specialists and consultants who will work directly with the workshops and study groups are Dr. David A. Young, general superintendent, North Carolina Hospitals, Raleigh; Dr. P. A. Taylor, editor, The Christian Advocate, New Orleans; Bishop Robert E. Jones, Bennett trustee, and Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, resident bishop of the Methodist Church, Baltimore.

Dr. Bethune Speaks as Student Union Building Is Dedicated At Bennett

Carol. [illegible] 11-18-50

14e(1)

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the nation's great women leaders, addressed the women of Bennett college here last week as the school dedicated its new student union building.

Mrs. Bethune praised the school's president, Dr. David Dallas Jones, and the administration of Bennett for building the new Student Union. She also praised the college for living up to what she called the two primary purposes of education:

1. To bring to modern man an understanding of his past.
2. To equip him to live with his neighbors.

She advised the students to utilize the building and to help make it the success it should be.

Foster W. Coffin, director, Willard Straight Hall, student union building of Cornell university, explained the growth and purposes of these buildings. He said the Association of College Unions was founded in 1919, and has grown to an organization of 203 members with 124 members active (having buildings), and 79 associate (still planning).

The one common denominator of student unions, he said, "is the development of a program that will contribute to the leisure time of the student in a way that will help him become a better citizen of the world."

He gave two objectives of student unions:

1. "The prime objective of a student union program should be the development of the student as a social being—social in the broad sense of the word."
2. "Another objective is the provision of facilities and activities that will supplement, in an educational area, the courses taught in the classroom."

In explaining these points, he said the first one would teach the students to plan projects, learn tolerance of the other fellow's view, and develop leadership qualities.

The second aim would be the development of various types of activities such as art, music, handicraft, social events, and creative work.

In closing he recommended that the students play a big role in the operation of the union, and that the faculty and student body work together in running it.

Bennett's student union is divided into five areas—game, food, service, activity, and social.

The social is a center for dances, informal concerts, meetings, lectures, and similar activities; the game, bowling, table tennis, and other small table games: the food. snack bar and soda fountain, dining hall and kitchen, private dining room, and teas, luncheons, and banquets.

The activity area will include student organization offices, trustee room, and other offices, and the service area will include nonresident students' lounge, book store, post office, information service, and public telephones.

The building is divided into two floors and a basement. A board of directors will run the union. It will include seven persons from among the trustees, faculty, alumni, and community, five students from the upper three classes, a non-resident student, and a student at large. The college president, director of student activities, and manager of the union will be ex-officio members.

From this group will be chosen the board of managers which does the work of operating the union. Six committees will operate—social, cultural, recreation, food, activities, and services.

Mrs. Bethune Speaks At N. C. Dedication

~~Lighthouse and Informer~~

14e(1)

11-4-50

GREEENSBORO, N.C. - Bennett College Sunday dedicated its new $500,000 Georgian-style Student Union Buidling which Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune said in the keynote address "will foster an intellectuall privilege second only to the free interplay of thought between student and instructor—that is the equally free exchange between student and student."

Declaring "the building tells a story of devotion and love for young people, the leaders and torch bearers of tomorrow," she said the union exemplified "the quality of the dreams of President David D. Jones." Dr. Bethune addressed an audience in Pfeiffer Chapel that included visitors from all sections of the country attending the five-day Quarter-Centennial Conference on the Education of Women for Social Responsibility."

"A scant quarter-century has passed since the Bennett family consisted of merely President Jones, a few faculty members and ten ambitious young ladies," she asserted. " . . . The Bennett family has grown tremendously since that time. President Jones is now the head of an institution of some five hundred women. But the chief characteristic of the school has remained the same. Bennett still has the original orientation toward the student and her needs."

The building was formally presented to the college by Mrs. Harry E. James, New York, niece of the late Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, New York philanthropist, who made the initial gift toward the union and during her lifetime gave $1,050,000 to the Bennett building program.

Acceping the building on behalf of faculty and trustees, Mrs Julius W. Cone, board member of Greensboro, termed the Union and the 10 other buildings that have been erected since 1933, "a prophecy of the ever-expanding life of the college dedicated to the unity of mankind, the building of a new world, and the glory of God."

Addressing the opening session of the conference, Friday, October 27, Dr. Florence Kluckhohn, lecturer in sociology, Harvard University, warned that America must educate women for jobs that are typically feminine in time and scope and at the same time train them for domestic functions indispensable to our society.

14e(1) 1950 Berea College

350 Freshmen at Berea Include Two Negroes

Courier-Journal

Pair Are First of Race Enrolled In The School Since Passage of The Day Law Back In 1904

14e(1)

By JOE REISTER

Staff Correspondent, The Courier-Journal.

Berea, Ky., Sept. 6.—Berea College today started a week's orientation program for approximately 350 freshman students, including two Negroes. The two are the first of their race to attend the college in nearly 50 years.

Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, president of the college, said the two Negro undergraduate students are Mary Elizabeth Ballard, Berea, and William Ballew, Richmond.

Both students will live at home while attending classes on the campus here, Dr. Hutchins said.

However, that "should not be taken to indicate that Berea College will not accept Negro students into its campus dormitories," Dr. Hutchins emphasized.

Live Close to Campus

"It just so happens that both students live close enough to the campus to make it convenient for them to live at home while going to school. No discrimination will be made among the student body at Berea. All students will be treated alike."

9-7-50

Last April 14, Berea's board of trustees stated the school was ready to accept "qualified" Negro students from the "Appalachian Mountain region."

Through the board's action, the nationally known college here became the first institution of higher learning in the commonwealth to accept Negroes for undergraduate work under terms of an amendment to the Day Law passed by the 1950 Kentucky General Assembly.

Louisville, Ky.

U. K. Began Last Year

Last year, the University of Kentucky at Lexington began accepting Negroes for professional and graduate schools.

Admission today of Miss Ballard and Ballew marks the second time that Berea has admitted Negroes to its undergraduate classrooms. From 1866 to 1904, the college accepted Negroes on the same basis as other students.

But in 1904 Kentucky's Day Law, which prohibited Negro and white students from attending the same school, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

The Day Law amendment passed by the last Legislature allows governing bodies of institutions of high learning in Kentucky to admit Negroes to courses of study not available at Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort.

Ford Gave Decision

Two years earlier, the General Assembly had amended the Day Law to allow Negro physicians and nurses to take postgraduate instruction in public hospitals in Louisville.

9-7-50

Later, Federal District Judge H. Church Ford handed down a decision at Lexington which opened the University of Kentucky to Negroes for graduate work.

Following that decision, 12 Negro students enrolled at the university. Of the todtal number, 11 were in the Graduate School and one was enrolled in a course at the university's College of Engineering which was not available at Kentucky State College

RHOADS PLEADS WITH TEXAS NEGROES TO TAKE MORE INTEREST IN EDUCATIONAL INTEGRATION

Black Dispatch 14e(1)

Says Lone Star Officials Are Complying With Letter and Spirit of U. S. Ruling

12-9-50

TAKES SLAP AT NEGRO PRINCIPALS ON SALARY QUESTION

14e(1)

WACO, Tex. — (ANP) — Negroes should always feel free to apply to any white university in Texas for study, President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop college declared here last week.

He was addressing the Colored Teachers State association of Texas which opened its meeting here Monday, Nov. 25.

On this point, President Rhoads said:

Oklahoma

"Qualified Negro Americans in Texas should have no hestitancy in applying for admission to graduate, professional and technical schools of the University of Texas and other state-supported institutions.

"This is a constitutional right and responsibility toward which they can ill afford to exhibit indifference or temerity."

Speaking on the subject, "New Frontiers in Public Education in Texas,' Rhoads said that 21 Negroes have been admitted to the university of Texas. Of these, he said, 19 are in graduate and professional schools on the Austin campus, and two are enrolled in the medical school at Galveston.

"As far as we have been able to ascertain," he said, "the university is complying with both the letter and spirit of the Supreme court's decisions, in that all of its facilities are being made available to its Negro students on exactly the same basis that they are made accessible to its white students."

Black Dispatch

The speaker offered a five-point program for the improvement of Texas education:

1. Continuous educational research on school problems at local levels by committees of teachers and citizens.

12-9-50

2. State surveys for various improvements including needs for teacher improvements.

3. Integration of qualified Negroes into the administration of public education at all levels in Texas. On this point, Rhoads deplored the maintaining of offices for Negro state officials at Prairie View college "in partial isolation from state offices in Austin."

4. Enactment of state legislation to "implement" recent U. S. Supreme court decisions on the question of equal education.

Rhoads had much to say about the "separate equality" question. He named four schools of thought on this topic:

1. "Separate and equal" education for Negroes.

2. "Separate but equal" education for Negroes.

3. "Dual compromising strategy" of equality of educational opportunity for Negroes through both jimcrow and non-segregated schools.

4. "Racial equality in public education in non-segregated schools." He favored this school of thought.

President Rhoads summarized the educational situation in Texas as follows:

With equal salaries being paid, the average annual teacher salary has been increased from $2,659 to $3,042 in the past year. On this, however, he hinted at "gross irregularities" by certain Negro principals in relationship to teachers' contracts.

Vocational education for Negroes has improved greatly.

14e(1) 1950

Booker Washington Institute - Kakata, Liberia

ANP Head Off On Visit To Liberia

Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, Inc., left here last week on the first lap of a brief business trip to Liberia, West Africa.

Def. 7-1-50

Mr. Barnett has a number of interests associated with Africa. He is a director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, long a liaison in educational affairs between the United States and Africa, a trustee of Booker Washington Institute, Kakata, Liberia; a board member of the New York Colonization society, one of the organizations which helped found Liberia; and board member of the Liberia company, formed by the late Edward R. Stettinius, former U. S. Secretary of State.

In a recent reorganization of the Liberia company, upon the death of Mr. Stettinius, his brother-in-law, Juan Trippe, president of Pan American airways, became chairman. Dr. Channing H. Tobias is also a director of this organization.

Mrs. Etta. Moten Barnett, who also has wide interests in Africa, was prevented from accompanying her husband by concert and lecture commitments previously made. Barnett expects to leave Monrovia on his return trip early in July.

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Claude Barnett Goes To Africa

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Daily World

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Atlanta, Ga.

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Liberia's Booker T. Washington Institute Holds Founders' Day

14e(1)

Visitors and officials attending the recent poultry and egg show featured on the 22nd founders' day program at Booker T. Washington Institute in Liberia saw a demonstration of progress in poultry breeding. They noted larger, healthier poultry and better eggs. They also looked at other projects such as various vegetables and plant experiments.

The above layout shows government and institute officials examining some of the products at the show:

Top, left: Three well-known visitors before a display of bulletins on poultry. Left, to right: Greene B. Palmer, agriculturist, Booker T. Washington Institute; R. E. Wilson, general manager, Firestone Plantations company; and Frank E. Pinder, head agricultural production specialist, U. S. Economic Mission.

Top, center: Listening to a conference lecture are, left to right: Lamar E. Forte, production specialist, U. S. Economic Mission, John E. Lawrence, the institute's Industrial Arts teacher: C. T. H. Dennis, revenue collector, Kakata; Gabriel L. Dennis, secretary of State and Robert Bright, poultryman.

Top, right: The institute's principal, Walter C. Wynn left showing two U. S. technicians the school's cocoa tree nursery. Center, left: Greene B. Palmer viewing an egg display.

Center, center: Examining the institute's improved eggs are Principal Wynn, Rep. Willie R. Tolbert, Secretary Gabriel L. Dennis, Chief Oscar W. Meier of the U. S. Economic mission; Ex-President Edwin J. Barclay and Ambassador C. D. B. King.

Center, right: Mr. and Mrs. Greene Palmer looking at a part of the institute's New Hampshire Red flock. Bottom, left: Mr. Meier, Mr. Pinder, a technician, and Principal Wynn studying a palm tree cutting. Bottom, center: Three-day-old chicks in a homemade lamp brooder. Bottom, right: An institute student examining a mammoth cabbage plant.

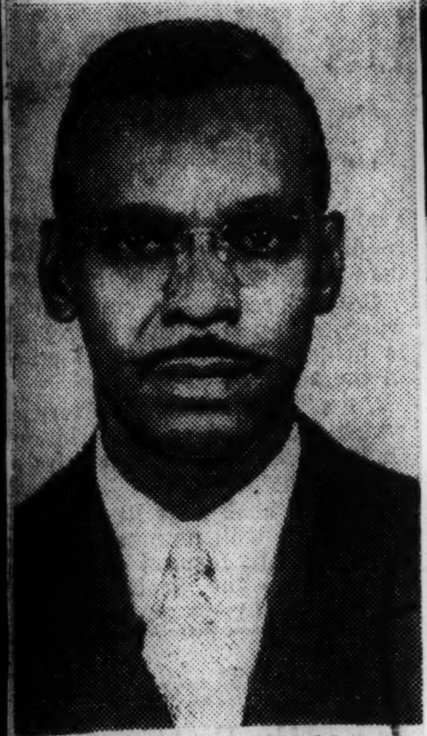
Named Head of Butler College

Dean Claude Meals Succeeds Puryear

Call 14e(1) 6-9-50

TYLER, Texas — Reverend S. T. Alexander, chairman, Board of Trustees, of Butler college announced Saturday the election of Dean Claude Meals, as acting president of Butler College. Dean Meals succeeds former President R. W. Puryear whose resignation as president of the college became effective June 1.

Dean Meals was born in Tiptonville, Tennessee and received his high school training in Louisville Kentucky. He holds the B. S. degree from Tennessee State college in Nashville and the M. A. from Howard university, Washington, D. C.

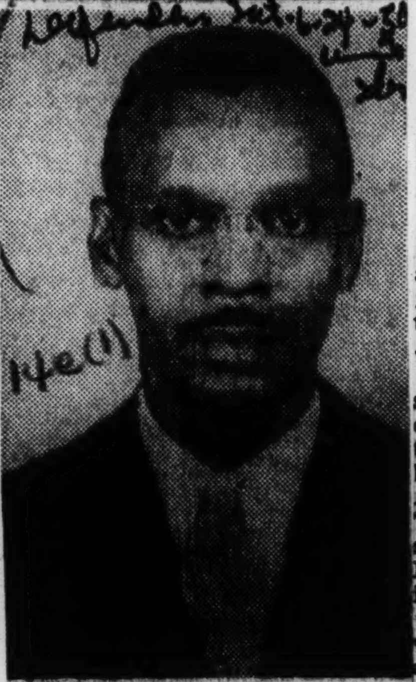


Dean Claude Meals

He first came to Butler college in 1940 and served as Head of the Department of Science and Dean of Instruction until 1942. He was on leave during the war which time he was employed by the Federal Government first as statistician, later as economist and finally as archivist for the War Production board.

Upon his return to Butler college in 1948, he was made Dean of Instruction and later Administrative assistant to the President —he was serving in the latter capacity at the time of his election to the acting presidency.

Defender Sat. 6-24-50



14e(1)

BUTLER COLLEGE gets a new acting president in the person of Dean Claude Meals. Dean Meals succeeds former president R. W. Puryear, whose resignation as president of the Tyler, Texas, college became effective June 1.

Butler College Revises Plan To Educate Schoolteachers

7-23-50

Special to The News

14e(1)

TYLER, Texas, July 22.—A revised program of elementary education, which will begin operating at Butler College in September, was announced Saturday by the office of public relations.

The proposed program is designed to meet all the transitional and emergency aspects of the program of education for elementary teachers which the Texas Education Agency has set up.

The program is the result of study, analysis and development over a period of three years, and the consultative services of members of the Texas Education Agency, a team of specialists from Texas State University. The resources of the staff personnel of Butler College were used in forming the plans.

According to the plan, all individuals who are elementary education majors will be required to complete professional preparation for teaching of between sixty and seventy-five hours in elementary education.

In the first stages of the program, those students who have already registered at the college will be able to make adjustments in their curriculum plans which will not result in penalty.

Another special feature of the plan is the in-service and pre-service program of education. Butler College has made arrangements to have all prospective teachers spend one semester off-campus in teaching.

The students will participate in all aspects of community life which affect the schools.

The laboratory work of prospective teachers will extend throughout the four years of college, rather than being concentrated in the final semester of the senior year.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE PROGRESS IS CITED

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., May 25—Bishop M. H. Davis, presiding bishop of African Methodist Episcopal churches and institutions of learning in Louisiana and Mississippi, Thursday said that Campbell college, Jackson, has had the most successful year in its history. He pointed to increased extension schools and improvement of standards and school buildings during the year. Dr. M. R. Dixon of St. Louis, Mo. delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The commencement day address was delivered by Dr. A. J. Carey of Chicago. Degrees were conferred and diplomas awarded by Dr. G. H. J. Thibodeaix, president of the college.

The college graduated 18, the high school 25, and two received diplomas from the seminary.

Times Picayune
5-25-50
New Orleans

CAMPBELL COLLEGE GRADUATES NAMED

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., May 31—Dr. G. H. J. Thibodeaux, president of Campbell College, announced this week that the college has presented degrees and diplomas to the following students:

College of Liberal Arts and Business Administration—Anna Adams, Eddie Mae Butler, Selena Helm Butler, Artise Calloway, Selena Clark, Susie L. Dixon, Anna M. Debro, Earler B. Edwards, Geneva J. Hawkins, Armasine M. Haynes, Lloyd T. Ivy, Florine C. Love, Neal Howard Pearson, Dorothy Stevens, Felix Tate, L. S. Smith, and Allie B. Houston.

School of Religion—Felton Butler Hitchens, bachelor of [illegible]; Sherman Wright, bachelor of theology.

Honorary Degrees—Doctor of divinity, Henry Ralph Jackson, Ezra Melvin Johnson, Nathaniel Lincoln [illegible], Howard McDonald Nelson, William Portis, Edward Davis Williams. Doctor of laws, James Carey Archibald Jr., Richardson Dixon Marcellus Jr. and Calvin Perkins.

Times Picayune

Campbell College Has New Prexy

JACKSON, Miss. — President J. H. G. Thibedeaux was removed as head of Campbell college last week at a meeting of the Bishop and board of trustees.

It was reported the Bishop and the board gave Thibedeaux the choice between continuing as Presiding Elder of the Shreveport Distrit of Louisiana Conference or continuing as president of Campbell.

After Thibedeaux announced his choice, it was reported he was immediately relieved as president and replaced by Prof. H. T. Wilburn, a member of the faculty.

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Defender

14e(1) 1950 Carver Junior College-(Rockville,Md.)

Carver Junior College For Negroes to Open In Rockville Sept. 25

9-7-50

The new Carver Junior College for Negroes will open at Rockville, Md., September 25.

The first week will be devoted to registration, testing and orientation, with classes actually beginning October 2.

14e(1)

Classes will be conducted at the Lincoln High School in the Lincoln Park section of Rockville, until the new Carver High School, Rockville, is completed. Hours will be from 4 to 10 p.m. The college will be housed in the high school building.

The school is the first of its kind for Negroes in Maryland. Parlett L. Moore is dean.

Five curriculums will be available to students for the first semester, with others to be planned as qualified applicants create a demand for them, Dean Moore announced.

The school also is inviting business firms and industrial establishments desiring workers with special skills or technical training to acquaint the college with their needs, Dean Moore reported.

Information concerning requirements, fees and other subjects can be obtained at the Lincoln Park High School office, the junior college spokesman said.

Lack of Transit Hampers Negro Junior College

10-3-50

19 Carver Students Of 40 Expected Are Present on First Day

Carver Junior College in Rockville, first public junior college for Negroes in Maryland, is being seriously crippled by lack of transportation.

14e(1)

Only 19 of an estimated 40 students who expressed intention of enrolling in the new college were on hand for the start of classes yesterday. The main reason for their absence is lack of transportation, according to Dean Parlett L. Moore, who has scoured the county for means of getting students to the school.

Also to blame, he said, was a rule requiring full payment of the college's $85-per-term tuition.

"Many just didn't have it," he said yesterday, "and we are now making arrangements for them to pay in installments.

"But it is the transportation difficulty that discourages most of those who want to come to college," Dean Moore said. He explained that the county has not provided public transportation and that many of Montgomery's Negro communities are scattered through the upper part of the county, far from public transportation routes. Montgomery Junior College for white students, in Takoma Park, draws most of its students from the suburban areas.

"In a few cases we have organized car pools, and a few students have made arrangements to spend the night near the school," Mr. Moore said. "And we are trying for more transportation arrangements." He said four more students may enroll tonight at the college, now situated in Lincoln High School pending completion of the new Carver School building.

14e(1) 1950

CATHOLIC COLLEGES
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Catholic Colleges In KY. Lift Negro Ban

Memphis, Tenn

14e(1)

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Following an educational policy for Catholic colleges set at the National Catholic Education convention in New Orleans, the three Catholic Colleges of Louisville have announced that they will accept Negroes as students in all departments.

The Louisville action was made possible by the recent amendment enacted by the Kentucky Legislature to the state's Day law passed in 1904. The original law rigidly enforced segregation and provided that a person or school violating it would be subject to a maximum fine of $1,000 and also a possible fine of $100 for every day the violation continued.

The amendment provided the institutions of higher learning in the state may accept Negro students if the school's governing authorities elect to do so and if an equal, complete, and accredited course is not available for students at Kentucky State College for Negroes. The Catholic colleges offer as part of every program a number of hours in religion and scholastic philosophy, which are not completely available at Kentucky State College.

The action of the Catholic colleges was announced in a joint statement issued by Sister Charles Mary, dean of Nazareth College; Sister George Marie, dean of Ursuline College; and Father Alfred F. Horrigan, president of Bellarmine college, which will open next fall.

The statement says: "We wish to express our thorough satisfaction that legal barriers against the full application of the principles of Christianity and democracy in the field of higher education in our state have now been removed."

The action of the colleges is in line with a resolution passed at the recent convention of the National Catholic Education association in New Orleans, which called upon Catholic colleges to make every effort to end racial segregation in education and to spearhead the efforts for equal educational opportunity for all peoples.

"The doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and the consequent brotherhood of all men," the statement of the authorities of the Kentucky College continues, "must be given unqualified expression in these days of universal crisis if the values we cherish are to remain a significant factor in the world of affairs.

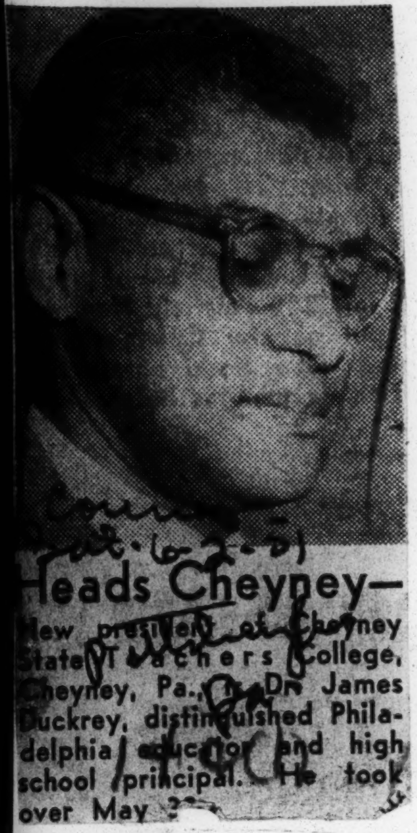
"We wish also to reaffirm our faith in the basic principle of Christian social philosophy that all human rights derive from man's spiritual nature and his supernatural destiny as a child of God.

"When the right to the intellectual and spiritual development, which is the proper concern of higher education, is curtailed by the physical accident of race, there is implicit in such curtailment a materialistic philosophy of life which is intolerable in a Christian and democratic society."

The action of the three Catholic colleges was praised editorially by the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

14e(1) 1951

Cheyney State Teachers College (Cheyney, Pa.)



Courier
Sat. 6-2-51

Heads Cheyney—
New president of Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa., is Dr. James Duckrey, distinguished Philadelphia educator and high school principal. He took over May

Clark College Completes New Dorm

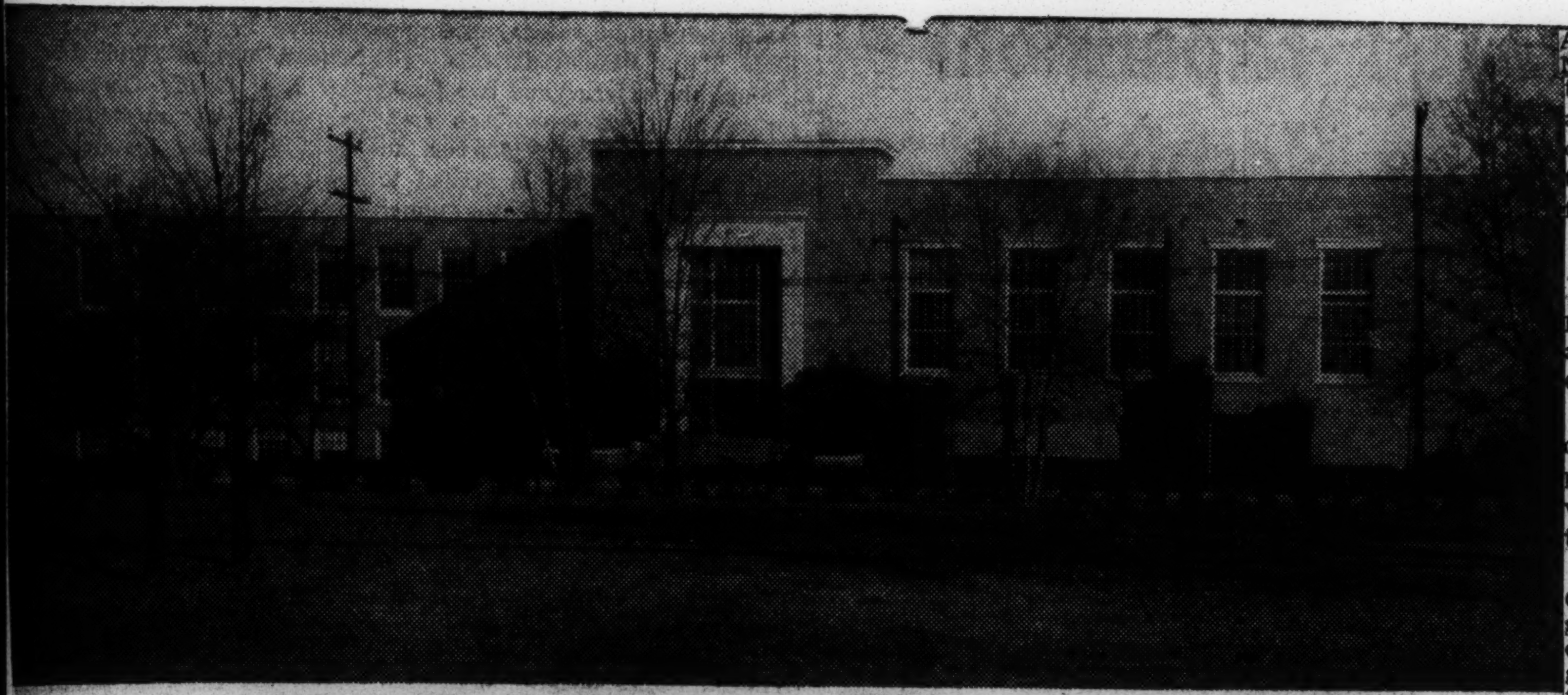
Merrill J. Holmes Hall at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., erected at cost of approximately $400,000 and housing 92 women students. Grounds will be effectively landscaped to conform to the plan of the other campus buildings.

Snapped in lounge of the new dormitory is Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, founder's day speaker and president of Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, for whom the new dormitory was named. Dr. Holmes interested the college's the Henry Pfeiffers, school's largest single benefactors, to give funds for the new building.

Homelike atmosphere is provided in the large and sunny rooms, where girls relax and study.

Defender [illegible]

14e(1)   1950   Clark College



HAVEN-WARREN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF CLARK COLLEGE

Clark College Prepares Students For a Living and a Life

~~Constitution~~ Tues. 2-28-50

14e(1)

A most significant experiment in education in this country is taking place at Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia. At this highly rated institution—one of the six Atlanta colleges cooperating in the development of a University Center for Negroes—an attempt is being made to adhere to a program by, of, and for the students. The democratic principle is realistically applied to campus life. Each student has the opportunity to prove himself a worthy citizen of the college community. Here, he may express himself and become, as far as possible, the individual he desires to be. For four years he is given a chance to participate in a community organization where democracy most nearly attains reality.

Headed by Doctor James P. Brawley, a Ph. D. from Northwestern University, and Dean A. A. McPheeters, who holds a doctorate from the University of Cincinnati, Clark is academically strong and staffed with liberal thinking professors who are in good position to foster so democratic a program. Listed on the faculty are men and women who are graduates of some of the leading American institutions of higher learning and whose professional contributions have been outstanding.

It is not often that one sees a college where all of the buildings are new. Such is the case at Clark College. The physical plant consists of buildings, the construction of which was completed in 1941 (except the new dormitory for women) when Clark University was changed to Clark College and moved from its old site to the present location just opposite the Atlanta University Administration Building and Library. The new site of the college makes possible the use of the Atlanta University Library and central heating plant.

The college's potentialities for service to Negro youth have developed beyond the wildest dreams of those who envisioned its program in the formative years. The question now is, must it confine its services to a comparatively small number of youth because of limited facilities and endowment, or will it be allowed to expand in keeping with the demands for service made upon it by the ever-increasing number of questing youth. The question has partly been answered by President Brawley, who has launched a major campaign for funds for an expansion program. The first unit of the projected expansion program was completed when the Merrill J. Holmes Hall, a new residence for women students, was dedicated just last week.

While Clark's physical plant has attracted widespread attention, it realizes that its success depends not so much upon the plant as it does upon the contribution which its graduates and former students make in the communities where they live and work. Such graduates as Bishop A. J. Allen of the A. M. E. Church, President James J. Seabrook of Claflin University in Orangeburg, S. C., Miss Annie E. Hall, retired missionary to Africa, President M. Lafayette Harris of Philander Smith College in Arkansas, Dr. A. B. Benson, of the Veterans Administration at Tuskegee, Mrs. B. O. Davis, Sr., of Washington, Dr. Sidwell C. Freeman of Meherry Medical College and Doctors Louis T. Wright and Vernon Ayers, eminent medical doctors of New York City—to say nothing of the hundreds of leaders in Atlanta and in the little hamlets throughout Georgia and the South—seem to indicate that the college has fulfilled the requirements.

Wide Vocational Choices

Aside from the development of personality and character there are many vocations for which the College prepares:

The Art Department explores opportunities for enjoyable and profitable vocational life such as work with design in textiles, plastics, ceramics and costuming.

The work in biology at Clark College is specially designed to give preparation to persons interested in preparing for a career in general medicine, dietetics, laboratory technical work, sanitation, bacteriology and teaching.

The department of Business Administration prepares one for managing small business enterprises, for work in insurance and for work as receptionists.

Vocational careers in research work for governmental bureaus, in the Army and Navy, for farm organizations, for food companies, and for manufacturing concerns are among those for which work in the Department of Chemistry prepares one.

The Department of Education and Psychology aims primarily to prepare teachers for elementary and high schools.

Studying in the Department of English opens the way to several important professional fields: newspaper work, continuity writing in radio, authorship of poems, essays, stories, dramas or books, making advertising copy and library work.

Those who desire to operate small businesses such as cafeterias, modiste shops, and who desire to teach home economics or do graduate work in this area, find instruction in this department profitable.

The Department of Mathematics prepares for teaching mathematics and doing advanced study in the field of mathematics, statistical and actuarial work.

The modern language program may also lead to special library work requiring a knowledge of modern languages and teaching.

While many people study music for its general cultural value, vocationally the opportunities in music which are available at Clark are many: composing, conducting, arranging, concert work, teaching, vocal or instrumental work in churches, on the radio, in theaters and in orchestras.

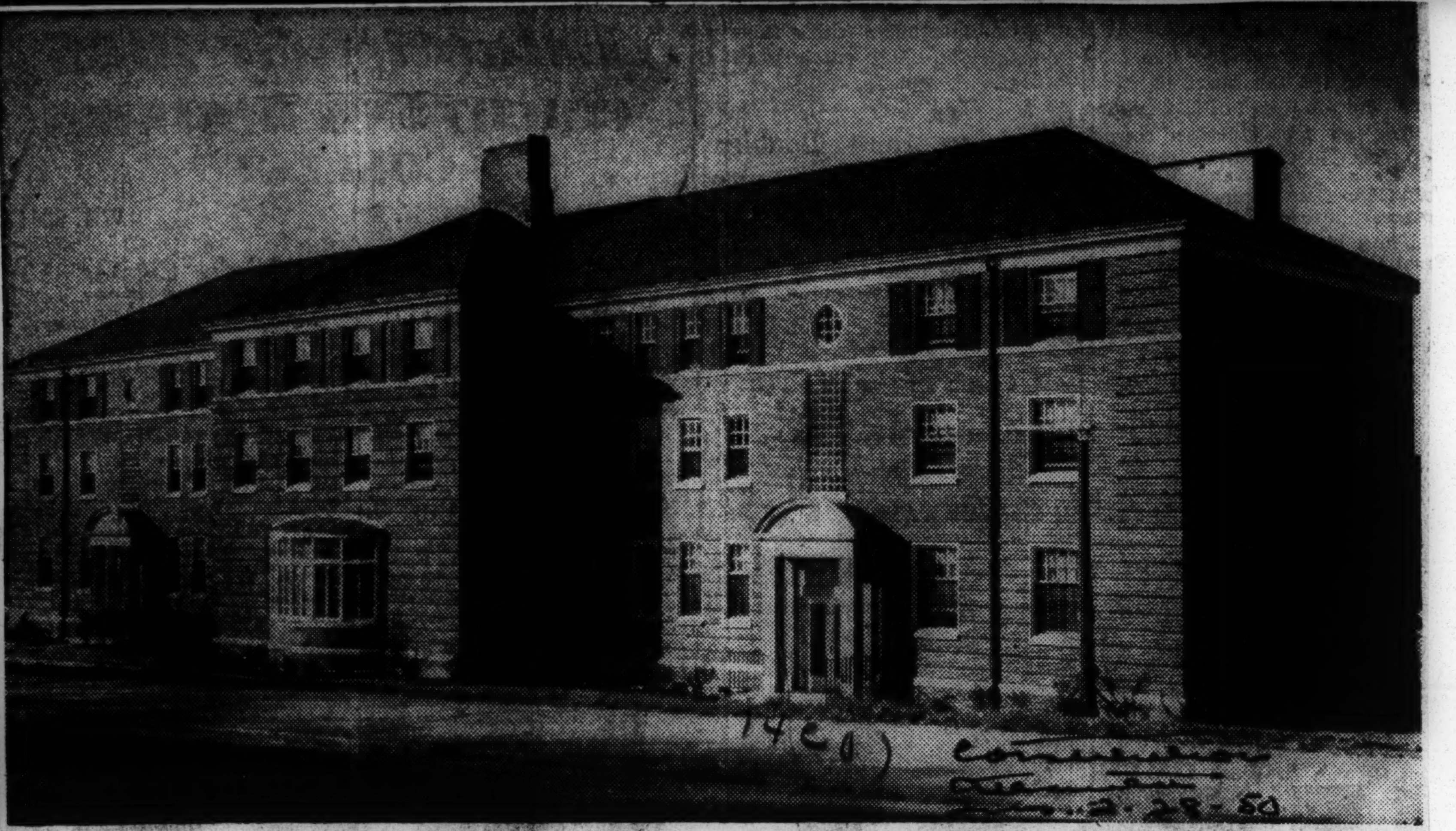
Students interested in such professions as medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, research for governmental bureaus, industry and business, and in the sale of electrical and other appliances may acquire the necessary tools of information in the Physics Department here.

The Department of Physical Education prepares persons for work as playground directors, physical education directors in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and as coaches of football, basketball and track.

Social Science

Work in this division, in addition to that aforementioned, gives a background for social service, institutional administration and research in bureaus which study the social processes and problems of a city, state or nation.

This Methodist institution has attracted students from all parts of the country and from several foreign countries. Presently the enrollment is almost 800, and the staff numbers 72.—(adv.)



Constitution Staff Photo—Kenneth Rogers

NEW $500,000 GIRLS' DORMITORY AT CLARK COLLEGE

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Constitution
[illegible]
[illegible] 2-28-50

14e(1) 1950 Clark College

Band at Vesper Service

The Clark College Band, directed by Wayman Carver, will highlight the Vesper Service at 4 p.m. today at the college. Among the numbers to be played is an original hymn, entitled "Eternal [illegible]" by Thomas Howard, Atlanta senior, and band member. The public is invited.

14e(1)

Clark Observes 81st Anniversary Feb. 22

The eighty-first anniversary of the founding of Clark College will be celebrated Wednesday, February 22, at 3:00 P. M. when Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, President of Illinois Wesleyan University, delivers the anniversary address.

Immediately following Dr. Holmes' address, the new dormitory for women — the first step in the college's expansion program — will be dedicated and named the Merrill J. Holmes Hall in honor of the speaker, long a friend of the college and whose interest led to subsequent gifts by the Henry Pfeiffer's of New York City.

While serving as secretary of the Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes, Board of Education, the Methodist Episcopal church Dr. Holmes rendered service to the college, especially during its period of transition and relocation, according to officials. By virtue of his close friendship with the late Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, he was in an unusual position, to help the college. The initial gift of $150,000 on the erection of the new dormitory came from the estate of Mrs. Pfeiffer, and inasmuch as the family preferred that the building not carry a name of the Pfeiffer family, it is fitting that the building should be named, for the close friend of the largest individual benefactor of the college, it was stated.

NOTED EDUCATOR

Indiana-born Dr. Holmes received his education at Simpson College, Indianola, Indiana, Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago, Northwestern and Harvard. He has served as dean of Dakota Wesleyan University and until his elevation to the presidency of Illinois Wesleyan in 1947 was vice-president of that institution.

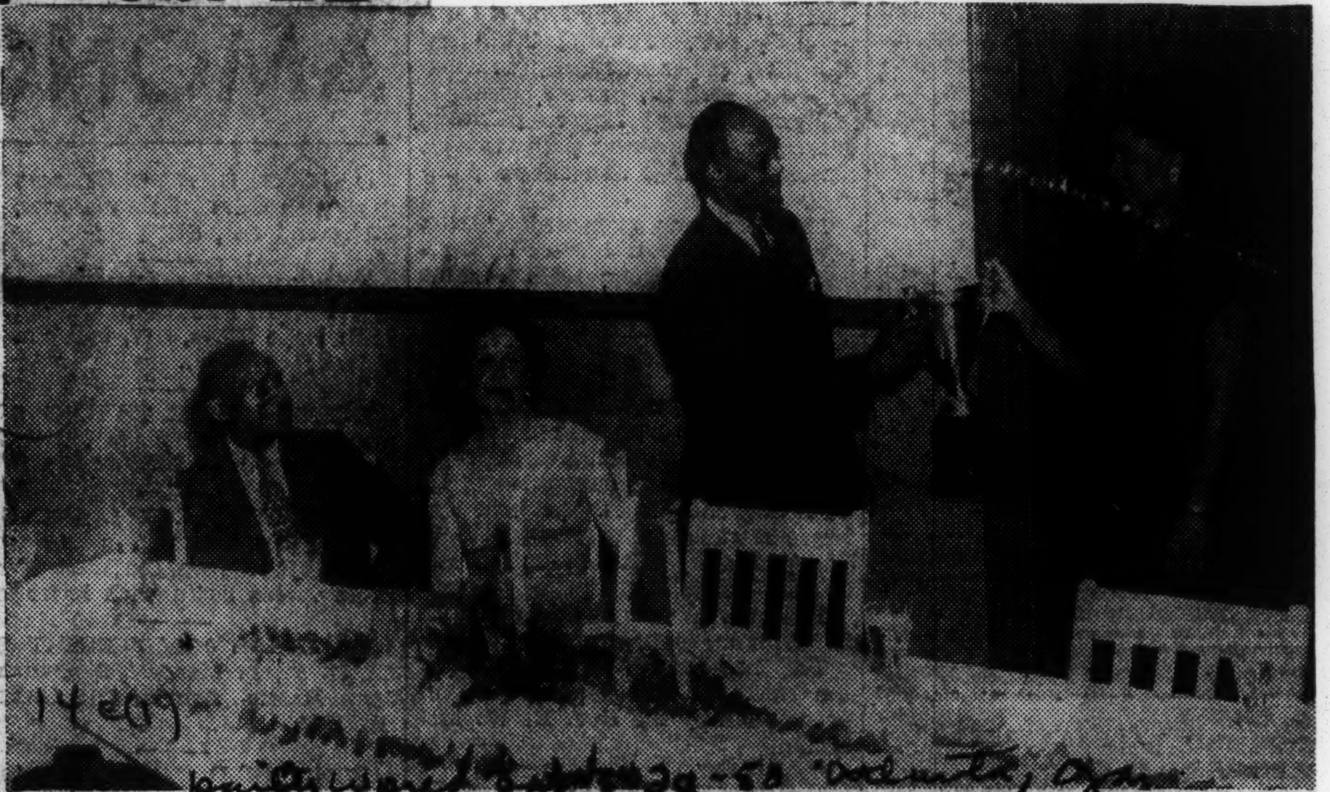
Furniture and furnishings for the building were provided by the Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church.

At the conclusion of the dedicatory services, Dr. and Mrs. Holmes will be honored with an "At Home" in the lounge of Holmes Hall.

The public is invited to attend these events.

The Department of Music will present a musical program Wednesday morning at ten o'clock — during the regular chapel hour — at which time alumni and visitors attending the events will be presented to the student body.

The local alumni chapter is planning a broadcast at ten o'clock Founders' Day morning.



14e(1) Atlanta, Ga.

HONORED FOR LONG SERVICE — Mrs. Dovie Touchstone Patrick (right) presents Pres. James P. Brawley, of Clark College, a silver loving cup in appreciation of his 25 years of service to the school. Dean A. A. McPheeters and Mrs. Brawley look on.

14e(1)

Pres. Brawley Honored For 25-Year Service At Clark

Thayer Hall at Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia, was the scene Tuesday night, May 23,, 1950, of a dinner given by the faculty and staff of Clark College in honor of President James P. Brawley who is completing 25 years of service at the college. From two devout Methodists, Dr. R. S. Lovingood, and Dr. M. S. Davage, both of whom had served as president of his Alma Mater, Samuel Huston College, Dr. Brawley came to Clark in 1924 as instructor of education. A year later he was elevated to the deanship, a position which he held until he became President in 1941. During his time he took leave of absence to study at the University of Southern California, the University of Chicago and Northwestern University from which latter institution he received the Ph.D degree.

Dr. J. J. Dennis, Head of the College's Mathematics Department, served as toastmaster an introduced Dr. Stella B. Brooks, Head of the English Department; Dr. J. deKoven Killingsworth, Chairman of the Music Department; Miss Ruth Harris, Assistant Bursar Mrs. Sara H. Cuerton, Chairman of the Modern Language Department; and Mrs. Sara H. Cureton, Chairman of the Modern Language Department; and Prof. A. B. Wright, Head of the Department of Business Administration—long time members of the Clark faculty—who spoke extemporaneously of their association with President Brawley.

Dean A. A. McPheeters read greetings sent by several outstanding leaders of the Methodist Church praising Dr. Brawley for the distinguished record which he has made. He cited the significant work which President Brawley did in transplanting the roots of the old College in South Atlanta to the new Clark campus into which the College moved in 1941, the "A" rating which the college received, the increased in value of the endowment and physical plant from a little more than a million dollars to more than two million, the increase in teachers salaries and the establishment of a teachers' retirement system, the construction of a dormitory for women, and the tremendous increase in enrollment from 341 in 1941 to almost 800 in 1949-50, as outstanding events in Dr. Brawley's administration.

Atlanta, Ga.

An appropriately inscribed silver loving cup was presented the honoree by Mrs. Dovie Touchstone Patrick on behalf of the faculty. In accepting the cup, President Brawley revealed delight for this evidence of the faculty's esteem and indicated that it would serve as a reminder of their loyalty and devotion, and as an inspiration to achieve worthy goals.

Mrs. James P. Brawley expressed appreciation to the faculty for the honor which they had bestowed upon the President, and paid tribute to the strong support which the faculty has given to the President through the years.

14e(1) 1950 The College Language Association

Dr. Jones Heads Afro American Language Body

3-18-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The College Language Association meeting at Ala. State College, Feb. 24-25, elected Dr. E. A. Jones, chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Morehouse College, as its president.

14 e (1)

Other officers elected are:

Professors John W. Parker, vice president, Fayetteville State Teachers College; Anne Campbell Prairie View State College, secretary; John F. Matheus, West Virginia State College, treasurer; and T. V. L'Daniel, Fort Valley State College, corresponding secretary and editor of NEWS LETTER.

2 Members at Large

Members at large elected are Dr. Hugh M. Gloster of Hampton Intstitute, retiring president of the association and Dr. Crawford B. Lindsay of Tennessee State College.

A committee on creative writing was established to assess literary creations by colored writers and to make an annual award to the author of what it judges to be the most outstanding piece of creative writing.

Another committee will study textbooks with a view to discovering in them anything that may prove offensive or unfair to colored citizens or any significant ommissions of colored contributions to literature and to register an official complaint with the publishers.

The 1951 conference of the association will be held at Morgan State College, Baltimore.

14e(1) 1950

College of Liberia
Monrovia, Liberia

Dr. J. Max Bond To Head Liberian College In June

Daily World Tues. 5-9-50

A. U. Professor Outlines Broad African Program

14e(1)

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education at Atlanta University, said here this week that he will institute a broader program of student and teacher exchange when he assumes his new post as president of the College of Liberia on June 2.

The new president also said that he will aid in establishing "top-flight" departments of African affairs and African culture in American schools.

Tues. 5-9-50

Dr. Bond was notified of his appointment last week after he had consulted with State Department officials and representatives of the Liberian government in this country.

Atlanta Ga.

Prior to his appointment to the Atlanta University faculty, Dr. Bond represented the Inter-American Educational Foundation in Haiti and also directed a commission working with the Haitian school system to improve normal school education and health instruction.

He has also served as director of the School of Rural Education at Tuskegee Institute and at one time was in charge of Negro personnel and education for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

GOOD BACKGROUND

The 47-year old educator is the son of a Congregational minister. He worked as a laborer with railroads and construction gangs while studying for his doctorate of philosophy. At various times, he was also a waiter, a playground director and a physical training instructor.

A native of Nashville, Tennessee, Dr. Bond was graduated from George Williams College in Chicago. He received a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a doctor's degree from the University of Southern California.

5-9-50

14e(1)

The new president is married and the father of three children. He will leave for his new post on June 1, and will be joined by his wife, Ruth, in September.

The three Bond children will remain in the United States to continue their education. Jane Emma Bond, 17, is a student at Sarah Lawrence College in New York; J. Max, Jr., 14, is a student at the Cambridge School, Boston, and George Clement, 13, attends school in Atlanta.

Dr. Bond said that the earnest and fortright desire of the officials of the Liberian government to develop a good national college in their capitol city of Monrovia was the determining factor in his decision to accept the appointment. He declared:

"I hope that this country's Point Four program for aid to underdeveloped peoples, and the many fine educational foundations in the United States will all be expanded to include help for the College of Liberia."

Dr. Bond Heads Liberian College

14e(1)

ATLANTA (ANP)—Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education of Education of Atlanta University, has been elected president of the College of Liberia in Monrovia, the capital city. He will leave for his new post around June 1.

Afro-American

In announcing his acceptance, Dr. Bond pointed out that he served the government of Haiti for three years as head of a special educational mission and as the representative of the Inter-American Educational Foundation.

5-13-50

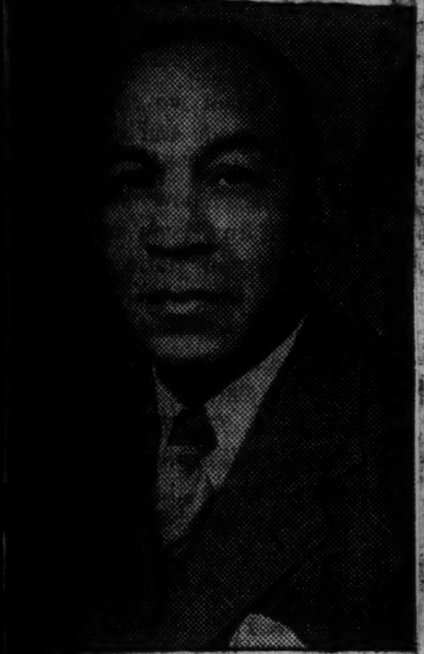
"It is a unique experience and a great honor" he said, "to share in the culture and aspirations of men of color, who through the passing decades have fought for their freedom, and are now enjoying benefits accruing to them through co-operation with their sister nations."

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Bond said he accepted the appointment has a forthright desire to develop a good national college, and because it was too great a challenge to ignore. His wife, Ruth, will join him next September, and their three children will continue their education in the United States.

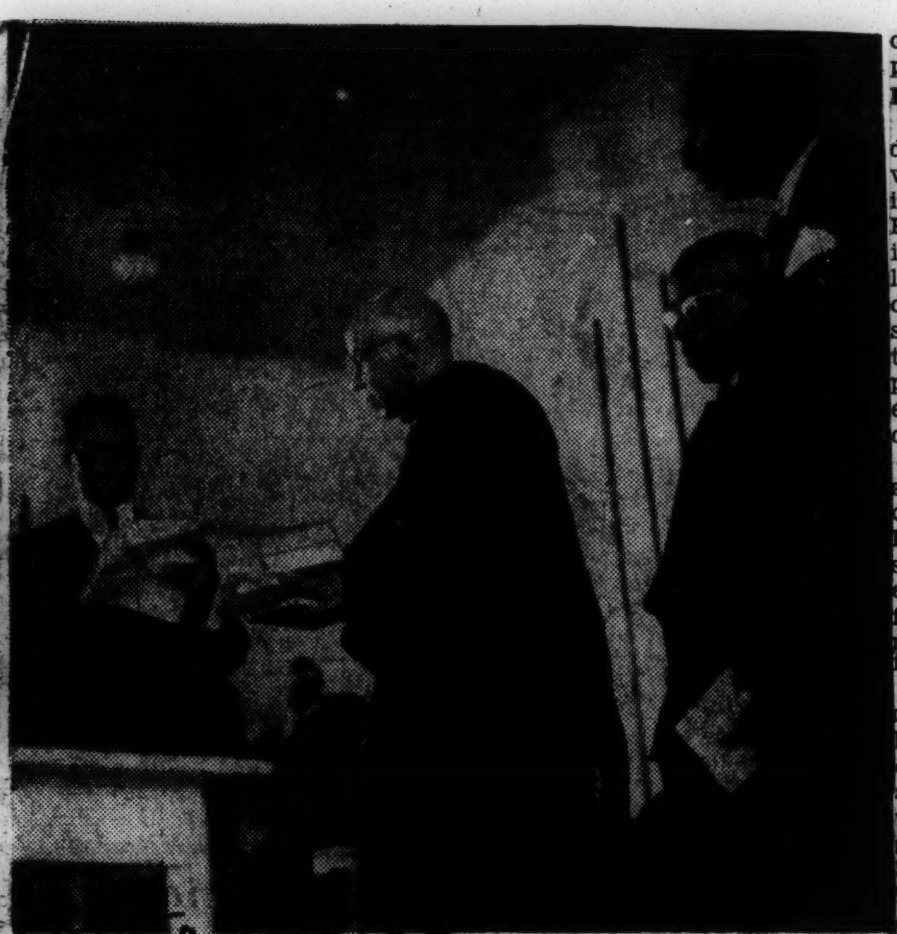
14e(1) 1950 College of Liberia - (Monrovia, West Africa)

NEW HEAD OF COLLEGE OF LIBERIA



Dr. J. Max Bond, the former director of te School of Education at Atlanta University, will assume his duties as president of the College of Liberia in Monroviai, West Africa, this month. Prior to joining Atlanta's staff, Dr. Bond served as head of a special educational mission in Haiti and representative of the Inter-American Educational Foundation. He will be joined by his wife, Ruth, in September. The couple's three children will remain in the United States to continue their education.—(ANP)

Northwest Enterprise
14e(1)
Wed.
6-7-50
Seattle Wash.



Daily World

LIBERIA COLLEGE GETS NEW PRESIDENT — Dr. J. Max Bond, second from left, former director of the School of Education, Atlanta University, is shown being inducted as president of Liberia College. Left to right are: Hon. C. L. Simpson, vice president of the Republic of Liberia; Dr. Bond and immediately right of him Dr. T. Ebenezer Ward, president emeritus of the college. Fourth person standing in picture unidentified.

7-28-50
Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Bond, Former A. U. Professor, Inducted As Liberia College Head

Daily World
7-28-50
Atlanta Ga.

MONROVIA, Liberia—The recent induction of Dr. J. Max Bond, former Director of the School of Education of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., as President of Liberia College, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa was a momentous occasion for all Liberia. The induction ceremonies, presided over by the Vice President of the Nation was attended by members of the Cabinet, high officials of Government, representatives of the American Legation in Liberia and friends of the College.

The induction service was officially opened by the reading of a proclamation of welcome from His Excellency, W. V. S. Tubman, President of the Republican of Liberia. In his inaugural address the Vice President of the Republic of Liberia and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Liberia College paid high tribute to the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia. This American foundation, incoporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts on March 19, 1850, declared Vice President Simpson, has throughout the years, made large contributions to Liberia College. Eight months after this agency had been organized its members working in conjunction with the Liberian Government established on December 24 1851 in the Capital City of Monrovia, Liberia, a College that has operated from the time of its inception, 88 years ago, until the present moment.

LEADERSHIP SUPPLIED

Dr. T. Ebenezer Ward, President Emeritus, of Liberia College whose service to the College began in 1937, in transfering his duties to President Bond, stated that since its beginning in 1862 Liberia College had supplied the nation with competent Leaders. This leadership, said Dr. Ward, "has guided the nation through an age of imperialism that, at times, threatened the very existence of the nation of Liberia and its people.

As a testimony to the strength and foresight of that leadership, declared President Emeritus Ward, Liberia, a nation of black men has stood throughout the years of its existence, as a symbol of honor and freedom in a land where black men have far too often not been free."

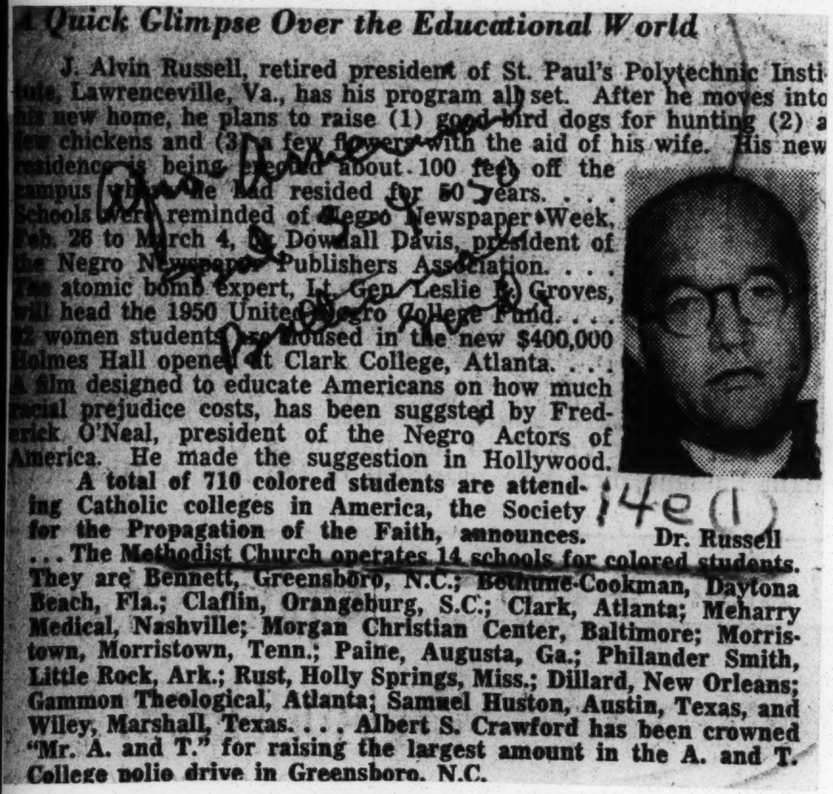
In a short inaugural address the newly inducted President of Liberia College, Dr. J. Max Bond, expressed the hope that under his administration, Liberia College, would not only continue to produce great men for the Republic of Liberia but would become a great beacon of light for the youth of all of Africa.

"In this dark hour of mankind," said the new President of Liberia College, "men, who wish to understand the miracle that is Liberia must first of all understand the spirit of Gandhi and Jesus Christ, without weapons of war or an armed soldiery, they dared face a world that had all of these; and through great power of the human spirit overcame all of these. Theirs, the founding fathers of Liberia, was victory through spiritual power. This power, said President Bond, was based on universal values of wisdom, peace, love, justice and democracy. These are the principles by which Liberia's National College may light the minds and the souls of the youth of all of Africa."

It is significant, Dr. Bond pointed out, "that Liberia College during the 88 years of its existence has through its contact with the Trustees of Donations and American Educators fashioned its program along the pattern that obtains in the United States. Liberia College, then, said President Bondi, "is a bridge between West and East." Let us hope that the friends of Liberia in the Western world will see the advantage of strengthening this bridge by providing Liberia College with the aid and the fund that it needs in building a College that will serve as a living demonstration to all Africa of the power that is resident in the joint spiritual values of an educational program that contains the best values that the United States has to offer and the special spiritual qualities that are the sole possession of Liberian culture and life. This fusion of ideals both spiritual and material will create a bright and burning beacon that will lead Africa's men and women to new skills, knowledges and understanding.

Honorable Charles D. B. King, Liberia's Ambassador to the United States, concluded the induction ceremonies by reviewing Liberia's contributions to the world peace and freedom and citing the National qualities and traditions that have made possible these contributions.

14e(1) 1950 Colleges Operated by Methodist Church



A Quick Glimpse Over the Educational World

J. Alvin Russell, retired president of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., has his program all set. After he moves into his new home, he plans to raise (1) good bird dogs for hunting (2) a few chickens and (3) a few flowers with the aid of his wife. His new residence is being erected about 100 feet off the campus where he had resided for 50 years. . . . Schools were reminded of Negro Newspaper Week, Feb. 26 to March 4, by Dowdall Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. . . . The atomic bomb expert, Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, will head the 1950 United Negro College Fund. . . . 92 women students are housed in the new $400,000 Holmes Hall opened at Clark College, Atlanta. . . . A film designed to educate Americans on how much racial prejudice costs, has been suggsted by Frederick O'Neal, president of the Negro Actors of America. He made the suggestion in Hollywood.

A total of 710 colored students are attending Catholic colleges in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, announces. . . . The Methodist Church operates 14 schools for colored students. They are Bennett, Greensboro, N.C.; Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Claflin, Orangeburg, S.C.; Clark, Atlanta; Meharry Medical, Nashville; Morgan Christian Center, Baltimore; Morristown, Morristown, Tenn.; Paine, Augusta, Ga.; Philander Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; Rust, Holly Springs, Miss.; Dillard, New Orleans; Gammon Theological, Atlanta; Samuel Huston, Austin, Texas, and Wiley, Marshall, Texas. . . . Albert S. Crawford has been crowned "Mr. A. and T." for raising the largest amount in the A. and T. College polio drive in Greensboro, N.C.

Dr. Russell

14e(1)

William And Mary To Admit Negroes

[illegible]

14e(1)

By CARTER JEWEL

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va. -(ANP)- The College of Willi[illegible]d, [illegible] second oldest institution of higher learning in Amer[illegible], is ready to admit qualified Negro law students. This policy was disclosed Monday afternoon, November 13, by Dr. Dudley W. Woodbridge, dean of the institution's School of Jurisprudence in an address before the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association.

-50

Dean W[illegible] said the college's decision was published in the current edition of the Alumni Gazette.

He [illegible] that the college would follow t[illegible]cedure in handling a Negro's application:

If the college found that the applicant was qualified would be forwarded to the attorney general of Virginia for his legal opinion. If he should rule that the college [illegible] under the law to accept the student, the college would do so without a court contest.

Dean Woodbridge, who spoke in Norfolk of problems of education listed segregation as one of the current problems in legal education. He said the trend now is toward the elimination of jim crow in law schools. He also called attention to the fact that the Yale University school of law has proposed that any law school practicing segregation should be barred from membership in the American Law School association.

Va. College Drops Bars Voluntarily

Defender

11-23-50

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Officials of the College of Willi[illegible]ary, one of the old[illegible] institutions of higher learning in [illegible] nation, have announced they will admit Negroes to its law school without a court fight.

14e(1)

If Negroes apply through the office of Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., and are deemed qualified, they will be admitted, the school authorities said.

The officials pointed out that conservative Yale University has proposed that colleges practicing segregation be barred from membership in the American Association of Law Schools.

14e(1) 1950

Cuttington College and Divinity School
Suakoko, Liberia, West Africa

Daily World

14 E (1)

Wed. 8-16-50

Atlanta, Ga.

LIBERIA'S NEW EPISCOPALIAN COLLEGE AND DIVINITY SCHOOL—Views of the new Cuttington college and Divinity School at Suakoko, near Gbarnga, Liberia, West Africa, where the Episcopal church, under the leadership of Bishop Bravid W. Harris, former Rector of Grace Episcopal church in Norfolk, Va., is attempting to provide a Christian education on the college level for African youths.

At the top, from left to right, are shown the college principal's home; the administration building which also contains the assembly hall, science laboratory, library and classrooms; and the agricultural building. Rev. Harris is pictured directly below the administration building.

At the bottom, left to right, the principal, Rev. Seth C. Edwards, discusses a leopard skin with two students in his home. In the center is the type home the interracial faculty occupies. It is equipped with every modern convenience from electricity on up. The last photo shows Agricultural Director Fenton Sands making an inspection of agricultural implements. The Episcopal church maintains three good secondary schools also.—(ANP).

14e(1) 1950

D.C.
Interracial College Plan

Interracial College Plan Draws Mixed School Board Reaction

Adelbert Lee Calls Proposal 'Radical'; Merger Consideration Wednesday Doubtful

Gannon

Sharpe

Steinem

Adelbert

A proposal to merge the city's white and Negro teacher colleges yesterday drew mixed reactions from available members of the Board of Education.

Corning

The merger was recommended by Dr. Walter E. Hager, president of Wilson Teachers College in a report to Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools. It called for operation of a single teachers college for white and Negro students.

Adelbert W. Lee yesterday called the plan "radical" and accused Dr. Hager of having been "very insubordinate" in advancing the idea publicly "until the board had an opportunity to consider it."

Dr. James A. Cannon, vice president of the board, said he thought Dr. Hager's idea should be "studied very carefully. I'm not sure we are quite ready for it," he said, "but I think it's coming."

'Logical and . . . Desirable'

Doctor Hager called his proposal the first step in ending segregation in the school system. He said consolidation of Wilson and Miner teachers colleges here would be "logical and eminently desirable," and added board members or officers in the education system "will render distinguished service if they take this statesmanlike step."

Doctor Hager departed from custom to release his report to a number of school officials at the time it was sent to Doctor Corning.

Doctor Corning said yesterday this "seemed to me a very unusual way to proceed. It is the first time to my knowledge that it has been done this way. I think a communication addressed to the superintendent of schools should arrive there before it is given to the public." Doctor Corning refused to make "any comment whatsoever" on the merits of Hager's proposal.

Not on Wednesday Agenda

C. Melvin Sharpe, board president, termed the proposal "purely an administrative matter" and within the purview of Dr. Corning, rather than board members. While declining comment on merits of the plan, he said he doubted whether the report would be discussed at the meeting of the board scheduled Wednesday. He said it was not on the agenda for that session.

Albert E. Steinem, another board member, said he didn't know "whether the policy would be to start at that level (college) or at a lower level." He said the whole matter should be studied as part of an "over-all picture."

Dr. Eugene A. Clark, who as head of Miner Teachers College for Negroes here, is Dr. Hager's "opposite number" in the public school system, termed Hager's proposal a "step in the right direction" and added that it certainly "would be a correct move."

Dr. Clark said the integration of the public school system is "something we must go about gradually, and certainly we should start with teacher education."

Other board members could not be reached for comment on the holiday weekend.

Post

9-4-50

Wash.

$4 Million Needed at Del. State, School's 5th President Asserts

Afro-American. 11-11-50 Baltimore, Md.

He Cites Need for Four Millions

In a 45-minute inaugural address, Dr. Oscar Chapman, who assumed his duties as president last April, pointed out what he called the "minimum needs" of 59-year-old Delaware State College and said it would cost an estimated $4,000,000. He stressed the need for new buildings, pointing out that no new permanent buildings have been constructed at the school since 1931.

Dr. Chapman Hailed at Inaugural Rites

14e(1)

By FRANKLIN BROWER

DOVER, Del. — Officials and other citizens of the State "are determined to have Delaware State College devlop into a first-class institution," Dr. Oscar J. Chapman declared Saturday morning in his inaugural address as the college's fifth president.

That objective, he asserted in a forceful, 45-minute analysis of what is needed, can be achieved if the college "is given adequate financial support by the State."

Money Needs Emphasized

He emphasized that "there is nothing wrong with Delaware State College which money will not correct."

Dr. Chapman listed 10 "minimum needs" of the 59-year-old college and estimated that they could be supplied for $4,000,000.

Asks Citizens' Support

"This cost," he said "is very small when it is remembered that no money has been spent by the State during the last 20 years for capital improvements at this institution . . . and no permanent buildings had been constructed since 1931."

Appealing to the citizens of the State for support, he urged them to contact their legislators individually and impress upon them the necessity of making more funds available to the school.

10 Minimum Needs

The 10 "minimum needs" listed by the new president are:

A new dormitory for women, a new dormitory for men, a gymnasium, a stadium, a new library or a wing added to the present one, a new vocational building, a centralized heating unit, an apartment building to house faculty and staff members, a pasturization plant, and more teachers with doctorates.

Poorest Land-grant Unit

Failure to modernize the college, he said, has left it with the "poorest physical plant" of any of the 17 colored land-grant colleges in the country.

Declaring that he was aware of the problems besetting Delaware State when he accepted the presidency, Dr. Chapman said:

"I believed then, as I believe now, that our board of trustees, our State officials and the citizens of this State are determined to have Delaware State College developed into a first-class institution."

Afro-American

Adequate Support Stressed

"And I want to tell you today," he emphasized, "that such an objective can be realized, provided the college is given adequate support by the State."

11-11-50

Dr. Chapman asserted that the recent court decision opening the University of Delaware's undergraduate schools to colored students will have no appreciable effect" on Delaware State.

Substitute for Closing

He termed "absurd" a proposal that the college be closed.

A better proposal, he contended, is "that Delaware State College be developed into a first-class land-grant institution, fully accredited with a strong faculty, a modern physical plant, and sufficient funds to operate on a higher level of educational efficiency.

"This, I know, is the desire of the large majority of colored and white citizens of the State. They want here at Dover a land-grant college of which every Delawarean will be proud."

Address Applauded

Dr. Chapman's address brought warm applause from an audience which included a number of State and municipal officials, Gov. Elbert N. Carvel among them, and delegates from more than 50 universities, colleges, learned societies and educational associations.

In accordance with long-standing academic procedure, the inauguration of the new president came some time after he assumed office.

He began his duties last April 1, 15 days after the board of trustees had unanimously elected him to succeed Dr. Howard D. Gregg, who resigned last year.

Inaugural Features

Following the traditional pattern, the installation proceedings began with an academic procession. The line, divided into two sections, moved from Lore Hall on the south side of the campus, north to Delaware Hall, where the marchers entered the auditorium in twosomes.

The first section, which included the chief marshal, State and municipal officials, the program participants, the presiding officer and the president, sat on the stage.

The second section, which was made up of the delegates, special representatives, the faculty, the alumni and a marshal, took reserve seats in front of the auditorium.

Many Extended Greetings

Dr. James C. Finney, dean of the college, presided over the exercises, and invocation was by the Rev. David H. Hargis, retired Salisbury District superintendent of the Methodist Church.

Greetings were extended Dr. Chapman by representatives of the alumni, faculty, students, citizens and the State Council of Presidents and executives.

Speaking for those groups in the order named were Josiah F. Henry, president of the General Alumni Association; Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson, professor of sociology; Robert C. Hutchins, president of the Student Council; J. Stanley James, president of the State P-TA; and Leon De Valinger, State archivist.

Governor Praises Choice

After K. Reginald Blakey, a member of the inaugural committee, presented Dr. Chapman a scrap book containing congratulatory messages sent him from all parts of the country, Gov. Carvel commended the board of trustees on its selection of Dr. Chapman.

The new president, the Governor said, "has already made the impression of his personality on this institution."

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, Pa., in his address described Dr. Chapman as a man "of scholarly attainments, gentlemanly manners and courageous will." A college, Dr. Bond added, "deserves a leader with those qualities."

The inaugural address, climaxing the exercises, was delivered after Gilbert I. Nickel, president of the board of trustees, presented Dr. Chapman the college's symbols of authority and officially declared him president of the institution.

Before the recessional, the college choir, directed by Raymond I. Johnson, rendered two selections and the Rev. Fitz D. Jones, pastor of Whatcoat Methodist Church delivered the benediction.

Reports Jimcrow On The Way Out

Daily World

WILMINGTON, Del. — (ANP) — Old man jimcrow may be on his way out in Delaware, and soon. Probably the biggest kick given segregation in this state was taken during the past week by four private high schools in Wilmington.

1950

Key school in this action was Salesianum high for boys, a Catholic institution, which admitted five Negro students.

Thurs., 11-30-50

Following this action, two private schools, Ursuline academy and Archmere academy said they were "open" to Negro enrollment, and Friends school, said to have interracial enrollment in the past, said it would resume this setup if Negroes applied.

Atlanta, Ga.

None of them asserted, however, that they would encourage Negro enrollment. Speaking for friends, Wilmot R. Jones, principal, said:

"Friends school has never had a policy of segregation. It is possible that we have had no applications as a result of segregation in the public schools.

"This school has done nothing to discourage applications, but Friends school has never solicited pupils and will not solicit colored enrollment."

Jones said his records show that there had been a number of Negro students who have attended Friends in the past. It is a quaker School which utilizes funds left by David Ferris and Benjamin Ferris in 1772 and 1773 for poor children "white or black."

Delaware has a jimcrow law which prevents Negroes and whites from attending public schools together, but this law does not apply to private institutions.

Key organization in the action taken by Salesianum is the Catholic Interracial council here. In September the council published in its news letter the following statement on segregation:

"These (Catholic) schools appear to go along with the practice of segregation and this, we believe, is inconsistent with Catholic and democratic principles. If we are to realize the advantages flowing from non-segregated education, someone must lead the way both in principle and practice.

"We hope that all private and parochial schools, not being bound by any such restrictive laws, will demonstrate such leadership by accepting qualified Negroes on a non-segregation basis ......"

1949

Work by this group and the Delaware Fellowship commission is expected to eventually lead to the end of jimcrow public schools in Delaware.

Delaware State College Gets New President

14e(1)

BY CONRAD CLARK

DOVER, Del. -(ANP)- A new president has been appointed to Delaware State college, for the past year a political football in relation to administration. The new head is Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, professor of education at Morgan State college in Baltimore.

This appointment climaxed the fight between the Republican administration that took over in Delaware last year and the former president, Dr. Howard D. Gregg, who resigned last September, reportedly under pressure from the administration.

The former president is now with another college teaching. While at Delaware State Dr. Gregg suffered through several investigations under the GOP, and although cleared, he was forced to resign. His wife is still a member of the faculty, however, and lives in Dover.

The new president, formerly of Stockton, Md., was director of student personnel at Margan.

During this period Delaware State has deteriorated to the extent that it is not recognized even by the board of regents--probably because the board wanted to force Dr. Gregg out.

Not long ago this reporter visited the campus of Delaware State and what he saw was not good. At this land grant school, coeds are being housed with girls from the high school which is also a part of the college.

The buildings on the campus all are in need of repairs. With the new president taking over the board of regents may reinstate the school once more.

DR. OSCAR J. CHAPMAN
. . . he leaves Morgan

Delaware State Gets New Prexy

14e(1)

DOVER, Del.—Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, 41-year-old Morgan State College professor, has been elected president of Delaware State College here, succeeding Dr. Howard D. Gregg who resigned under pressure last year.

Courier

Presently professor of education and director of student personnel at Morgan, Dr. Chapman received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Lincoln University (Pa.), the Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in education from Ohio State University.

A resident of Stockton in Worchester County, Md., Dr. Chapman is a member of St. Paul Methodist Church and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

He is married and has one child Oscar Jr.

Dillard to Dedicate New Gym Monday

Times-Picayune

5-28-50

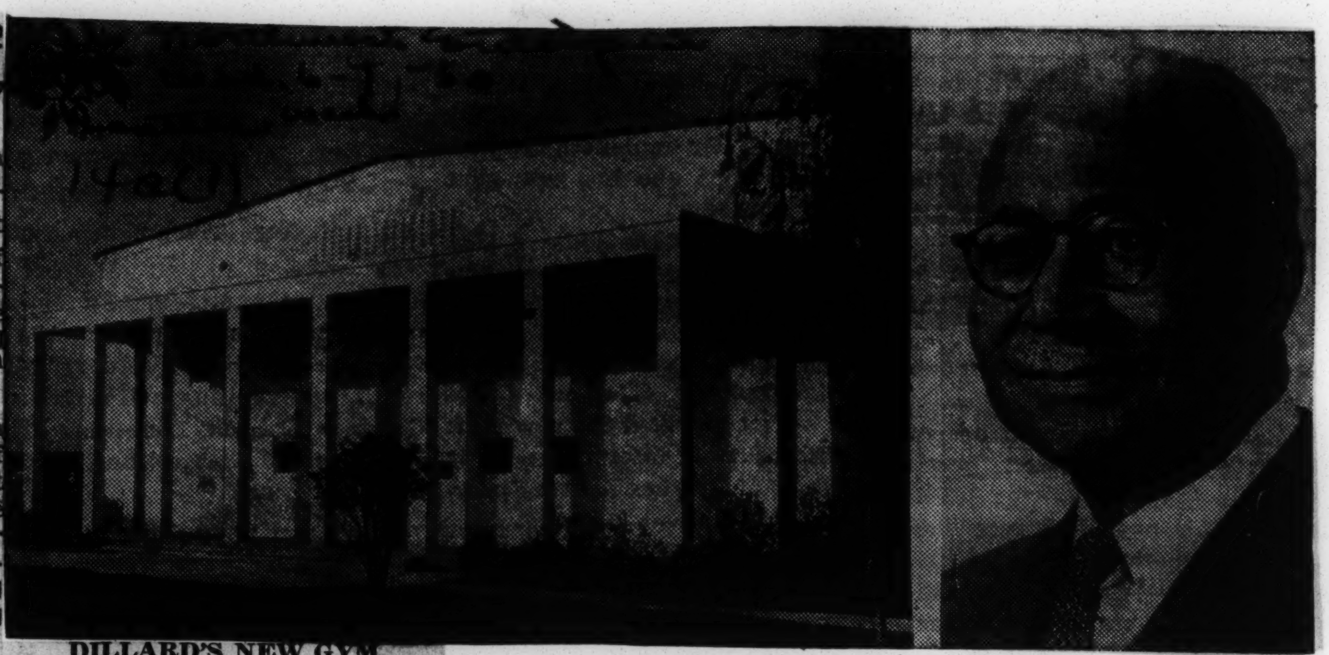
New Orleans

The new $150,000 gymnasium on the campus of Dillard university will be dedicated Monday at 1:30 p. m. and named in honor of Matthew Alexander Henson, Negro, explorer who was chief guide on the 1909 expedition of Admiral Robert E. Peary to the North Pole.

In announcing the dedication Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the university, said, "Just as Matt Henson found the North Pole, we hope the building in his honor and spirit will inspire our students to explore new fields and make discoveries beneficial to all mankind."

He said a unique program in recreation, combining courses in music, drama, and health and physical education, will be initiated in the fall semester.

Henson and his wife, who live in New York City, will be in New Orleans for the dedication. Dr. T. K. Lawless, Chicago dermatologist and a trustee of Dillard, will read an address written by Capt. Donald B. McMillan, another survivor of the expedition, who will be unable to attend the ceremonies.



14e(1)

DILLARD'S NEW GYM

Dillard University in New Orleans held dedication services, Monday, May 29, for its new Matthew Henson gymnasium. The new $150,000 building, named after the famous explorer, contains a basketball court with grandstands for 1,000, classrooms, business offices, and shower, locker and dressing rooms. Mr. Henson is shown in the inset. He is said to be the first person to discover the North Pole, having arrived 45 minutes ahead of Admiral Peary, whom he served as chief guide in the famous 1909 Expedition.—(ANP)

NEGROES OBTAIN JUSTICE BY LAWSUIT ONLY; WRITER SAYS

14e(1)

7-28-51

TULSA, OKLA. — Writing in the June issue of The Christian Register under the title "Justice by lawsuit only," "Attorney [illegible] C. Wade, points out Northwithstanding the stern pronouncements of fair play by the United States Supreme Court, in almost every instance in which a citizen whose skin is black has applied for higher education, he has had to take the matter to court to secure his Constitutional rights."

The writer in citing cases on the problem of Negro education goes back to 1851, and the "Separate but fallacy" which followed the Civil War. In his analysis, Wade says:

"Contrary to the statement of some people, Negroes who were able to think clearly on this subject never felt that the pattern followed conformed with the high standards set by the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution, and for years made repeated request through several legislature courts of the various states involved to have the pattern changed to conform in fact as well as in principle with the Constitution . . . The most dastardly fiction was that set forth by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Plessy Va. Ferguson, in which the court enunciated the infamous 'separate but equal doctrine.' No such animal ever existed, nor will it ever exist in American life."

The writer denounced the policy of the University of Tulsa as follows:

"The attitude taken by the University in Tulsa. Oklahoma has been a source of regret. Instead of following the lead of Arkansas or of Kentucky in realizing the worth of a human being, this university on the false premise that Negroes want segregation, has established a segregated division.

This is all the more regretable because the university has a religious background, having been established by the Presbyterian Church . . . but for the most part, save for a few Catholic Schools, Church sponsored schools are dragging their feet."

14e(1)

"Tulsa University boasts that it has students from many foreign countries . . . and yet will fight to the last man to keep a Negro from becoming a student."

Private Schools in Dixie Jump Gun, Kill Jim Crow

Guzman

9-22-51

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. (ANP) —Many white private institutions in the South are not waiting for a court order to force them to break down segregation in their schools; they have voluntarily opened their doors to colored students.

According to a recent survey, more than 20 private schools in Southern States have admitted colored students to their classes. Some restrict them to study on the graduate level, while others admit them freely to all departments.

Catholic University, Washington, and St. Louis University have been admitting colored students for years, giving them equal opportunities with white students in all college facilities. St. Louis University last year had a total of 351 colored students and five teachers were on the faculty.

Church Schools Cited

Among church schools in the South that have adopted the non-segregated practice on the graduate level only are the four theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church, located in Richmond, Va., Decatur, Ga., Austin, Texas, and Louisville.

A Presbyterian spokesman said, "Our denomination is sensing the need of a more definite contact between the Christian leadership of the colored race and the white race . . ."

Louisville Theological Seminary makes all its facilities available to colored, but the other three operate dormitories and dining rooms for whites only.

14e(1)

Three Baptist theological seminaries now admitting colored students are located at Fort Worth, Texas, Louisville, and New Orleans. Wayland College, Plainview, Texas, also admits them. Southern Methodist University, Dallas, admitted its first one last year. Two non-denominational colleges which admit colored students are St. John at Annapolis, Md., and Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

Another Breach in Segregation

Herald Tribune Mon. 12-31-51
New York, N.Y.
P. 10

Negroes Are Now Admitted to Many Private Colleges in the South

14e(1)

By Henry Lesesne

COLUMBIA, S. C.—As the result of a series of Federal court orders in the last few years, most white state universities in the South now admit Negro students on the graduate or professional level. In the states which do not, such as South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, the groundwork for significant court actions is now being laid. These suits have and will attract wide attention because some of the states have threatened to cut off state money for their support of the universities in event the courts order an end to segregation at this level.

10

Attracting not so much attention, however, is the fact that a great number of private schools in the South—most of them church-related—have been quietly admitting Negro students in recent months and the list of such schools is mounting rapidly. A recent issue of "New South," published by the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial organization of Southerners devoted to better racial understanding and co-operation, calls attention to this marked trend and notes that a recent survey showed twenty private schools in the Southern states now admit Negro students to their classes.

General

Most of the colleges, though, restrict Negroes to study on the graduate level; only a few admit them to all classes. Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic and non-denominational colleges are among those which admit Negroes. Just recently Southern Episcopalians recommended the opening of Episcopal theological schools at Sewanee, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky., to Negro ministerial students. Such a resolution, urging this action upon the schools' trustees, was adopted without any spoken opposition.

THE list of institutions which formerly accepted only white students and now admit Negro students includes Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Nazareth College, Louisville; Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans; Southern Methodist University, Dallas; Wayland College, Plainview, Tex.; Austin Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex.; Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Tex.; Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; The Catholic University of America, Washington; St. Louis University, St. Louis; Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington; American University, Washington; Loyola University, New Orleans; Ursuline College, Louisville; Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, and Washington University, St. Louis.

It will be noted that most of these schools are in the so-called "border" states or at least states which do not have unusually heavy Negro populations such as South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. The list is expected to become considerably larger, however, as the important hurdle—convincing trustees of small colleges that their difficult financial condition will not be increased further by admitting Negro students—is cleared. There is usually ready acceptance on the part of students and faculties. The pressure which is changing the pattern is the stand increasingly taken by churchmen that there is no moral ground on which to continue the policy of segregation in the field of higher education.

THE next development, and one of the most significant developments, in the long legal fight to open the South's graduate and professional schools to Negroes will probably occur in Georgia. Georgia's 1951 budget law prohibits distribution of state funds to any white school or white school system admitting a Negro. The University of Georgia Law School has denied a Negro applicant admittance, and it is planned to take the case to the Federal courts. High state officials have been saying privately that to forestall admittance of a Negro to the law school the state will give up the law school by divorcing it from the state university system and turning the law school over to private operators.

Preliminary plans for a Federal Court suit to get Negroes into the University of South Carolina are now being made. Here there is a rather unusual aspect to the situation. A few years ago South Carolina opened a law school for Negroes at Orangeburg. Negroes sought in Federal District Court the right to attend the University of South Carolina law school. United States District Judge J. Waties Waring, of Charleston, ruled that the Negro law school at State A. and M. College offered equal facilities for Negro law students, though he commented the dual system was a "fantastic" extravagance on the part of the state. This suit was never appealed. It is understood that the new case will be based on a graduate course at the University of South Carolina.

IT IS interesting to note how the situation is being met in North Carolina, the state which has set so many precedents for the South in matters involving the racial issue. North Carolina was recently compelled by court order to admit Negroes to its white law school at the University of North Carolina although the state for some years has had an accredited law school for Negroes at North Carolina College in Durham which is attended by quite a few students from states which do not have segregation. Before this court order, the university trustees decided to admit a Negro to the university medical school.

Actually, the North Carolina trustees decided to admit Negro students to white graduate schools where the same courses are not offered in state-supported Negro institutions. The state has no Negro medical school. Also recently approved was the application of a Negro woman to enter the University of North Carolina who is seeking a Ph.D. degree in Spanish. At the same time, the state is broadening its graduate courses at the North Carolina (Negro) College at Durham. Recently an emergency appropriation was made by the Council of State to offer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Durham school.

Even though a few Negro students now attend the white law school at the University of North Carolina, the state will continue its Negro law school at Durham. The university trustees, however, seem to hold the view that an expansion of graduate courses at North Carolina College will reduce the number of Negro students seeking admittance to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Another recent noteworthy development is the fact that the University of Louisville is now admitting Negroes along with whites to all undergraduate courses. This historic step involved the closing of Louisville Municipal College, where Negroes were educated on a segregated basis. A potential complication arose when a number of Negro teachers in the latter school faced the loss of their jobs. They could not be absorbed in the faculty of the university, since teachers were already being dropped there in expectation of a decreased enrollment caused by the draft. Finally, however, the matter was solved, apparently satisfactorily.

THE trustees worked out an accord on severance pay. The Ford Foundation helped with fellowships for three of the teachers whose future was in doubt. Another found employment on the faculty of another college in the state. Still another went into private business. One is now a professor of sociology on the University of Louisville staff. The expected drop in enrollment proved less severe than was feared.

Again, however, it should be pointed out that this significant social step has occurred in a "border" state. In both Kentucky and in North Carolina, Negroes have been appointed to the state school boards—something that has not been done yet in any of the other Southern states. In this light, the way that the University of Louisville has solved the problem—and also the course that North Carolina has taken in voluntarily admitting Negroes to some courses at white universities and at the same time broadening the base of education at the state's Negro college—might be viewed as straws in the wind.

14e(1) 1950

Emory University

Emory's Organ Asks Admission Of Negro Grads

World

Says Selective System Of Tests Could Be Employed

14e(1)

Jan. 1-31-50

By LERONE BENNETT

Admission of Negroes to Emory University's graduate schools was advocated here Friday by The Emory Wheel, Emory University student publication.

Atlanta)

In a signed editorial by Reese Cleghorn, editor, the hard-hitting student publication averred that the term "separate and equal" has proved to be a "gigantic falsehood."

Ga.

Pointing out that it would cost each Southern state $31.000.000 to equalize educational advantages for Negroes, the editorial declared:

SELECTIVE BASIS

"We believe that such schools as Emory should offer graduate and professional work for Negroes on a selective basis. There are many Negroes with sufficient qualifications to gain entry into Emory under some fair and selective system of tests. Qualified Negroes who can show a definite course of study unavailable to them elsewhere in the state should be admittd. Such a program might be executed in cooperation with Atlanta University.

World

1-31-50

The student publication said that it did not believe that students, finanical contributors or faculty members, "by and large" would object ". . to having a few Negroes sit in their classrooms."

Cleghorn's editorial pointed out that Negroes are denied professional training in their home states. He concluded that "This is one chance for Emory to prove her reputation as a progressive institution. It is a chance for Emory to show her practicality."

14e(1)

MAINTAINS STAND

This latest editorial printed in the January 27 edition of the paper marks the second time that The Wheel, which calls itself "The South's Most Progressive College Newspaper," has come out in favor of admitting "qualified" Negro students to Emory on a limited basis.

Atlanta

The Dean of the Graduate School of the University could not be reached for comment Monday afternoon.

Ga.

Colleges Show Decrease In Enrollment: Others Reach Peak

14e(1)

By BOB ROY RATLIFF

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (ANP) — Enrollments in Negro colleges and universities are decreasing despite continuing increases in the same categories for all other institutions of higher education according to statistics released by the United States Office of Education recently.

Daily World

While there is no breakdown showing the number of Negroes attending non-segregated institutions, the total number of students in predominantly or entirely Negro colleges has dropped from 71,000 in 1948 to 70,000 last fall. According to the estimates, this 1,000 student drop represents a 1.3 per cent decrease.

Jan. 1-1-50

In noting the figures, however, educators were quick to add that many colleges, especially at graduate levels, have opened their doors to Negroes for the first time during the past year. In addition, there is no measure of the number of students transferring from these Negro institutions to other schools.

Atlanta Ga.

INCREASE NOTED

On the whole, all colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, teacher colleges, and Negro colleges have increased enrollments by 48.000 students since the fall of 1948. Junior colleges show the largest percentage growth-- 8.6 per cent. Shortages in the teaching profession have contributed to an 8.4 per cent increase in teachers college enrollments.

Following an overall trend, the number of veterans in Negro colleges and universities dropped by .000 to a total last fall of 19.000. An estimated 19.000 students—same as in 1948—entered college for the first time in 1949.

While veterans are becoming less numerous on the colleg campuses, the effect of the G. I. Bill of Rights is illustrated by enrollment jumps since 1945 when only 57,505 students were attending the Negro colleges. Men continue to outnumber women on college campuses, however, by a little over two-to one. Percentage--wise the gain in the number of women students tops the increase in men.

GI SITUATION

While the small enrollment drop registered this year is not viewed with alarm, educators point to the more complete statistics covering the 1947-48 school year. Office of Education figures for this period show that there were 79,391 students in Negro schools compared with today's estimated 70,000. Some educators believe that as the G. I. Bill students finish their education fewer and fewer Negroes will be able to attend college.

More Negroes are finishing college today than were a few years ago, the figures show. In 1948 Negro colleges granted 8,504 Bachelor degrees or first professional degrees and 433 Master's compared with 5,909 and 311 in 1946. No Ph.D degrees were reported for 1948.

Negro Colleges Lose Students

1-1-50

14e(1)

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Negro Colleges Show Drop In Enrollment

14e(1)

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Many Transfering Into Other Schools Formerly 'All White'

14e(1)

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Courier

TRANSFERS ADD UP

In noting the figures, however, educators were quick to add that many colleges, especially at grade levels, have opened their doors to Negroes for the first time during the past year. In addition, there is no measure of the number of students transferring from these Negro institutions to other schools.

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Pittsburgh Pa.

FEWER VETERANS

Following an overall trend, the number of veterans in Negro colleges and universities dropped by 4,000 to a total last fall of 19,000. An estimated 19.000 students—same as in 1948—entered college for the first time in 1949.

While veterans are becoming less numerous on the college campuses, the effect of the GI Bill of Rights is illustrated by enrollment jumps since 1945 when only 57,505 students were attending the Negro colleges. Men continue to out-number women on college campuses, however, by a little over two-to-one. Percentage-wise the gain in the number of women students tops the increase in men.

OVER 79.000 IN '47

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HONORED — Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders was presented the Alumni Achievement Award by the New York Fisk Club at its annual scholarship dance last Sunday for her work for humanity and the YWCA. President Charles Johnson came from Fisk just to make the award.

FISK UNIVERSITY RECEIVES $4500 GRANT

California Voice

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.— Fisk University recently received a $4500 grant from the J. Hay Whitney Foundation for a series of special lectures, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, University President announced this week.

12-29-50

The lectures, which will be spread over a three year period, are to be known as the John Edwards Rogers Embree Memorial lectures.

Embree, a former President of the Rosenwald Foundation, and later a consultant to the Whitney Foundation, was a Trustee at Fisk and one of the University's best loved friends.

These special lectures will be made at six schools with which Embree or the Foundation was historically associated. The others are: Yale University, where he was Secretary; Berea College, which his father founded; Dillard, which he helped merge and bring to its present status; and Transylvania, the school which Whitney attended.

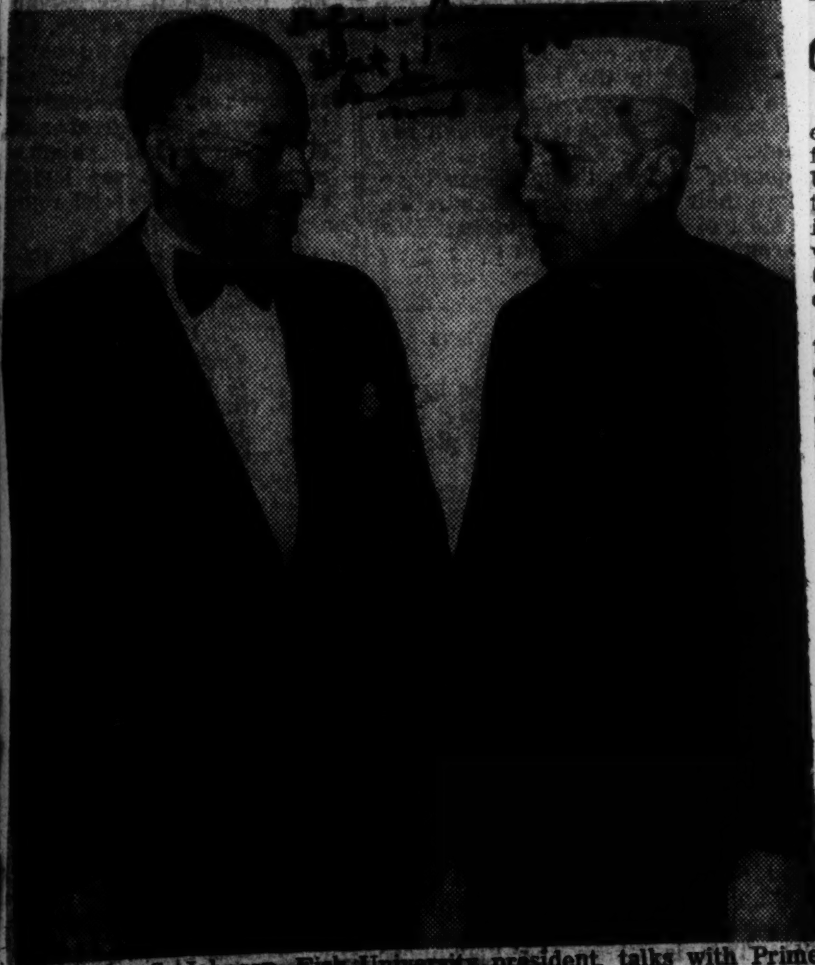
Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, will speak Saturday, April 29, 1950 at 1:30 P.M. at the Tuskegee Woman's Club Luncheon.

See- Code 31- 1950
Tuskegee, Ala
Herald
April 25, 1950

14e(1) 1950

Fisk University

Fisk U. President in India



Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University president, talks with Prime Minister Nehru of India. Dr. Johnson is one of the 30 educators, newspapermen, business leaders and experts on labor relations touring India under the sponsorship of the N.Y. American Institute of Pacific Relations.

14e(1)

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11 Fisk Sociology Students Honored

14e(1)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The annual initiation and banquet of Alpha chapter of Tennessee of Alpha Kappa Delta, national honorary sociological fraternity, recently was held at Fisk University, with Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, guest speaker.

The following 11 persons were initiated:

Afro American

Alma Alexander, Mamaroneck, N.Y.; Della Bell, Philadelphia; Martha Ann Blakemore, Nashville; Samuel J. Cullers, Chicago; Johnnie M. Clarke, research and administrative assistant; Sarah B. Harrell, Philadelphia;

Assistant Prof Honored

Inas Richardson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Alyce Taliaferro, Fredricksburg, Va.; Donald W. Wyatt, assistant professor of sociology at Fisk; Gwendolyn [illegible], Pittsburgh; and Ruth E. Vaughn, Tyler Texas.

Members in attendance were:

Dr. Pesotn Valien, chairman, department of social sciences, Fisk; Mrs. Bonita H. Valien, assistant to the president of Fisk; Stanley H. Smith, graduate student in sociology and president of Alpha chapter of Tennessee; William M. Phillips Jr., graduate student and vice-president; Dr. Jitsuichi Masuoka, associate professor of sociology; and Mrs. Edna C. Masuoka, research fellow, social science department, Fisk.

Guests were D. Herman H. Long, Aaron Douglas, Mrs. Annabel Williams, Mrs. Geraldine Cullers, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson Sr., and Johnny L. Clarke.

Fisk Gets Art Collection

Defender

14e(1)

With the acquisition of the modern art collection of the late Alfred Stieglitz, of New York, Fisk University assumes leadership as the greatest center of modern art in the Southland. The collection valued at $100,000 was presented to the University by Stieglitz's widow, Georgia O'Keefe.

The collection comprises more than eighty works of art. In addition to modern painting, the collection includes several pieces of sculpture and works of African art.

The Carl Van Vechten Art Gallery which houses the collection also has a room for the Florine Stettheimer Library of Books on Art, presented by Mr. Van Vechten.

The library has a special collection of books, pamphlets, reports and letters by and about Negroes, considered to be one of the most important collections of its kind in the world.

Dr. Morin Heads New Dept. At Fisk U.

14e(1)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A new Department of Economics and Business Administration has been established recently at Fisk university under the chairmanship of Dr. Alexander J. Morin, formerly Ferguson research fellow at Harvard University, it was announced last week.

Fisk Library Receives Gift

Defender

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Fisk University Library was one of the 75 leading college and university libraries of the country to receive a gift collection of 50 books of fine modern printing from Peter Pauper Press.

Librarians were invited by the Peter Pauper Press to submit letters indicating the purposes which such a gift collection would serve in their libraries. On the basis of the letter submitted by Mrs. Minnie Redmond Bowles, acting Librarian, the Fisk University Library was chosen to receive an award by a committee of judges composed of Clifton Fadiman, Christopher Morley, Frederic Melchor, and the owners of the Press.

These books of great literature will be displayed in the library in November. They will serve to stimulate literary appreciation and provide an experience both artistic and educational for the university community.

14e(1)

Fisk Choir To Go On Trip To Chicago And Indianapolis

14e(1)

Afro

2-10-50

The Fisk University Choir will make a concert trip to Chicago and Indianapolis on February 12th and 13th. This is a part of the general fund raising campaign being conducted by the university at the present time.

The first of the two concerts will be given at the Chicago Civic Opera House holding approximately 3,000 people, at 3 p.m. Sunday afternoon, February 12th. This is also Lincoln's Birthday as well as Race Relations Sunday. The second concert will be presented in the Crispus Attucks High School Auditorium in Indianapolis at 7 p. m. Monday evening, February 13th.

The concerts are being sponsored by the Fisk Clubs of Chicago and Indianapolis, and by the university. Dr. John F. Ohl, Conductor and Mr. Arthur B. Croley, University Organist and accompanist of the choir are planning to present the full choir. It has approximately 110 members.

The group will probably leave on the 11th of February. Members of the choir will stay with individual members of the Fisk Clubs, as well as with friends and relatives.

The program promises to be outstanding, with a diversity of types of compositions. The first half will be highlighted by three Mozart works, and the well-known Bach Motet, "Jesu Meine Freude."

The appearance in costume of eleven Fisk students representing the original Jubilee Singers will be the main feature of the second half of the concert. They will be arranged according to the famous portrait of the Jubilee Singers by Havel, artist in the court of Queen Victoria, now hanging in the Fisk Memorial Chapel. They will present a number of the old Jubilee songs as they were arranged and sung by the original group. This part of the performance is being given partially in memory of the first paid concert of this little group, the proceeds of which were turned over to the victims of the Chicago Fire.

Sixteen century motets and a group of modern anthems will compose the remainder of the second half of the program, along with a movement from Dr. John Work's "Golgotha is a Mountain." This was performed for the first time during the 1949 Spring Festival of Music and Art. Other works will include such composers as Aaron Copeland, Heinrich Scheutz, and numbers from "Alice in Wonderland" by Carroll and Fine. A large part of the performance will be done in a capella style.

Among the prominent guests who are expected to attend the concert and Mrs. William F. Gibbs, member of the Board of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Mr. Edwin R Embree former President of the Rosenwald Foundation. Both are Trustees of Fisk.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the University Board of Trustees will be held prior to the concert on Friday, February 11.

Afro

2-10-50

The Choir will also present the same evening two of the pieces to be performed in Chicago. They are "God Is Lord" by Schumann and "O Jesu Christe" by Berchem. They will be given as part of the choir's weekly Sunday evening broadcast at 10:15 PM over station WSM, 650 on your dial.

Huge Crowd Hears Dr. Johnson Speak On India's Role

Memphis, Tenn.

BY HARRY THOMPSON

World

A huge crowd overflowed the aisles of Second Congregational church Tuesday night of this week to hear Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, tell of his travels and observations in India. The eminent educator was presented by Dr. Fred Brownlee, executive secretary of American Missionary Association, and former president of LeMoyne College.

14e(1)

Dr. Johnson went to India under sponsorship of American Institute of Pacific Relations. He spent three weeks studying social, political and educational conditions of that country's overwhelming population.

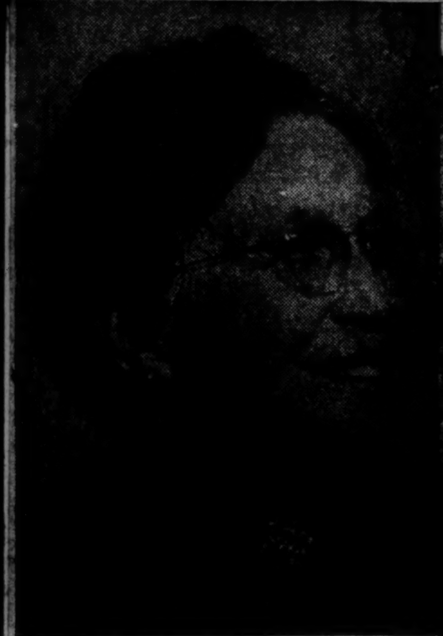
3-17-50

"India has made considerable stride, however, since gaining her freedom in 1947, "Dr. Johnson said "She now ranks fourth or fifth in railway mileage . . . and she outstrips China in the production of metal." The speaker added that India ranks third in trade with Canada and has more students than ever studying in this country.

Regarding Soviet-American Relationship, India has taken a "middle of the road" position, Dr. Johnson said. America, however, is regarded as a threat to world peace primarily on ground of its racial attitudes, it was pointed out.

India has not completely abolished the caste system. Dr. Johnson asserted, although it is the process of eliminating it. He concluded: "India is a country whose progress is too slow for its civilization . . . but America is a country whose civilization is too slow for its progress."

Atlanta, Ga.



MRS MARTHA BROWN

Weekly World

Wed. 7-19-50

14e(1)

MRS. CECELIA SAUNDERS

At the recent commencement exercises held at ~~Fisk University~~, two distinguished women, Mrs. Martha Wells Brown, Nashville, and Mrs. Cecelia Holloway Saunders, of New York City, New York, were honored with Alumni Awards by The General Alumni Association for outstanding community service.

Mrs. Martha Well Brown, Normal Class of 1900, was also recently honored by Tennessee State College for whom the new library was named. Mrs. Saunders, class of 1903, has recently retired as Director of the Harlem Branch of the YMCA.

Fisk Grads Honored With Alumni Awards

At the recent commencement exercises held at ~~Fisk University, Nashville~~, Tenn., two distinguished women, Mrs. Martha Wells Brown, left, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Cecelia Holloway Saunders, of New York City, were honored with Alumni Awards by the General Alumni Association for outstanding community service.

Journal and Guide

Mrs. Brown, normal class of 1900, was also recently honored by Tennessee State College for whom the new library was named. Mrs. Saunders, class of 1903, has recently retired as director of the Harlem Branch of the YWCA.

Sat. 7-29-50

Norfolk, Va.

Fisk Senior On UN Project

14e(1)

Courier

Sat. 8-19-50

ST. LOUIS—Anna Pearl Silvers, a senior at Fisk University, attended the Mount Holyoke Institute on the United Nations recently through a scholarship granted by the Fisk International Student Center.

Miss Silvers

While at the institute, Miss Silvers, along with scores of men and women from other colleges in the United States, took part in a month-long program of addresses, discussions and forums on international problems. Weekly trips to Lake Success highlighted the tone of the discussions.

Pittsburgh

Pa.

Miss Silvers is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Silvers, 1031 Tolstoy Place. Kirkwood.

79th Anniversary of Famous School Was Held In Fisk Memorial Chapel Friday Morning, October 6,

Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Graduate of Class of 1908, Executive Committee Chairman of Alumni Association, Presided

14e(1)

Fitting services observing the seventy-ninth anniversary of ~~Fisk University~~ were held in Fisk Memorial Chapel on Friday October 6th at 11:00 a. m. Dr. St. Elmo Brady, a graduate of Class 1908, chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association, was presiding. This nationally known educational institution was made famous all over the world because of the Fisk Jubilee Singers before the Crown Heads of Europe and throughout the United States, and who were responsible in the main, so it is said by older people of this section, for the building of Fisk Memorial Chapel and the Jubilee Hall.

Globe

Nashville

Tenn.

The program for the evening was as follows:

10-13-50

Organ Prelude—In the Mood of Spirituals, Horace Miller, Mr. Arthur R. Croley, University Organist.

Invocation, Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dean of the Chapel

Hymn No. 220—Faith of Our Fathers

Scripture Reading—Rev. T. M. Brumfield, '09, Acting Alumni Secretary

Anthem—Let Us Now Praise Famous Men—Vaughn Williams, Fisk University Choir

Introduction of the Speaker—Miss Mary D. Shane, '27, Assistant Registrar.

Jubilee Day Address—"Perpetuating the Fisk Spirit", Mrs. Thelma M. Rambo, '21, Fisk University Trustee

Jubilee Song

Report of Almni Fund Drive, Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr, '30

Alumni Felicitations and Greetings—Miss Vivian Moon, Secretary of Student Council

Greetings—Dr. Charles S. Johnson

Noonday Prayer, Rev. Paul Hayes, '50 Chaplain, Nashville Fisk Club.

The Gold and Blue

(The entire audience will sing the first and second stanzas and chorus, the choir will sing the third stanza, the entire audience the last stanza.)

1.

The warm and genial setting sun
Lights up the hills with mellow hue
Where Fisk, our Alma Mater, stands
Majestic, dear old Gold and Blue.

II.

From North, from East, from South, from West
Ethiopia's children gather here,
And breathe in loftiest light and love
Of thy inspiring atmosphere.

Fri. 10-13-50

14e(1)

III.

To North, to East, to South, to West,
Thy loyal children make their way;
To execute thy fine behest,
"Go turn the darkness into day."

IV.

To heaven, to country, and to thee
Our hearts shall first and last be true
We e'en shall die with loyalty
To Heaven. to country, GOLD AND BLUE.

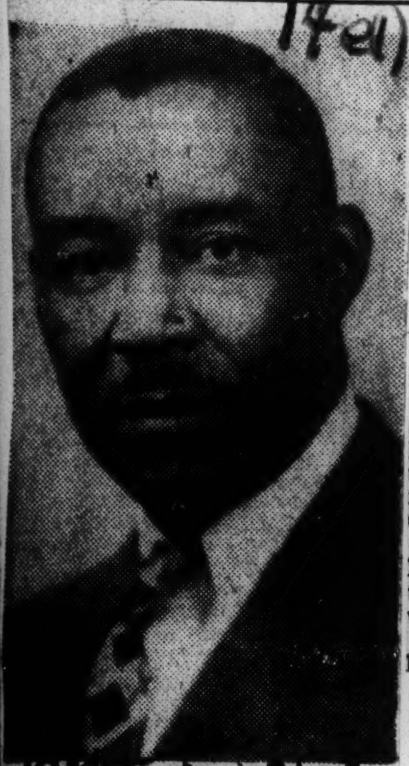
CHORUS

Then hurrah and hurrah! For the Gold and the Blue
Her sons are steadfast, her daughters true.
Where e'er we be we shall still love thee—
Fisk, our Alma Mater.

Postlude—Children of God, Messiaen, Mr. Arthur R. Croley

Speaker

14e(1)



Florida A and M President Efferson opens 20th annual forum series for the King of Clubs in Miami last week at Mt. Zion Baptist church. His topic was "Frontiers Which Need Moving Back."

Dr. Gore, Tenn. Dean, Voted Post

Chicago Defender

14e(1)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The long disputed question of who should be president of Florida A. & M. College was settled last week when Dr. George W. Gore, dean of Tennessee A. & I. College in Nashville, accepted the $7,500 a year post.

The appointment was announced by Frank Harris, chairman of the Board of Control of the Florida institution, which must confirm the action.

3-18-50

Dr. Gore, who will assume his new duties on or before April 1, was second on a list recommended by the Famcee college alumni.

President R. O'Hara Lanier, of Texas University, was first on the list.

Probe of School

H. Manning Jefferson, former Summer School director and dean, has been acting president of the institution. He took over when Dr. William H. Gray of Philadelphia resigned under fire last July, as president.

Dr. Gray was charged with mismanagement and immorality at Famcee. The third county grand jury is now probing the charges. The two previous juries failed to report their findings.

Dr. Gray denied the allegations and is now in Philadelphia serving as editor of the local edition of the Afro-American newspaper.

Impressive Background

The new president is a graduate of Depauw University and holds the M.A. degree in education from Harvard University. He received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University.

During his undergraduate years, Dr. Gore was rector scholar for three years and was graduated with cum laude honors.

He was later awarded a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship and two General Education Board Fellowships for graduate study.

Prior to coming to A. & I. College, he was YMCA secretary in Marion, Ind.

A "First"

The first Negro ever to be elected to serve as a delegate to the National Education Association from the Southern states, Dr. Gore has served for many years as secretary of the Tennessee State Teachers Association. He is president of the National Negro Teachers Association.

The native of Nashville is married to the former Miss Pearl Winrow of Independence, Mo., and Bowling Green, Ky.

She is a graduate of A. & I., past basileus of Alpha Delta Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

One Daughter

14e(1)

The Gores have a daughter, Pearl Mayo, who is doing graduate work at Ohio State University.

Dr. Gore holds membership in the following fraternities: Sigma Pi Phi, Kappa Delta Pi, Alpha Phi Alpha and the Delta Phi Delta honorary journalism frat.

He is director of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company in Nashville.

Florida A. & M New President

14e(1)

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., is the new president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Tallahassee. He succeeds Dr. William H. Gray, who resigned last July.

Dr. Gore has been dean of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial college since 1927. He comes to his new work as the head of the college with a good record as a school man and educator. And while he has not been spectacular and showy, that very fact recommends him to those interested in seeing a good job of educational leadership started in our school systems, especially our state colleges.

In some ways, it should be said that the Florida A. and M. college holds an enviable position among our Land Grant colleges. It has always enjoyed the good fortune of a state administration interested in giving to Negroes a reasonable, although not equal, share of the appropriations necessary to carry the minimum requirements of a liberal arts education. Her plant is one of the best, save that of Tennessee State, in the Deep South for Negroes.

3-15-50

Thus, he should be able to carry on with a minimum of difficulty in securing the funds necessary for operation. We covet for Dr. Gore a successful administration and career. And despite some of the problems which beset Dr. Gray, he need not encounter most of them if only he will start off with the understanding that he is going to be the one to be held for the administration of affairs. Politics ought not have any place in a program of education. Neither should the state encourage any stool pigeons to set bad examples for students to imitate.

These warnings we sound in advance because it is going to be necessary for the new president to think his best thoughts and to act his best in order to build the kind of educational program that is going to be demanded by Negroes. who are already denied equal educational opportunities.

Gore To Head Fla. A. & M.

Memphis, Tenn. World

14e(1)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — The new president of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, Fla. will be Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., 48-year-old dean of Tennessee A and I State College, it was revealed here last week. Gore succeeding Dr W. H. Gray, Jr., who resigned last year, will assume his new duties on April 1 at a salary of $7,500 a year.

3-1-50

Dean at A. and I. since 1927, Gore was the first Negro to be selected as delegate to the National Education association from a southern state, and has been a delegate of the Tennessee delegation for five years. He received his education at DePauw and Columbia universities.

Dr. Gore to Head Florida A. and M.

Afro American

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Dr. George W. Gore Jr., dean of instruction and director of the graduate division of Tennessee A and I State College, has been appointed president of Florida A and M College. The appointment was announced by Frank Harris, chairman of the Board of Control, which must confirm the action.

Dr. Gore, who succeeds Dr. William H. Gray Jr., said today he expects to assume his new position within 60 days. A native of Nashville, Dr. Gore has been dean at A. and I. since 1927.

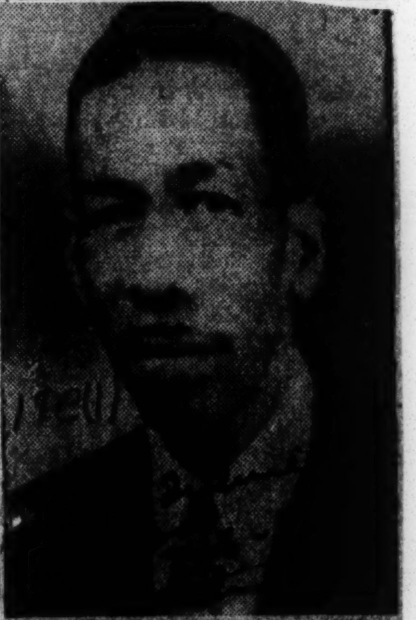
A graduate of DePauw University, he holds the M.A. degree from Harvard University and the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University. He studied under a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship and two General Education Board Fellowships.

3-18-50

Active Educator

The first of his race to serve as a delegate to the National Education Association from the Southern States, Dr. Gore last summer was named president-elect of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Dr. Gore married the former Miss Pearl Winrow of Independence, Mo., and Bowling Green, Ky. They have a daughter, Miss Pearl Mayo Gore, who is doing graduate work at Ohio State University in clinical psychology.



14e(1)

Dr. George W. Gore, former Dean of Tennessee State College, this week was named president of Florida A and M. College where he will head one of the nation's largest and most progressive land-grant colleges. Dr. Gore received his secondary education at Pearl High School in Nashville; attended Fisk University.

Receipts Poorly Handled; Budget Exceeded - Auditor

Afro-American

3-25-50

Cafeteria Had $64,000 Deficit in 3 Years; Personnel Called 'Incompetent'

14e(1)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A Leon county grand jury continued its investigation of Florida A. and M. College here last week as the State auditor reported "cases of mismanagement and other irregularities" at the institution.

The auditor Bryan Willis, said a check of the college during the three-year administration of William H. Gray Jr., former president, revealed that the records are "incomplete, inaccurate, and insufficient."

Baltimore, Md.

The auditor also reported that grade sheets were altered and "credits apparently have been given to persons not taking extension courses."

Extension Fees Not Found

He said extension fees amounting to $15,540.50 have not been accounted for, and credits have been granted without regard to the payment of fees.

Willis reported that the financial affairs of the college were "poorly administered," but that the responsibilities of carrying out activities were so divided as to prevent the fixing of responsibility on any one person.

Three officials of the college appeared before the grand jury last week. They were the business manager, J. R. E. Lee Jr.; the registrar, E. M. Thorpe; and the agricultural dean, C. E. Walker.

Gray Forced Out

Dr. Gray resigned under pressure last summer. He later was charged in the House of Representatives with mismanagement.

Dr. George W. Gore Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., was appointed last week to succeed Dr. Gray. H. Manning Efferson has been acting president.

Receipts Poorly Handled

The auditor said the payment of student fees were properly accounted for by the business manager's office, but the control of other receipts were so lax an effective check as to handling of the funds was impossible.

The other receipts were of the hospital, demonstration school, nursey school, athletic association, beauty parlor, barber shop and maintenence.

Big Cafeteria Deficit

The report said the college cafeteria accumalated an operating deficit of $64,642.41 during the three-year period, and that $2,464 worth of scrap metal was sold by employees of the maintenence department and no report made of the sales.

Athletic association receipts were not properly controlled, the auditor reported. Payments ranging from $25 to $150 were made to colored newspaper reporters to cover athletic contests, but no authority for the payments was found.

Budget Exceeded

The audit also said the college did not follow budget limitations, purchases were not made on competitive bids, and the "college would wind up each fiscal year with thousands of dollars worth of liabilities and no money with which to pay them.

Help Incompetent

"As a result of the poor accounting system," the auditor reported, "incompetent personnel and lack of proper assistance, the accounting records were out of balance during the entire period covered by the audit.

"Bank statements were never checked nor reconciled and financial reports prepared by the college were erroneous."

Business Manager Helpless

Willis said the business manager's control over departments and auxiliaries, normally under his jurisdiction, "was either rendered ineffectual or was circumvented to the extent that control was not possible."

He found that "noticeable improvements" have been made in accounting procedures since July 1,1949, but "a great deal remains to be done in respect to records, accounting personnel, purchasing, budgets, and internal control over cash receipts."

Two previous grand juries have made studies of the situation here, but were discharged without making any reports.

Several witnesses who appeared before the old juries have been interviewed by the jury now in session.

Students Hear Dr. Gore At Fla. A. And M.

Daily World

4-11-50

14e(1)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Dr. George W. Gore, newly elected president of Florida A. and M. College made his first formal speech to students and faculty members at the noon assembly Wednesday, April 5. At the end of his speech approximately one third of the students filed pass Dr. Gore to shake his hands.

Atlanta, Ga.

The president began his speech by saying, "For many years I have had the experinece of being an adult as a college administrator, as a dean among deans. I felt priority as I was one of the oldest deans in America. As a president, however, I am a new born babe and I know how it feels to be a freshman among seniors and graduate students."

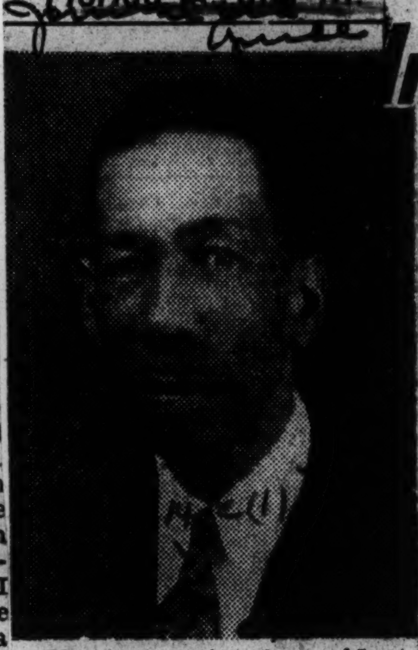
Expressing a firm belief in the possibilities and potentialities of Florida A. and M. the president continued by saying "I am concerned with one question—what should Florida A. and M. College stand for?"

"In the first place," said he, "it should stand for friendliness. I am interested in the way people react. As I have walked about the campusI have been impressed with your friendliness. My job is to see that this continues."

The president pointed out very definitely that Florida A. and M. College must stand for the attribute of quality. He opined, after pointing to the campus tennis star, Althea Gibson—"she represents quality. Her name is a byword in America because she stands for quality. Whenever you excel people respect you regardless of race, color or creed."

New President Of Florida A. and M.

Journal and Guide



14e(1)

Newly appointed president of Florida A. and M. College is Dr. George W. Gore Jr., dean of instruction and director of the graduate division at Tennessee A. and I. State College. He is expected to assume his new position within 60 days.

3-8-50

Norfolk, Va.

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3 Former Teachers Return for Trial

Afro-American

TALLAHASSEE, Fla, —Three former teachers at the Florida A. and M. College will soon be brought to trial for alleged irregularities in handling State funds and properties, according to State Attorney W. D. Hopkins of this city.

5-3-50

14e(1)

The teachers, W. Anthony Gaines, Leo B. Paul and L. G. Evans, were returned here recently to face the charges from Greensboro, N.C., New Orleans and Cleveland, Ohio, where they were employed.

Baltimore, Md.

They were indicted several months ago by a Leon County grand jury for the alleged irregularities during the 1948 school term and allowed their liberty under bond.

Florida A & M Under Investigation Again

Defender Sat 6-21-50

14e(1)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Two state investigators reported Friday they have information that there has been widespread selling of credits at Florida A. & M. College here.

Chicago, Ill.

The allegation was made by the investigators that the "practice was more widespread than had been previously reported."

They said that credit selling and alteration of certificates and grade records have been "possibly engaged in until at least a recent date."

Other Evidence

14e(1)

The probers also stated they have evidence that many items acquired by the college from the Federal Government's wartime surplus stockpile, including 360,000 rolls of toilet paper, have disappeared.

In their report they said they are "convinced there are still undercover and undetermined influences at work at the college" to retain some friends of resigned President William H. Gray, Jr., "and to vindicate his regime as well as to discredit and harm some of those who have the courage to bring to light the former conditions that existed."

The report was signed by J. J Elliott, investigator for Governor Fuller Warren, and James Toney, general counsel for a state legislative committee.

Defender

Three Indicted

Toney said the report contained little that hadn't been given to a Leon County Grand Jury before it indicted three former employees of the College for embezzlement.

Sat. 6-24-50

14e(1)

Dr. Gray, who took a militant stand against the regional educational compact to perpetuate segregated higher education while President of A. and M., resigned as head of the institution a year ago.

Chicago, Ill.

Much of the pressure brought to bear against him was believed to have been incurred because of his opposition to segregation.

Fla. A. And M.'s New Prexy

Daily World

Doctor George William Gore, Jr. was installed as the sixth President of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College last week with prominent educators from all of the leading colleges and universities in attendance. Dr. Gore comes to the presidency of the Florida A. and M. College with a varied and rich background of experience in the teaching and administrative field. His work as dean of the Tennessee State College enabled him to meet and to understand all of the complex of problems which face a school administrator. That post he held so well that his work there recommended him over a field of others for his present job at the Florida A. and M. College.

11-8-50

We congratulate him upon his new job. He comes to the field of educational leadership at a critical and crucial time in the history of Negro education in the South. Swift and drastic changes are taking place, almost daily. Higher education, both private and public, face a challenge. Already, the three decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court have or will alter the course of higher educational institutions among Nergoes. And these are but the beginning of decisions which will bring additional changes looking toward the improvement of the status of Negro education. But there is and will continue to be, a definite place for the Negro colleges, but they will need to adjust their curricula to meet changing times and conditions.

In Florida Dr. Gore is especially fortunate in having, for the most part, public education officials who believe in the intrinsic worth of Negro education. That state has spent more money on Negro education for the support of its Negro college than Georgia has spent or is spending for the support of its three Negro units combined. In fact, the Florida A. and M. College runs close to Tennessee State in the matter of support to its Negro education.

Dr. Gore Inaugurated At Florida A. and M. College

Journal and Guide

Sat. 11-11-50

Norfolk, Va.

TALLAHASSEE—Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., was formally installed as sixth president of Florida A. and M. College, one of the South's leading land grant colleges, at an impressive inaugural convocation Saturday, Nov. 4. Hon. Frank M. Harris made the investiture speech.

The ceremony which took place before a capacity crowd in Lee Auditorium on the campus was held in an atmosphere of pomp and pageantry. H. M. Efferson, dean of administration presided. The academic procession included 116 delegates who represented universities, colleges and learned societies from all parts of the country.

DR. GORE ASSUMES the presidency of a sixty-three year old co-educational college that now now has 2100 students in the college proper, 801 inservice extension students, and a faculty of 239.

The college plant is valued at over $5,000,000.

In accepting the keys of office as president of Florida A. and M. College, Dr. Gore pledged himself to " true and continuous progress, and not a series of abrupt, violent, and ill-combined movements, inspired by caprice or an uncontrollable desire for change merely for the sake of change."

The new college head insisted that "A cursory examination of the events in the evolution of the college helps to interpret the present and sets the stage for what may reasonably be expected in the not too distant future."

* * *

DR. GORE PROMISED to recruit "a staff of scholars, teachers, and professional workers to give genuine, efficient and inspired instruction in the several departments of a bonafide university system.

The new Florida A. and M. administrator pledged himself to the task of providing "adequate classroom, housing, dining hall, library, laboratory and recreational facilities."

His program included working for "an environment which students and scholars may work on physical, social and humanitarian problems" and "to serve the educational needs of the state of Florida."

Dr. Gore who is a graduate of Depauw University where he was a Rector Scholar went on to receive the masters degree from Harvard University and the Ph. D. from Columbia University. He was dean at Tennessee State College for twenty-three years.

Dr. George W. Gore Installed As Florida A. And M. Prexy

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. George William Gore, Jr., was installed as the sixth president of Florida A and M College Saturday at an impressive inaugural convocation before a capacity audience in Lee Auditorium, which gave the distinguished former dean of Tennessee State College, arousing and lengthy ovation as Hon. F. M. Harris, chairman of the Florida Board of Control presented him with a green and orange hood with the college seal, as his official symbol of authority at the institution.

Memphis, Tenn.

The inauguration was held in an atmosphere of pomp and pageantry with a military background, as distinguished educators from all over the nation witnessed the elaborate ceremonies.

Hundreds of other visitors witnessed the procession at the sixty three year old institution which was founded in 1887. All paid tribute to the new college head who succeeded Dr. William H. Gray. Dr. H. Manning Efferson, Dean of Administration, had served as acting President prior to Dr. Gore's selection. In accepting the keys of office as president of Florida A. M. college, Dr. Gore pledged himself to "true and continuous progress, and not a series of abrupt, violent, and ill combined movements, inspired by caprice or an uncontrollable desire for change merely for the sake of change."

The new college head insisted that "a cursory examination of the events in the evolution of the college helps to interpret the present and sets the stage for what may reasonably be expected in the not too distant future."

In blueprinting the future, Dr. Gore outlined a six point program which called for the development of an institution of Higher learning to include fully accredited schools of agriculture, education, engineering, pharmacy law and graduate studies.

Dr. Gore promised to recruit "A staff of scholars, teachers, and professional workers to give genuine, efficient and inspired instruction in the several departments of a bonafide university system. The new Florida A. and M. Administrator pledged himself to the task of providing" adequate classroom, housing, dining hall, library, laboratory and recreational facilities."

His program included working for "an environment which students and scholars may work on physical, social and humanitarian problems" and "to serve the educational needs of the state of Florida."

Among the speakers lauding the new president were: Cecil L. Murray, president, student council, U. Grant Nixon representing the A. and M. Faculty, Mrs. Lucile Coleman, President, alumni association, W. H. Cates, Mayor Protem of Tallahassee, Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president Florida State University, Dr. H. C. Trenholm, American Teachers Association, Hon. Thomas D. Bailey, Florida Superintendent of instruction, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, National Negro Press Association, and A. L. Kidd, who presented delegates and communications.

At the conclusion of the inauguration Dr. Gore presented Gold Medals to two fifty year graduates of the college.

Honored were Mrs. Rosa W. Butler, Tampa, Fla; and Mrs. Ethel Kelker Wright, Milton, Fla.

Later the new executive presented "The Unit Flag" to The Artillery Cadets Corps, under the command of Cadet Lt. Melvin O. Eubanks and witnessed the ceremonial parade and display of antiaircraft weapons under direction of major Claude C. Clark.

Prior to Dr. Gore six educators had served as head of the college, namely T. D. Tucker (1887-1901) N. B. Young (1901-1923) J. R. E. Lee (1924-1944), William H. Gray (1944-1949). Acting presidents were J. B. Bragg (April 1, to Sept. 1944) and H. Manning Efferson (July 1, 1949-April 1-1950).

College And City Unite In Lauding Beloved Educators

Costly Sterling Silver Tea Set by Faculty, Staff And Students Among Several Gifts Presented; There Was More Grief Than Joy in Evidence At Elaborate Affair For New President of Florida College

They didn't observe the scriptual admonition to "rejoice at the going out" at one of the most notable banquets ever held in Nashville. It was the banquet in the beautiful Cafeteria at A. and I. State College on Monday night of this week attended by citizens in every walk of life, and who provided up a capacity throng for the spacious banquet hall.

Globe

It was the testimonial banquet, given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Gore, Jr., and their lovely daughter Pearl Mayo Gore, now a graduate student in famed Ohio University. It ought to have been a time for rejoicing because it was a going-away party for the Gores.

14e(1)

Dr. Gore has been elected president of Florida A. and M. College, located at Talahassee, the capital of Florida. He will take over his duties on April 1. He will receive a salary of $7,500 annually; the Gore family will occupy the beautiful president's home on the campus, an edifice of 10 rooms. The Florida authorities, it is announced, are furnishing A. and M. State's new president a 1950 Pontiac car with which to travel about in looking after the affairs of the famed college.

Fri.

Nashvillians who turned out for Monday night's banquet most certainly had every reason to believe they were going to the house of rejoicing. They know that the Gores had come a long, long way and had achieved advanced positions they will fill by "doing each day that goes by some little good and not dreaming of great things to do by and by. Nashvillians, all are proud to believe they had a part in aiding and inspiring the Gores. They are looked upon as son and daughter of the older Nashvillians: they seem sister and brother to the younger generation and "Little Pearl," as she is still called by most citizens of the older generation, is as sweet a personality as Nashville has ever known.

3-24-50
Nashville
Tenn.

Why shouldn't Nashvillians be happy and express their happiness at an elaborate banquet That was the human thing to do. But only one of the many who spoke at the banquet did the "human thing." Only one said I am glad the Gore's are going to their high post of duty in the state of Florida.

It is all because the Gore's have become so definitely entwined around about hearts of Nashvillians, that even though all are happy over the high and merited recognition that has come to the brilliant educator and his splendid wife, the faculty and student body at the college and Nashvillians in every walk of life actually grieve over the fact of the Gore's are leaving the city. The college and Tennesseans ought to "rejoice at the going out" of the Gore family but they are not doing it; the great throng at the banquet Monday night did not do so.

The program for the banquet announced that the "Faculty, Staff and Students of Tennesse Agricultural and Industrial State College Honor Dr. and Mrs. George W. Gore, Jr., upon His Election to the Presidency of Florida A. and M. College." But the students, of a necessity gave away to make room for a cross-section of other Nashvillians to come to the banquet. The guests filled the banquet hall, but it is no idle boast to say that Nashvillians and other Tennesseans easily would have filled spacious Ryman Auditorium if that place had been chosen for the going-away testimonial.

In brief response to the several speeches made in his honor, Dr. Gore spoke of once having been honored by members of an honorary society where it was stated that they who honored him did so as a testimonial of their faith in him—that he would perform well the duties upon whose discharge he was about to enter. On Monday night Dr. Gore told his friends that he considered all they said in praise of his life and work as another testimonial of faith in his ability to perform well the great responsibility of the college presidency to which he has been elected.

Globe
Fri. 3-24-50

Mrs. Gore tried hard to make a speech; she said something about the "roots had grown deep here" and thanked all for what they had done and said. It was a moving little speech. But she did not need to speak. Her friends knew and understood how deeply she was touched by the occasion; how wonderful was the expression of love the faculty staff and students of the college had shown in presenting her with an elaborate Sterling silver service, and other gifts.

Nashville
Tenn.

Space forbids quotations from the many speeches made at the banquet. President Walter S. Davis was master of ceremonics. He made a formal speech and after reading it said, "now I want to talk some." He gave a more detailed account of the services Dr. Gore had rendered as dean of the college. He said there is a front side and back side of applications for high positions and told how splendidly Dr. Gore was able to fill the front side that details one's educational qualifications for the position, and how much better he was able to fill out the back side which tested him on many desirable qualities, the principal one being "loyalty." he gave Dr. Gore a 100 percent rating on all of the qualities that a good educator and administrator should have.

Dr. Davis referred to the distunguished achievements of the late Dr. W. J. Hale here at A. and I. State College and those of the late Dr. J. R. E. Lee at Florida A. and M. and said that these were a challenge respectively to himself at A. and I. and Dr. Gore at the Florida institution to dedicate their lives to emulating the work of these pioneer educators.

To Mrs. Martha M. Brown, who entered the service at A. and I. back in 1912 was given the assignment to pay tribute to Dr. Gore on behalf of the faculty. She went back a long, long way to tell where the distinguished educator began his career. It was as a newsboy and the news paper he delivered to the Nashville public was the NASHVILLE GLOBE. She followed him through his courtship and marriage to Miss Pearl Winrow of Bowling Green, Ky., his work as a member of the A. and I. faculty to the present. She stated he had made a record that stands worthy of emulation by all of the members of the faculty; that George W. Gore was a true example of the one lives from day to day, in a self-forgetting way, thinking always of rendering service to others—quoting the well known verse of poetry that expresses that thought.

The second speaker was Dr. Henry A. Boyd who started young Gore off as a newsboy—a carrier for the Nashville Globe. Through the years Dr. Boyd has admired his former newsboy, sung his praises as an educator leader. He spoke of Dr. Gore being a true believer in the beautitude that says "Blessed are the meek." He praised his integrity and industry as a newsboy saying he always won all of the prizes in circulation contests.

He praised Dr. Gore as a Sunday School worker and churchman and stated that no couple in Nashville has a better claim to be among the first citizens of Nashville than the Gores. George Gore he said is close to the hearts of more people than any other citizen." He praised Dr. Gore for having gone away to get the best possible training as an educator and for returning to Tennessee to make this training available to the citizens of Tennessee.

Mrs. J. Frankie Pierce, president of the State City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs chose to give her tribute to Mrs. Gore, praising the young woman for her club work and Christian service, and saying that words were inadequate to portray the love that the people of this city have for Mrs. Gore. She stated that Mrs. Gore will be missed in the social, religious and educational circles in which she has been serviceable for so many years.

Dr. W. D. Denney, as president of the A. and I. Alumni and Dr. Charles S. Johnson in praise of Dr. Gore as a force in higher education, made splendid speeches; the students were represented by Mr. Spencer Davis, Dr. George A. Key, of Chattanooga, president of the Tennessee Negro Education association sent a lengthy telegram on behalf of the association. The State Department of Education was represented by Mr. R. E. Clay, who recalled that he recommended to President W. J. Hale the appointment of Mr. Gore as dean of the college at a time when Dr. Hale was worried over whom to choose for that important position.

Mrs. Alma Dunn Jones the accomplished Professor of English at the college made one of the most touching speeches of the occasion in presenting the elaborate silver service on behalf of the faculty, staff and students. She spoke of Dr. Gore as one who could, as Kipling says, "walk with kings, nor lose the common touch."

She predicted for the Gores maximum success in the new field of labor to which hey have been assigned. Gifts on behalf of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity were presented by Mr. Alfred Galloway and other gifts were presented from college chapters of other fraternities. Joseph H. Williams represented the Alpha Kappa Mu Honorary society.

In closing his response Dr. Gore made the pledge that he would try to be a living symbol of obedience to the admonition to have Faith, to Work and to Serve.

Dinner music was furnished by the college orchestra under the direction of Mr. J. D. Chavis, the Men's Glee Club, directed by Dr. H. F. Mells, and by Mr. Andrew Lee Goodrich saxophonist with Miss Leona B. Wilkins as accompanist. The program closed with the singing of the A. and I. Alma Mater, led by Miss Modestine Young.

The Omega Psi Phi fraternity of the campus was represented by Walter Bright and the Kappa Alpha Psi by Walter Bright.

Warm greeting were sent from the 315 extension students in Memphis who are taught by Prof. Blair T. Hunt of that city.

It is possible that no other educators in the country were ever more highly and sincerely honored by friends and associates than were Dr. and Mrs. Gore on Monday night. March 20, 1950. A famed orator and statesman of New York said something in an address that as truly represents George W. Gore as anything ever written. It was the famed W. Bourke Cochran who said:

"There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It cannot remain undiscovered, because it is sought by too many who are anxious to use it. A capable man on earth is more valuable than any precious deposit under the earth, and the object of a much more vigilant search".

All who know George W. Gore know that the above quotation tells how and why he is now president of Florida A. and M. College.

Ex-Custodian Assistant

Afro-American

Arrested in Cleveland

Int. 4-29-50

Former Prexy Rebuked for Failure to Keep Standards; $15,000 Shortage Uncovered

By SPIKE WASHINGTON

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A special grand jury which indicted three former officials of Florida A. and M. College last week, took no action on the former president, Dr. William H. Gray Jr., who resigned under pressure last fall.

14 e(1)

The whole investigation, observers felt, stemmed from political motives. The grand jury did criticize Dr. Gray for failure to "maintain proper standards."

One of three indicted persons was arrested in Cleveland Friday. He is Louis G. Evans, 33, former assistant to the maintenance supervisor at the college. He is being held by Cleveland police pending arrival of a fugitive warrant from Florida.

Embezzlement Charge

State's Attorney William Hopkins said Evans faced a charge of acting as an "accessory in the embezzlement of certain school funds through the sale of scrap metal.'

Evans and two other former employees at the school were indicted by the Leon County Grand Jury last Wednesday.

The first arrest came as the State Board of Control discussed in a closed session 11 recommendations by the jury for averting another scandal at the college. The jury said it found evidence of "immorality and dishonesty" at the college which resulted from "mismanagement."

All 3 in Custody

Two more arrests Friday brought into custody all three of the accused officials.

Florida deputies arrested W. Anthony Gaines, former director of the college's extension division, in Greensboro, N.C., and picked up Leo . Paul, one-time maintenance director at the college, in New Orleans, Sheriff Frank Stoutamire. announced.

Gaines, a teacher at North Carolina A. and T. College, at Greensboro, posted bonds totaling $2,300 on three charges. Paul posted $1000 bond on a charge of embezzling $162 by sale of scrap metal belonging to the college.

Evans was arrested at the home office of an insurance firm for which he has worked since going to Cleveland last October. The indictments against Gaines accuse him of stealing $212.50, $77.50 and $2,633 at different times from the college's extension funds.

He is also charged with accepting an $87 kick-back on the purchase of 30,000 post cards from the Granger Studio, Tallahassee, which he purchased for the college for $375.

Funds Shortage

State Auditor Bryan Willis reported an audit of the college during Gray's administration of four years uncovered shortages of funds, unearned and false credits for courses, unauthorized expenditures and other acts of mismanagement and irregularities.

The auditor said there was a $15,000 shortage in extension division funds, and that $2,464 worth of scrap metal was sold by employees of the maintenance department and the money not turned in.

During the months-long investigation there have been reports that rebates and "kick-backs" were received on purchases, that State parts and equipment were placed in privately-owned vehicles, and that students in training were forced to work on private farms.

More Action Expected

The grand jury said the Board of Control already has dismised from the faculty and staff some of those responsible for the "'undesirable conditions," and was expected to take appropriate action against others "whose future usefulness is questionable."

The jury recommended that all future training of students be done on State property and with State equipment. It recommended that legal action be taken if necessary to collect for State parts or equipment placed in privately-owned vehicles.

It also urged that an investigation be made on credits issued by the Extension Division and those found to be false or unearned revoked.

Dr. George W. Gore Jr., the new president, formerly of Tennessee State, took office Apr. 1.

Fraud Charged

Ex-Famcee

Courier

Employes

Int. 4-29-50

Indicted

By JOHN A. DIAZ

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida A. and M. College, a storm center here since last July, when Dr. William H. Gray Jr. resigned under fire, came into the limelight again last week when three former employes were indicted on five charges by the County grand jury.

14 e(1)

Pittsburgh

Police have arrested the following three former employes of the college: W. Anthony Gaines, former director of the College's Extension Division in Greensboro, N. C.; Leo P. Paul, one-time maintenance director in New Orleans, and L. G. Evans, former assistant to Paul in Cleveland.

Gaines was charged with embezzlement and stealing; Paul with embezzlement in sale of scrap iron, and Evans with accessory in the sale.

"MISMANAGEMENT"

However, State's Attorney William D. Hopkins said Dr. William H. Gray Jr. was not indicted. Dr. George W. Gore Jr. became president of the school, April 1.

In a special report, the jury said Gray failed to maintain proper standards at the institution and "permitted gross mismanagement."

It made eleven specific recommendations to the Legislature, Governor, Board of Control and Board of Education to cure and prevent re-occurrence of an "unfortunate state of affairs."

Courier

The jury said it was convinced others at the institution had been guilty of "gross mismanagement, immorality and dishonesty," but the statute of limitations would prevent a conviction.

Sat. 4-29-50

State Auditor Bryan Willis reported an audit of the college during Gray's three-year administration uncovered shortages of funds, unearned and false credits for courses, unauthorized expenditures and other acts of mismanagement and irregularities.

The auditor said there was a $15,540 shortage in extension division funds and $2,464 worth of scrap metal was sold by employes of the maintenance department and the money not turned in.

14 e(1)

The jury recommended that all future training of students be done on state property and with state equipment. It recommended that legal action be taken if necessary to collect for state parts or equipment placed in privately owned vehicles.

Three Indicted

Daily World

In Famcee Affairs

14 e(1)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The Leon County Grand Jury Wednesday, indicted three unnamed persons formerly connected with Florida A. and M. College for "mismanagement, immorality and dishonesty."

Jan. 4-21-50

A report by the Grand Jury said an investigation showed that conditions at the Tallahassee College were in "an unfortunate state of affairs, reflecting unfavorably upon certain members of both the white and colored races." It continued:

"We are convinced that there has been gross mismanagement, immorality and dishonesty committed by other persons, but we have been unable to develop sufficient specific information that would warrant other indictments."

The report did not name former President William Gray but stated that 'the president of any institution is largely responsible for the standards and management of his school, and that the former president failed to maintain proper standards and permitted gross mismanagement."

Jan. 4-21-50

The jurors also submitted a series of recommendations to the legislature, governor and the boards of control and education concerning procedures which might alleviate [illegible] conditions at the college.

Fla. A & M Organized Into

Afro-American

9 Divisions for Fall Term

14 e(1)

Int. 8-5-50

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Administrative Council and faculty of Fla. A and M with the guidance of President George W. Gore Jr., revamped the instructional organization of the college for the 1950-51 term. Heretofore, the college has been organized into seven dipisions, but beginning September there will be nine.

This change has been effected so as to more adequately meet the needs and demands of the students. The departmental set ups are as follows:

Agriculture with agricultural education, animal husbandry, and horticulture; humanities including English, fine arts, foreign languages, music, religious education, and speeck and drams; sciences including biology, chemistry, mathematics, and Physics.

Social Sciences

Social sciences with business, economics, history and geography, military science, political science, and sociology; Education with Elementary education, secondary education, library science, psychology, physical education and health, and demostrattion schools;

Home Economics including clothing and textiles, food and nutrition, and home economics education; Mechanic arts with building construction, industrial education, two-year technical courses, and one-year trade courses;

Nursing education; and graduate studies including elementary education, secondary education, prsonnel, administration and guidance, administration and supervision, teaching of high school subjects, and other subjects as required by five or more studets,

Native Nashvillian To Head Florida's Big State College

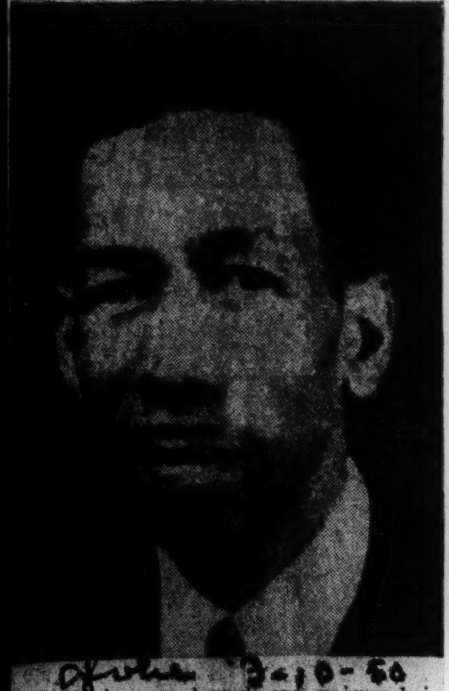
Globe

Fri. 3-10-50

Nashville Tenn.

General Public Reaction In State Over Brilliant Educator's High Honor Is: "They Gain, We Lose." Governor and Board of Education Unanimous in Choosing Dr. George W. Gore, Jr.

President Gore



Globe 3-10-50

Both joy and sadness reigned in Nashville this week over the news that Dean George W. Gore, Jr., had been ~~elevated to~~ another presidency." The new president for the distinguished educator takes him to Tallahassee, Florida to become head of Florida A. and M. College one of the most famous land grant colleges of the nation.

There is joy over the fact that Dr Gore has merited and received this high honor. But there is much regret over the fact that he will shortly leave his native city and state to do educational work, in which he has been so eminently successful for many years.

A statement heard oftenest in general conversation on Tuesday morning of this week, "Well, Florida's gain is Tennessee's loss."

It expressed the views of Nashvillians in every walk of life and both races.

It was the public reaction to news that came out of Tallahassee, the Capital of Florida, to the effect that the Hon. Fuller Warren, the progressive governor of the State of Florida and the State Board of Education had unanimously chosen Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., native of Nashville Tennessee, to the presidency of Florida A and M. College, the largest institution for the education of Negroes in that State.

NEWS WAS BIG SURPRISE

The news came as a great surprise to almost all Nashvillians, as in the extensive publicity that various newspapers have given to the vacancy in the presidency of Florida A and M. the name of Dr. Gore had not been mentioned. However, a few Nashvillians knew that members of the Board of Education. of Fla. in their diligent search for a capable president of their great school had been studying the record of Dr. Gore. They had inquired regarding his character as well as his educational qualifications, over a wide area, and the report is that in every instance the Nashville educator had measured up the highest requirements the board had set for presidential post.

14e(1)

Just recently two members of the board of education of Florida, it is learned, came to Nashville, had a personal interview with Dr. Gore and went back to report the results of the interview. How well it was taken by other members of the board and Gov. Warren, apparently was attested in the news received here on Tuesday morning March 7, that Dr. Gore had been unanimously elected to the presidency. . . -

IN FOOTSTEPS OF DR. LEE

Dr. Gore as president of the American Teachers' Association, goes to Florida to take a college presidency that long and successfully was held by the first president of the American Teachers' Association—the late Dr. J. R. E. Lee, who was one of the founders of the present American Teachers' Association here in Nashville nearly fifty years ago. However, Dr. Gore will be the immediate successor of Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., who succeeded Dr. Lee and served until about a year ago.

Dr. Gore has frequently visited Florida, has some first-hand knowledge of the great college he has been called to direct and is personally acquainted with many of the faculty members with whom he will be associated. Apparently he will enter upon the discharge of his duties at the college with as much good will, from all concerned, as any educator could expect to have when called to such an important post.

IS PEARL HIGH GRADUATE

Born in Nashville, Dr. Gore, as a youth attended the local public schools, graduated from Pearl High School, and attended Fisk University. He received the first of his collegiate degrees, that of Bachelor of Arts from famed DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana. He later received his Master of Education dergee from Harvard University, and later the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University.

Although there lately has been considerable questioning of degrees, with regard to the scholarship qualifications of some who have acquired them, nobody has ever questioned George W. Gore's scholarship and right to the eminent degrees that have been conferred upon him. He always has been a devout student, an eager seeker after knowledge and wisdom. In conversation as well as in public addresses he has always displayed the gifts of a brilliant scholar.

It will be remembered that when he prepared the thesis for which he was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree is was on a subject about which he had expert knowledge—the growth and expansion of Tennessee A and I State College, with which during his whole teaching career, up to that time, he had been connected.

DID Y. M. C. A. WORK

Before joining the A and I State College faculty, under the presidency of Dr. W. J. Hale, a number of years ago, the future college president was a YMCA secretary in Marion, Indiana. He came to Nashville to accept a post as Professor of English, later was promoted to Dean and at present is serving as Director of the Graduate Division of the college.

Globe

Currently Dr. Gore is serving as Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Negro Education Association soon to hold its annual session here. He is editor of the Broadcaster, official organ of the TNEA, and a contributor to the Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes. In 1948, the Tennessee Negro Education Association presented Dr. Gore with a beautiful Hamilton Watch in recognition of twenty-five years of service to the association.

Fri. 3-10-50

During the past year. Dr. Gore was elected president of the American Teachers Association and also president-elect of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at that Association's session held at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beech Florida.

HONORED BY HIS STATE

A few years ago, in recognition of his outstanding work as an educator, Tennessee chose Dr. Gore as a member of its delegation to the National Education Association, the most famous body of educators in the world. He thus became the first member of his race chosen on a delegation from a Southern State. This liberality upon the part of the white educators of Tennessee was made much of by colored educators from all over the country last year when the NEA assembled in Boston and is said to have been a contributing factor in the election of Dr. Andrew Holt of Tennessee as president of the NEA.

Dr. Gore is a joint member of the National Educational Association and American Teachers Association Committee and a constituent member of the American Council on Education.

RELIGIOUS LEADER

Dr. Gore is a religious leader in whom there is no guile. He is a member of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church and when a youngster played in the Sunday School Congress band. He is as forceful a speaker on religious topics as on subjects pertaining to education. Many years ago he gave up his activities in the Sunday School of his own church to become active in teaching and directing Sunday School work at A and I State College. In 1948 the college Sunday School teachers and students appropriately honored him for twenty-five years of devoted Sunday School work.

He is a member of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Phi Delta and is the founder and past president of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society. He is also past president of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, a director of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kent School of Law.

At the 1950 Annual Convention of the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, he was awarded a scroll for meritorius services and presented with a set of luggage. This organization was founded by Dr. Gore in 1937 and now includes chapters in forty-one accredited colleges over the nation. He was reelected to serve as Secretary-Treasurer for two years.

Dr. Gore is active in religious and fraternal work. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

He has contributed numerous articles to such publications as School and Society, NEA Journal, Palmetto State Journal, etc. He is author of a Monograph on Negro Journalism in the United States and a Dissertation on the In-Service Improvement of Negro Public School Teachers.

FINE WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Dr. Gore is the husband of the former Miss Pearl Winrow of Independence, No., and Bowling Green Kentucky. Mrs. Gore is an honor graduate of A and I State College and had done graduate work at Northwestern University. She is the past basileus of Alpha Delta Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and a member of the Board of Management of the Branch YWCA and is active in numerous civic and social organizations.

Their daughter, Miss Pearl Mayo Gore, was graduated with summa cum laude honors in Psychology from A and I State College at the age of 18 is now pursuing graduate work at Ohio State University. In erudition and forensic ability, Miss Pearl Gore is "made in the image of her father" so Mrs. Gore proudly contends.

Recent appropriations for the Florida College provide for a four million dollar building expansion program and an operating budget of over approximately three million dollars per year.

Just recently a $110,000 laundry and $2,000,000.00 hospital and health service building were erected and dedicated. Other buildings which have been approved by the State Legislature and [illegible] soon be erected are a physical education building and a student activity building.

George W. Gore, Jr.

It is to the credit of Dr. George W. Gore that in the town in which he was born and reared, he made such a reputation as a boy of good character and a fine reputation he could return to it as a man, achieve a brilliant career, and from his home town, be called to one of the highest educational posts to which leaders of his race may aspire.

14 e(11)

This fact of his having so lived as to be a model for other youngsters of his home town is our "home town boy's" richest legacy to transmit to posterity. It is a fact on which older people here who have known George W. Gore since he was a mere boy dwell as they ponder the fact that a "favorite son" has been called to another high post in the educational world, but this time one which makes it necessary for him to leave home and go to another field of labor.

Another fact Nashvillians will ponder as they call to mind the life and services of Dr. Gore here among his home people is that the many honors that have come thick and fast upon him, have not made it necessary for him to enlarge the size of his hatband.

In acts and attitude, George W. Gore, as he constantly acquired knowledge has appeared to all who know him as the embodiment of what once was so wisely said by William Cowper:

Nashville

"Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

In other words, George W. Gore has never indulged in idle, egotistic boasting about the knowledge he has acquired. He has never found it necessary to hire a press agent to boost and boast about George W. Gore. Verily, he seems to have admonished himself in the words Paul used to admonish Timothy:

"Study to show thyself, approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the truth."

And so the office sought the man, as truly as this has ever happened, when the authorities sought and secured a new president for the leading college for Negroes in the State of Florida.

We congratulate Dr. Gore on that unchallengable fact.

$15,540 Shortage At Florida A & M During Dr. Grey's Presidency

3-25-50

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A $15,540 shortage in extension funds of Florida A. and M. College from 1947-1949, was revealed in a recent state audit report. Dr. William Grey, Jr., was president of the school during this period.

14 e(11)

Following charges of immorality with coeds and financial mismanagement, Dr. Grey resigned and became editor of a Philadelphia newspaper. He claimed that "factionalism" forced him to quit. He denied the charges against him.

According to the report, the funds were "collected but never received by the college." The report also mentioned a $64,642 deficit in the cafeteria, improper handling of scholarship funds, awarding of credits for extension courses which weren't earned, mismanagement of the athletic account and purchases made without competitive bidding.

This was a fact-finding report and no attempt was made to place any blame. "The responsibility for carrying out certain activities was so divided as to preclude fixing the responsibility on any one person," it stated.

Meanwhile, a Leon County grand jury is investigating the immorality charges against Dr. Grey made by Rep. Bryant Patton of Franklin, Fla. These charges have been considered by two previous juries but have made no report on their findings.

"IRREGULARITIES" IN FAMCEE RECORDS BARED

14 e(11)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. -(ANP)- An audit of the financial records of Florida A and M college has "uncovered cases of mismanagment and other irregularities" at the institution, according to Bryan Willis, state auditor, here recently. Willis made this report to a Leon county grand jury which is probing the financial status of the school.

3-26

The audit of records covers the three-year administration of William H. Gray Jr., former president who resigned last summer under pressure. Three officials of the school appeared before the grand jury hearing to give their testimony. They were J. R. E. Lee Jr., business manager; E. M. Thorpe, registrar; and C. E. Walker, dean of the agriculture department.

Willis said the audit disclosed that records are "incomplete, inaccurate and insufficient. He reported that grade sheets were altered" and credits apparently have been given to persons not taking extension courses. In additional, he said extension fees totalling $15,540.40 have not been accounted for, and credits were granted without regard to payment of fees.

FIXES NO BLAME

In general, the financial affairs of the school were "poorly administered" but he could fix the blame on no one person because of an existing system of divided responsibility.

Atlanta, Ga.

He said payment of students fees were properly accounted for by the business manager's officer. However, control of other receipts were so lax that an effective check on handling was impossible. The other receipts were of the hospital, demonstration school, nursery school, athletic association, beauty parlor, barber shop and maintenance.

During the three-year administration of Dr. Gray, the report said the cafeteria accumulated an operating deficit of $64,642.41. It added that $2,464 worth of scrap metal was sold by employes of the maintenance department, and no report of the sale could be found.

Payments of $25 to $150 were made to referees to cover athletic contests, but no authority for the payments could be found. Willis said the institution followed no budget limitations, made no purchases on competitive bids and "would wind up each fiscal year with thousands of dollars worth of liabilities and no money with which to pay them."

3-26-50

14 e(11)

The new president of the college is Dr. George W. Gore Jr., the former dean of instruction and director of the Graduate division at Tennessee A and I college.

To Florida A. & M.

Dr. Gore Famcee's New Head

Courier

3-18-50

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Dr. George W. Gore Jr., dean of instruction and director of the graduate division at Tennessee A. and I. State College, last week was named to the $7,500 a year presidency of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College in this city.

Dr. Gore

Dr. Gore, 48, will succeed to the presidency left vacant by the resignation of Dr. William H. Gray Jr., who left the institution last July in a storm of accusations and charges of mismanagement and immorality. He was selected from a field of twelve possibilities submitted by the Florida A. and M. Alumni Association and will begin his new duties April 1.

14 e(11)

Pittsburgh

A native of Nashville, Dr. Gore has been dean at Tennessee A. and I. since 1927. He is a graduate of Depauw University, received his master's degree from Harvard and his doctorate from Columbia University. Well thought of in the South, he is the first Negro to have been chosen a delegate to the National Education Association from a Southern state.

Dr. Gore's name was second on the long list under consideration. He was preceded only by President O'Hara Lanier of Texas University, a Famcee alumnus. H. Manning Efferson has been acting president of the college since Dr. Gray's resignation.

14 e(11)

3-18-50

Besides being a highly respected educator Dr. Gore is an able researcher and author of numerous articles appearing in nationally important periodicals and magazines. He has been the holder of several fellowships and also a YMCA secretary in Marion, Ind.

Famcee's new president is married, the father of a graduate student at Ohio State University; member of Greek letter honor societies, fraternalist and director of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company in Nashville. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Kent School of Law.

Former Texas Educator Accepts Presidency

Globe

According to an announcement reaching the National Baptist UNION-REVIEW, sent here by the Rev. K. D. Britt, D. D., the Florida Normal and Industrial ~~College has selected a new president.~~ The action was taken by the Board of Trustees some time ago, and the Rev. Mr Britt, a member of the Board of Trustees, predicts that the school has a better outlook than it has had at any time since the passing of Rev. Dr. Collier who served it for many years.

14e(1)

Dr. Britt sent a clipping from one of the Florida papers which contained the following statement about the new president and the school:

Dec 9-50

"Florida Normal and Industrial College at St. Augustine, one of the State's higher institutions of learning, and one of the foremost pioneer Christian colleges across the country, that of the Baptist Church, has a new president.

He is Dr. Royal W. Puryear of Butler College, Tyler, Texas, where he resigned the presidency there to take over the [illegible] assignment vacant since last school term upon the resignation of Dr. John L. Tilley, who is now engaged in YMCA work in Baltimore, Md. Dr. Puryear will assume his duties at St. Augustine, June 1. He has visited the college, looked over the fine plant and accepted the bid for election.

Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Puryear won his bachelor degree at Winston-Salem College, N. C., and received his master of arts from Indiana University. He did further study at Union Theological Seminary in New York and has on a number of occasions received honorary degrees, which have attested to the high esteem in which he is held by educational leaders the country over.

He is married and will come to the State shortly with his gracious and charming wife, both who have worked close together since they were wed some years ago. The college is fortunate in having such an able young man take over the helm.

14e(1) 1950 Fort Valley State College

Fire Destroys Building At Ft. Valley

[illegible]

Wed. 3-22-50

Atlanta

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — (INS) — Ft. Valley State College officials said Tuesday that fire which raged through the 50-year-old wooden Jeans Hall dormitory last night damaged the building "beyond repair."

14e(1)

Most of the Negro boys who lived in the building were on their spring vacation, and no one was injured. Damage estimates were between $15,000 and $20,000.

The blaze is believed to have started when an oil circulator caught fire on the second floor of the dormitory, the oldest on the campus.

It took firemen from Fort Valley, a mile away, about an hour and a quarter to bring the flames under control.

ANSWER TO RACE AGITATORS

Homeland's Pull Felt by Grads Of Fort Valley Negro College

Constitution Sat. 4-29-50

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is another in a series of stories by Constitution staff writers on trends at higher educational institutions in Georgia.

By ALBERT RILEY

FORT VALLEY — Racial agitators in the North and misguided Southerners of both races might well take a long look at what is going on here at Fort Valley State College.

Atlanta

They will find that many Southern Negroes not only want to remain in their homeland and become good, self-sustaining citizens, but will do so when they are given an opportunity for education and economic security.

The strongest evidence is that of 45 graduates from Fort Valley State's agricultural school last year, every single one chose to remain in Georgia either to teach or operate their own farms.

This seems a significant answer to a widespread belief, especially in the North, that all Negroes regard the South as a land of oppression and that most of them would like to leave it for the automobile factories of Detroit and the Harlems of the big cities "up Nawth."

14e(1)

Although Fort Valley State College was founded in 1895 in a humble beginning by white and Negro church leaders, and became a part of the University of Georgia System in 1939, it was not until two years ago that the Board of Regents decided it should be THE agricultural and mechanical college for Georgia Negroes.

The experiment is proving successful, partly through the efforts of Pres. C. V. Troup, a native of Brunswick, and C. L. Ellison, a native Texan who received a part of his training at Tuskegee and is head of the Agriculture Department.

Since Fort Valley State formerly was primarily a teacher-training institution, it still has more women than men students, and training of home economics and elementary teachers remains an important part of the curriculum.

But more and more young Negro men from the farms of Georgia, many of them GI veterans, are coming to Fort Valley to learn scientific methods of farming.

Their purpose is two-fold. Many of the graduates go back to their home counties to teach their people how to become more successful farmers; others want to go back and operate their own farms.

Like most other institutions in the University of Georgia System, Fort Valley State is poor. It needs more dormitories, more classrooms, more training facilities, more farm machinery, more farm land and more livestock.

But to train the 109 agricultural students now under his supervision, C. L. Ellison has made the most of his facilities. Up until now most of his instructors have come from outside the State. But Ellison and Pres. Troup are proud of one of their graduates, Edward W. Williams, of Albany, who has returned to Fort Valley to head the poultry department.

At the college the students learn to grow vegetables, corn, hay, peanuts, soybeans, sorghum, peas, lespedeza, lupines, wheat, oats, alfalfa, timber products, peaches, apples and grapes. They produce most of the milk and eggs consumed on the campus, much of the vegetables, and with small herds are learning how to care for cattle and swine.

They study agricultural education, agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture and poultry and agricultural engineering.

Ellison believes in the principle of "learning by doing." As a result he has instituted an effective instructional procedure. Each agricultural student is required to have a certain number of hours of classroom instruction and double that many hours in actual work in the field. Importantly, each instructor works in the field with his class to show the students how practical farming is done.

They may not be high paying jobs, but the graduates have opportunities to become County farm agents, vocational agricultural teachers and farm operators.

And Ellison says that, almost without exception, his students want to return to their home counties. Practically all of the students are from Georgia and want to stay here.

Meanwhile, the academically inclined Pres. Troup is not unmindful of the practical and classical educational needs of the students who are not majoring in agriculture. He is particularly interested in such subjects as mathematics, the sciences and languages and in the teacher education program wherein young Negro women are taught to go back into their home areas where they may serve to raise the educational level of their people.

Troup is justly proud of a system whereby students are measured on their qualifications, not as apt academic pupils alone, but how they measure up in citizenship, religion, health, cleanliness, punctuality, tact, self-confidence personality and all-round ability to get along with other people.

Although students pay their part, Georgia taxpayers, both white and Negro, support this institution. It is a sound investment in future citizenship and proof to the radicals that the two races can get along together harmoniously and prosper in Georgia.

Fort Valley State College Honors Two Women Educators

19e(1)

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Fort Valley State College cited two ~~Georgia~~ Jeanes supervising teachers Saturday for distinguished service to the education of Negro children in Georgia.

Journal

Scrolls were presented to Mrs. Hattie M. Reese, Jeanes supervisor, Doughtery County, Albany, Ga., and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jackson Jeanes supervisor, Burke County, Waynesboro, Ga., at a special chapel service at which they were lauded for ~~unceasing~~ work in behalf of youth of the state.

Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, said the honor was for "having served nobly in the past and for stimulating others to great accomplishments in the future."

8-8-50

Atlanta,

Mrs. Ethel Kight, Jeanes supervising teacher, Troup County, LaGrange, in an address highlighting the occasion said the outstanding women educators had "shown many the road for a greater and fuller life."

Miss Kight in her speech lauded the educators for "leading rural youths out of the shadows of ignorance into the brightness of learning where they will have a chance for a greater and fuller life."

Dr. H. A. Bowen, registrar and summer school director, presented scrolls on behalf of the administration and the student body of the college.

Mrs. Kight in her address pleaded for improved conditions for education. She asked parents and teachers to build "an educational ladder in citizenship by registering to vote, partaking in the election of public officials, and working for a stable America."

She said there were too many teachers who lacked an appreciation for world problems and their significance.

She urged teachers to work for a stable world, character and spiritual education.

The scroll presented the two educators cited them "for courageous, vigorous and unselfish effort as a citizen in the interest of the growth and development of an enlightened Negro community and enlightened relationship between the rames.

Fort Valley State College will make the awards annually to leading educators of the state.

10-Year Job Of Fort Valley College Center, Rev. J. H. Brown, Cited

Defender. Sat. 11-25-50

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Ten years of service by one of the most unique institutions of its kind, the Fort Valley college center, was marked with a full day of ceremonies Sunday.

14e(1)

During its life under the leadership of Director-Chaplain J. Henry Brown, the center has provided religious education, counselling, home improvement service and vocational guidance to 28,000 persons.

Reverend Brown's work attracted the notice of President Harry S. Truman, and the director-chaplain was invited to participate in the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

This invitation from the President came after state officials named a delegation which did not include Negroes and was officially rejected.

Areawide Acclaim

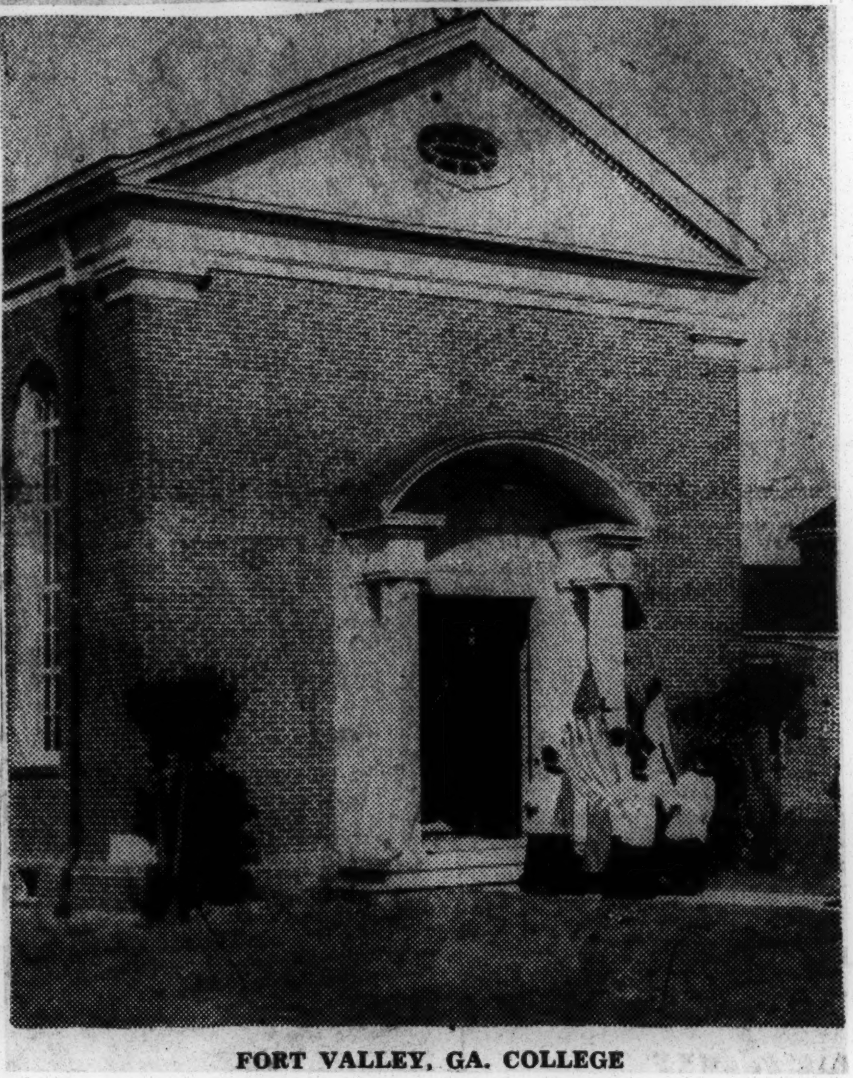
Sunday's program here began with religious services featuring the music of Ft. Valley college center's junior and senior choirs, under direction of Prof. Alva Tabor.

Greetings were read from churches, schools, Greek letter organizations. and religious groups from Macon and Hawkinsville.

Some of these were read by President C. V. Troup, H. E. Bryant, John Pope, J. D. Taylor, James Gibson, Earl H. Pierce, William A. Giddings, Robert A. Walker, Dr. W. S. M. Banks the Revs Joseph E. Tackette and J H. Lissimore, and Mmes Junia J. Fambro, Ethel Ingram and Mathilda V. Hunt and Miss Willie Glenn Hudson.

Reverend Brown is assisted at Ft. Valley college center by L. R. Waters, treasurer, Mrs. Hunt, secretary. Mrs. A. L. Brown. director of public relations, and Professor Tabor, chairman of the advisory board.

Persons trained in the center are holding responsible private and government positions in this country and Haiti. Others are in the armed forces in Korea.



FORT VALLEY, GA. COLLEGE

Dr. Richardson Reports Banner Year At Gammon

Daily World

14e(1)

June 18-50

Atlanta Ga.

Notable and steady progress in student enrollment, faculty growth, physical expansion and improvement and academic attainment were reported to members of the Board of Trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary here last week at their annual meeting.

The president, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, in a twenty-six page summary of his two-year Stewardship at the helm of the Seminary, pointed to the largest student enrollment [illegible], which represents an increase of 14 or a [illegible] per cent increase over [illegible].

These, he reported, are gathered from a geographical area of 16 states and the Republic of Liberia, West Africa. Of this number. Ga. furnished 20 while South Carolina followed with 15. In the current enrollment Dr. Richardson said, 24 liberal arts colleges are represented in the student grouping, with Clark College supplying 20 of these and with Claflin and Rust Colleges respectively furnishing 6 each.

Six denominations, embracing the African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Colored Methodist Episcopal and Baptists were among the denominations represented besides the Methodists. Next to the Methodists, the Baptists came first with 12 of the 69 students, while the AME's ran second with 5.

NEW DEGREE OFFERED

Dr. Richardson called attention to the fact that the Seminary had removed every condition imposed by the American Association of Theological Schools for accreditation, and that every weakness pointed out in the Survey of Methodist Theological Schools of 1947 had been complied with. With these far-reaching advances, the school, in February of the current scholastic term, began offering work leading to the degree of Master of Sacred Theology. Dr. Ralph A. Felton, eminent authority of Rural Church Life of Drew University, is serving the Seminary as consultant.

Under Dr. Richardson's leadership, the school has discontinued the practice of accepting students who have not completed college work. Of the present enrollment, 53 are candidates for the B. D. degree, 10 are women candidates for the Master of Religious Education degree and 6 are candidates for the degree of Master of Sacred Theology.

The steady growth in student enrollment, Dr. Richardson told the trustees, was due to first, a vigorous recruitment program, and second, to wholesome and favorable publicity in the circular and religious press.

A high note of praise was sounded by the president for the contributions of the faculty members to leading journals during the year and for their work as Book Reviewers.

The late Albon Holsey, of Tuskegee Institute was lauded for his splendid service to the Seminary in preparation for and during the inauguration of the tenth president, which constituted the highest feature on the Seminary's calendar.

The report pointed to a total budget of $127,018.68 for the year for all purposes. The alumni contributed to special appeals from the president a total of $1,085 during the year.

TITTLE COLLECTIONS

The Trustees received with satisfaction, the announcement from Dr. Richardson that the Seminary had received the late Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle Library, termed "one of the most fortunate gifts the Seminary could receive.

"As we look over the past year," concluded Dr. Richardson, "I think we can say that in practically every area of the Seminary's life, we have moved forward at an encouraging rate. But we still have unmet needs, some of which are pressing."

Gammon Students Find Serious Cultural Lag In Pittsburg Area

Daily World Jw. 6-16-50

14e(1)

Atlanta Ga.

After a thorough social survey Gammon Theological students reported today that there is a serious "cultural need" in the Pittsburgh community of Atlanta.

Members of the class in "The Pastoral Office" of Gammon Theological seminary conducted the survey this spring.

During the survey, 499 families were interviewed. The students commented:

"The surveyors see an unhealthy situation in the fact that this community has no evening school opportunity and no library facilities."

The survey also revealed that "Of the total of 500 (499) families surveyed 25 per cent were skilled laborers, 55 per cent unskilled laborers, and 10 per cent professional workers 10 per cent were unemployed. The average number of persons in a family, based on the results of the survey was 5.6 per family. 83 per cent of the families live in dwellings, cottages or apartments of 2-5 rooms."

Survey Points To Lack Of Library, Opportunity School

The geographical extent surveyed was from Rockwell Street, S. E., on the north to University Avenue, S. E., on the south, and from West Avenue, S. E., and the tracks of the Southern railroad on the east to Stewart Avenue on the west. This was reported to be the first social survey of this community known to be made by a local agency.

The report continued:

"In the denominational and church preference category the survey revealed that 61.1 per cent of the total number of persons surveyed are Baptist, 21.9 per cent were Methodists, 11.2 per cent were members of other denominations or cults, while 5.8 per cent indicated no church preference."

Turning to the "cultural needs" of the community, the surveyors observed that the churches could do much to alleviate the situation. Churches were urged to:

(1) Organize literary clubs and discussion groups under volunteer leaders.

(2) Establish Lyceums for discovery and presentation of literary and musical talents.

The survey stated that a lack of speedy public transportation made educational and cultural centers inaccessible to members of the community.

The community survey encompassed churches, semi-religious institutions, educational facilities, recreational facilities, philanthropic institutions and "places of questionable moral character or influence.

J. Harold Jones II, George A. Tate, Alonzo W. Harley compiled and corrected the survey material with recommendations by Stanley E. Grannum, instructor.

Why is Pittsburgh called Pittsburgh?

The surveyors revealed that even the oldest residents of the section do not know

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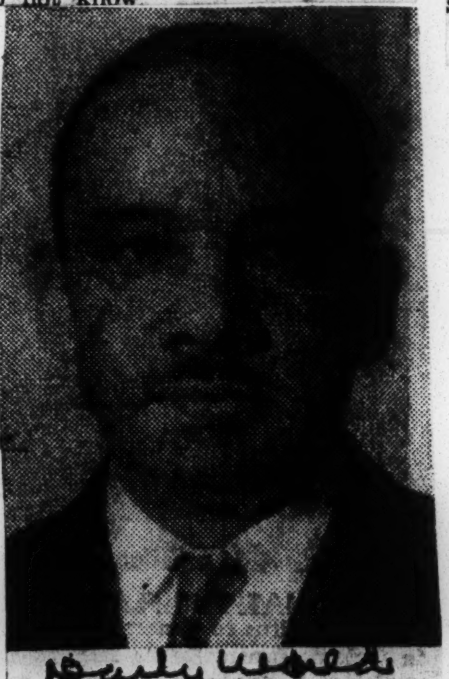

Daily World

FAMCEE SPEAKER—Florida A and M College will close its summer 10-weeks session on Sunday August 20, with Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, delivering the Bassalaureate -Commencement address at 9:00 a. m. Dr. George W. Gore, President of the college, will confer degrees upon the largest summer group in the history of the institution.

14e(1)

7-28-50

Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Richardson is a native of Jacksonville, Florida, where he received his early education. He later received his A. B. degree from Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, and his ministerial training at the Divinity school of Harvard University. In 1945, he received his Ph.D degree from Drew University after making one of the most remarkable academic records in the history of the university.

For fifteen years, he served as Chaplain and Director of Religious Activities at Tuskegee Institute. He assumed duties as president of Gammon Theological Seminary September 1, 1948.

Other summer convocation activities are: the Senior Class Day Exercises, July 1; the Senior Garden Party, July 19; and the Final Summer Prom.

Office of Public Relations
Florida A and M College

OFF TO MEXICO

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, left Atlanta late Tuesday afternoon for Mexico, where he will spend two weeks, observing some significant rural experiments among the people of Central Mexico.

For the past six years, Dr. Richardson has directed the religious rural extension program over the South and some related states. He organized the Alabama Interdenominational and Interracial Ministers Council and out of his background of rural research and study, has written a text, entitled, "Dark Glory," which is used as a source-book in rural, religious education departments of leading white and Negro colleges and universities.

Dr. Richardson will be joined by Mrs. Richardson in Birmingham, Alabama, where they will make the journey to Mexico City. The tour was arranged by Dr. Ralph A. Felton, of the Rural Education Department of Drew University. Mrs. Richardson is the acting principal of the Atlanta University's Oglethorpe Elementary School. The educators will return to Atlanta about the first of the New Year.

Decisions on Education Again Dent Segregation Line

Kentucky Doing Most To Observe Spirit of Rulings

Courier Journal

9-5-50

Louisville Ky

Atlanta, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Negro has breached the South's segregation line again. Ironically, the victory came in the field of higher education in a region where less than a century ago teaching a Negro slave to read and write was forbidden.

Neither of the United States Supreme Court decisions of June 5 set forth a hard-and-fast ruling on the constitutionality of the South's doctrine of separate but equal educational facilities, but the Court did say the South must practice what it preaches, that equality must be provided in all respects.

And is held that where a State is unable to provide equality and is forced to admit a Negro to a white university, then he must be treated exactly as any other student.

States Can't Give Equality

The crux of the matter, of course, is the inability of the Southern States to provide equal education for Negro students, particularly on the graduate and professional level.

Back of both these decisions is the one handed down December 12, 1937, in the case of Lloyd Gaines, who sought admission to the Universit yof Missouri. Gaines was denied admission, but the State had offered to pay his way out of Missouri to attend a school of his choice.

The Supreme Court held the State was bound to provide Gaines, within the state, the same educational facilities and opportunities it offered white students.

That "within-the-state" phrase has dogged the South ever since. It means that if a course is offered for white students, it must be offered for Negroes, and under the same circumstances.

Forces Negroes' Admission

Through poverty and negligence, the South just does not have the means to provide that equality of education. The Supreme Court's June 5 ruling was, in effect, to force the admission of Negroes to white schools.

Texas sought to keep Herman Marion Sweatt out of the university's white Law School by building a special school for Negroes, but Sweatt refused to go along, and once again went to the Supreme Court, holding that the new school was not equal to the white.

The Supreme Court saw Sweatt's point, holding:

"In terms of number of the faculty, variety of courses and opportunity for specialization, size of the student body, scope of te library, availability of law review, and similar activities, the University of Texas Law School is superior."

Schools Don't Measure Up

By the Supreme Court's yardstick, there is not a single State-owned Negro school in the South that can measure up to similar white schools. Sweatt has enrolled in the Texas Law School for the next term.

Oklahoma, previously confronted with a situation like that in Texas, decided to admit a Negro to its university, but to segregate him while there.

The Negro, G. W. McLaurin, attended the regular classes, but sat to one side in the library. McLaurin, claiming he was not receiving equal educational opportunity, went to the Supreme Court.

Said the court:

"It may be argued that McLaurin will be in no better position when those restrictions are removed, for he may still be set apart by his fellow students. This we think irrelevant. There is a vast difference—a constitutional difference—between restrictions imposed by the State and the refusal of individuals to comingle where the State presents no such bar."

4 States Untroubled

So now the situation boils down to the fact that, under certain circumstances, Negroes be admitted to white universities on a nonsegregated basis.

At present, only Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee of the 14 States with segregation laws are untroubled by the Supreme Court's rulings. In those four states, there are no applications by Negroes for admission to State universities.

Of all the States, Kentucky has done the most to accept the letter and spirit of the Supreme Court rulings. The University of Kentucky at Lexington had 63 Negroes enrolled as summer students, and 12 are expected to enter on a regular basis this fall, including nine carry-overs from last year.

Berea, U. of L. Are Opened

Berea College plans to admit two Negroes.

The University of Louisville trustees have voted to admit Negroes to all Graduate Schools this school year and to admit them as undergraduates in the Schools of Music and Engineering.

Under present plans, Louisville Municipal College, the Negro branch of the university, will shut up shop in June, 1951, and all undergraduates will enter the University of Louisville. There now are 374 students in the school.

NEGROES OF SOUTH GAIN IN COLLEGES

Two Supreme Court Rulings Breach Segregation 'Line' in State Universities

New York, N.Y.

Times

9-3-50

ATLANTA, Sept. 2 (AP) — The Negro has breached the South's segregation line again. Ironically, the victory came in the field of higher education in a region where less than a century ago it was forbidden to teach a Negro slave to read and write.

Neither of the United States Supreme Court decisions of June 5 set forth a hard and fast ruling on the constitutionality of the South's doctrine of separate but equal educational facilities. Nevertheless, the tribunal did say that the South must practice what it preaches—that equality must be provided in all respects.

In a second decision, the nation's high court held that where a state was unable to provide equality and was forced to admit a Negro to a white university, then he must be treated exactly as any other student.

The crux of the matter is, of course, the inability of the Southern States to provide equal education for Negro students, particularly on the graduate and professional level.

Back of both these decisions is the one handed down on Dec. 12, 1937, in the case of Lloyd Gaines, who sought admission to the University of Missouri. Admission was denied to Gaines, but the state had offered to pay his way out of Missouri to attend a school of his choice.

The Supreme Court held the state was bound to provide for Gaines, under the separate-but-equal doctrine, the same educational facilities and opportunities that it offered to white students.

That "within-the-state" phrase has dogged the South ever since. It means that if a course is offered to white students, it must be offered to Negroes and under the same circumstances.

Economic Factor in Picture

Through poverty and negligence, the South does not have the means to provide that equality of education for the two races. The Supreme Court's ruling of June 5 was, in effect, to force the admission of Negroes to white schools.

Texas sought to keep Herman M. Sweatt out of the State University's white law school by building a special school for Negroes, but Sweatt refused to go along and once again went to the Supreme Court, holding that the new school was not equal to the white.

The Supreme Court saw Sweatt's point, and had this to say:

"In terms of number of the faculty, variety of courses and opportunity for specialization, size of the student body, scope of the library, availability of law review and similar activities, the University of Texas Law School is superior."

By the Supreme Court's yardstick, there is not a single state-owned Negro school in the South which can measure up to similar white schools. Sweatt has enrolled for September in the Texas Law School.

Oklahoma, previously confronted with a situation like that in Texas, decided to admit a Negro to its State University but to segregate him while there.

The Negro, G. W. McLaurin, attended the regular classes, but sat apart. He had to take his meals at a different time, and alone. He was placed off to one side in the library. McLaurin, claiming that he was not receiving equal educational opportunity, also went to the Supreme Court.

The court's finding in this case was:

"It may be argued that McLaurin will be in no better position when those restrictions are removed, for he may still be set apart by his fellow students. This we think irrelevant. There is a vast difference—a Constitutional difference — between restrictions imposed by the state and the refusal of individuals to commingle where the state presents no such bar."

Negro Admissions Mandatory

So now the situation boils down to the fact that under certain circumstances Negroes must be admitted to white universities on a non-segregated basis.

To understand the impact of that on some Southerners it must be recalled that only once before in 331 years—the first Negro slave was landed in August, 1619—has the question of accepting the Negro as an equal been presented.

That one occasion was during the Civil War's reconstruction period and the result was the Ku Klux Klan and the segregation laws, written into state constitutions.

At present only Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee of the fourteen states with segregation laws are untroubled by the Supreme Court's rulings. In these four states there are no applications by Negroes for admission to the state universities.

It is the practice in these states as in the others where the Negroes do not protest, to provide out-of-state scholarships for Negroes wishing to study in certain fields. In addition, these states have increased the funds available to put the physical facilities of Negro institutions more into line with those available to white students.

How long these four will remain untroubled—and educational leaders say they will meet the problem only when it arises—is problematical.

Of all the southern states, Kentucky has done the most to accept the letter and spirit of previous Supreme Court rulings.

The University of Kentucky at Lexington had sixty-three negroes enrolled as summer students and twelve are expected to enter on a regular basis this fall, including nine carry-overs from last year.

Berea College at Berea, Ky., plans to admit two Negroes but the problem there is not racial. The school is for mountain children, and there are few Negroes in the mountains.

The University of Louisville's trustees voted last spring to admit Negroes to all graduate schools this next school year and to admit them as undergraduates in the schools of music and engineering. Freshmen classes in the medical and dental schools were filled before the trustees acted.

Under present plans, Louisville Municipal College, the Negro branch of the university, will close in June, 1951, and all undergraduates will enter the University of Louisville. There are currently 374 students in the school.

Here is the situation in the other states at the state universities:

North Carolina—Two Negroes have filed suit for entry into the University of North Carolina's law school and six other Negroes have joined the complaint. The state operates a law school approved by the American Bar Association. Medical school applicants and others are offered out-of-state scholarships to study in professional fields.

Virginia — A Negro lawyer, Gregory H. Swanson, sued for admission to the University of Virginia's law school to take graduate work and a three-judge Federal Court will convene in Charlottesville next week to hear arguments on his behalf and "all other Negro citizens of Virginia similarly situated."

Maryland—The law school of the University of Maryland has been admitting Negro students since 1935. It is the only such school that does so. There is a campaign to build up the Maryland State College as a Negro land-grant school. The campaign has produced new buildings, not many new students. The pivotal case now is that of Miss Esther McCready, who applied for admission to the School of Nursing. The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that she should be admitted and the case now is headed for the United States Supreme Court. Meanwhile, the U. of Maryland has accepted in its Baltimore graduate schools a Negro who had field suit for admission and the university asked the Baltimore City Court to dismiss a suit filed by Parron J.

Mitchell, who contended the university had refused to accept his application last March.

Procedure in Texas

Texas—Six graduate students attended the University of Texas this summer. Two others filed application for graduate work in September. The policy is to determine whether substantially equal courses are offered in the Negro schools and, if so, the applicants are referred to them.

Oklahoma — About ninety Negroes are attending the State U.'s summer school. The state expects fewer than forty to apply for graduate work this fall. A state law, approved in 1949, provides that Negroes may enroll in fields of study not offered at Langston, the only school for Negroes in the higher educational field. Two Negro undergraduatesat the State University are taking pharmacy and law. There were eight other part-time Negro students at the university last fall.

Louisiana—Twelve Negroes applied on July 6 for admission to the Louisiana State University. Their bids were rejected. A court suit is expected.

Florida—Five Negroes sought admission to the University of Florida and now have filed court suits as the result of rejection. The state Supreme Court declined to order admission but unanimously approved a plan of the State Board of Controls to let them attend until adequate classes temporarily in loan from the State Negro College and comparable facilities are available.

Arkansas—There have been five Negroes at the university law school for the last two years. Two have been in the medical school at Little Rock.

Missouri—One Negro graduate student is at the State University at Columbia and two are at the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla. Their admission was ordered in a court suit which Missouri University officials said they would not contest.

BIAS HELD REDUCED IN HIGHER SCHOOLS

new york, ny

Education Practices Law of '48 Has Eased Discrimination, State Regents Report

Times

1946-1949 SURVEYS CITED

mon. 9-25-50

Questionnaires Answered by Colleges and Principals—Little Variation in City

14 e (11)

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Sept. 24—Substantial improvement in the reduction of discriminatory practices in admissions by institutions of higher learning since the passage of the Education Practices Act of 1948 was reported here today by the State Board of Regents.

The report was based on a survey conducted by Dr. Warren W. Coxe, director of the division of research of the State Education Department, and Theodore Bienenstock, research associate, at the request of Frederick W. Hoeing, Administrator of the Education Practices Act.

The survey followed a previous study made in 1946 by Dr. Robert D. Leigh of the staff of the Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University. His study was used as a yardstick to measure the improvements that have been made since the passage of the Education Practices Act.

Dr. Leigh's study attempted to locate the focal spots of suspected discrimination by a questionnaire sent to all high school principals in the state. In 1946 answers were received from 58 per cent of the principals and in 1949 from 93 per cent. In the first study, 18 per cent of the principals said they believed that their graduates suffered discrimination based on race or religion in applying for college admittance; last year only 6 per cent did.

Changes in the Findings

Only 0.2 per cent thought that discrimination was a serious problem in 1949 compared with 3 per cent in 1946. Last year, 2.2 per cent of the principals regarded discrimination as an occasional but recurring problem; in 1946, 9 per cent thought this. Last year 3.3 per cent thought discrimination was an isolated and infrequent problem; three years ago 6 per cent were of this opinion.

Asked whether there were more or fewer instances of discrimination following passage of the Education Practices Act, 129 principals said that the situation had improved. Only three thought there were more instances now than before the law. Of those who had definite opinions, 118 principals thought that discrimination was more frequent outside the state, while five reported greater frequency within the state.

Questionnaires also were sent to the 1949 graduates of fifty-two of the high schools whose principals had reported they suspected discriminatory practices by colleges. According to the Regents' report, the returns confirmed the opinion of the principals that there had been a marked improvement in the situation between 1946 and 1949.

The total number of applications throughout the state filed by members of the three principal religious groups showed the following rates of rejection by colleges: Protestant applications, 11.2 per cent; Catholic, 13.7 per cent, and Jewish, 14.4 per cent.

For graduates of New York City high schools the arte of rejections by New York State colleges showed little variation. They were 13.8 per cent for both Protestant and Jewish applicants, and 14.6 per cent for Catholics. For students in the highest quarter of their high school graduating class, rejections by colleges situated in New York City were 7 per cent for Protestants, 5.4 for Catholics and 5 per cent for Jews.

Upstate Reports Are Cited

For students in the second quarter, the rejetcion rate was 15.5 per cent for Protestants, 15 per cent for Catholics and 11.8 per cent for Jews.

On the other hand, despite general improvement between 1946 and 1949, there were indications that discriminatory practices still existed, the report noted. For graduates of upstate high schools the rate of rejection by upstate colleges of Jewish applicants in the upper half of their high school graduating class was greater than for non-Jewish applicants. The rejection percentage was 10.1 for Protestants, 12.5 for Catholics and 20.5 for Jews.

The report said that returns from Negro graduates were not numerous enough to give to the survey's results statistical significance. It noted, however, that Negroes were at present receiving fair treatment in admission to colleges in New York State since that rate of rejection for all Negro applicants was 9.7 per cent compared with 11.2 per cent for white Protestants, the next lowest group.

The report also said that in interpreting the survey's data it should be kept in mind that questionnaires were sent only to graduates of those high schools that previously had reported some discrimination and that the results did not necessarily represent admission data in general.

Negroes in Higher Education

Results of Survey Given Regarding Their Acceptance in the South

Times

10-27-50

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

An estimated two hundred Negroes were enrolled this fall in twenty-one formerly all-white Southern colleges and universities. In eleven of the seventeen states where separate schools are maintained by law the racial bars now have been lowered in the graduate and professional schools of the state universities. In three of the states private colleges also have changed to an integrated racial policy.

These facts were revealed in a survey which we have just completed.

Due to the commendable policy of most of these institutions of not recording the race of students on registration forms, accurate enrollment figures cannot be ascertained. The above estimate is based on information received from deans, faculty members and published reports.

Some of the state universities included and the number of Negroes enrolled were: University of Oklahoma, 60; Texas, 21; Arkansas, 12; Kentucky, 15; Virginia, 3, and Missouri, 9. One municipal institution, the University of Louisville, admitted eighteen Negro students, while four private colleges in Kentucky accounted for about thirty.

In most instances the changes in policy with respect to admissions have been effected through court action, but a notable exception is the University of Arkansas, where the action was taken voluntarily.

These facts are not as revolutionary as some persons may infer. In Kentucky, for example, it must be remembered that at the turn of the present century Berea College was accepting white and colored students, as was Maryville College, a Presbyterian institution in Tennessee. The same was true of a number of colleges established by the Congregational Church. That practice in Kentucky was prohibited by passage of the Day Law in 1907. A court case and the subsequent amendment of the Day Law last year made it possible this fall for the state university, a municipal university and four private colleges to admit Negroes.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of this liberal development in higher education in the South, especially to those not too familiar with the South, is that it has been effected without a single untoward incident having been reported.

In the face of this peaceful adjustment to a new social situation, it seems incredible that only two years ago persons charged with responsible community leadership could have so little faith in their constituency as to predict moodily that violence and bloodshed would follow any attempt by Negroes to enter state universities.

We believe this factual report warrants the affirmation that, at least where students and faculty in higher education are concerned, Southerners can be just as decent and democratic as in any other region of the United States, and when given the privilege will welcome the opportunity to translate into day-to-day practice the democratic precepts expounded in the classroom.

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI,
Director, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1950.

14e(1) 1950 General

LIST OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ADMITTING NEGRO STUDENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR HISTORY, Fall 1950

Missouri

(8)

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OLLEGE COLOR LINE CRACKING IN SOUTH

~~Times #(1)~~

Study Finds Many Admitting Negroes for the First Time—Reaction Generally Good

Mon. 10-23-50

By BENJAMIN FINE

Many colleges and universities in the seventeen Southern states operating under the dual system of education have admitted Negro students this fall for the first time in their history.

Greater progress has been made in the last two years toward breaking down segregation in higher education than at any time since the Civil War. Although the barriers are not down everywhere—a number of colleges admit no Negroes, while others admit only a token few—an unmistakable trend is evident. During this academic year 1,000 or more Negroes are attending classes with white students.

New York

In terms of numbers, this is only a trickle. Many colleges, notably the private institutions and the women's colleges, do not enroll any Negro students, nor do they have any immediate plans for admitting them. Others grudgingly have admitted one or two, more as a "token" than in any real desire to abrogate the segregation policy. But the fact remains that the principle of all-white student enrollment has been upset on many Southern campuses.

This situation would have been considered impossible ten years ago. Responsible educators had warned that any breaching of the segregation line would prove dangerous and might even lead to campus or community riots. Today, these same officials report that the Negroes have not disturbed normal collegiate life in any manner.

Study of 100 Schools Made

These conclusions are reached on the basis of a study conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. One hundred representative Southern colleges and universities were reached. The commissioners of education or state superintendents of schools in the seventeen states were queried.

Traditionally, education in the South has been patterned on the two-track plan—separate schools for the whites and for the Negroes, from nursery school through university. State laws prohibited the intermingling of children in the same classroom.

Within recent years, however, the question of segregated schools has reached the United States Supreme Court. In 1936, in the now famous Gaines case, the University of Louisiana was ordered by the court to furnish Floyd Gaines, a Negro student, legal education within the state substantially equal to that offered to white students.

Much litigation ensued. Other cases were brought before the courts, the major issue being "separate but equal" educational facilities. Because many of the Southern states do not provide graduate or professional education for Negroes, the emphasis was placed on this level by those seeking to breach segregation.

Impetus for the present advance came from the unanimous decisions handed down by the Supreme Court last June 5 in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases. They were the most far-reaching rulings yet attained in the battle, led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to outlaw racial segregation. Texas was ordered to admit Herman Marion Sweatt to its all-white University of Texas Law School, and Oklahoma had to accept G. W. McLaurin, a Negro graduate student, on the same basis as that enjoyed by the white students.

Various educators reached in THE TIMES study declared that the Supreme Court decision was only partly responsible for the admittance of Negro students to Southern colleges and universities. The court's decision was applicable only to public institutions, yet a growing number of private colleges and universities are enrolling Negroes in their graduate or undergraduate divisions.

Reaction Generally Good

To the surprise of a number of educators, the reaction as a whole has been good. For the most part, the college presidents report, the white students accept the Negroes without any raising of eyebrows or show of hostility. They are quickly accepted as members of the student body, and usually go to ball games with their white classmates, sit beside them in the cafeteria, or share library books with them on equal terms.

Typical is the picture in Arkansas. Dr. A. B. Bonds Jr., Commissioner of Education, noted that in the present and past school year, approximately 200 Negro students have been enrolled for graduate and professional work in the state university. The majority have been in the School of Education, in resident centers at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Four law students, two medical students and one agriculture student are now in residence on the campus.

Admission to the graduate school, Dr. Bonds observed, has come about through frank, open conferences between leaders representing the two race groups.

"This truly democratic procedure to modify old practices and open up better educational opportunities for Negroes has been one of the most wholesome in any Southern state," he declared. "This has come about without court suits. Acceptance of these students by faculty and student body has been much more pleasing and satisfactory than was indicated by our earlier misgivings."

Three years ago, when the University of Oklahoma admitted its first Negro student to the law school, 200 boys went down to the train to greet him. Later, they removed a small railing that the faculty had erected around his desk as a nod toward legal segregation. Today, many of the white medical students help the Negroes to keep up with their work, because some of them have had a poorer educational background.

For the first time in its history, the University of Virginia this fall admitted two Negro students—one to the Department of Law as a candidate for the Master's degree, and another to the Department of Education as a candidate for a Doctorate in education. These students caused almost no notice on the campus.

The law student, Gregory H. Swanson, a graduate of Howard University, has been accepted by his classmates on equal terms. He has been sitting in the student section at athletic events, and has been eating at the University Commons, where with other students he has been going through the cafeteria line almost unnoticed.

Pride in Action Noted

The University of Kansas City has taken the lead in opening its doors to Negro students. They were first admitted in 1948. At present there are twelve in the day divisions and forty-two in the evening division. Dr. Clarence R. Decker, president of the university, reported there had been no visible evidence of prejudice.

"Not only has no problem yet arisen on the campus," he said, "but the students and faculty generally are proud of themselves, of their trustees, and of their university for being the first in the State of Missouri to accept Negroes without special reservation. In the long run, the breakdown of segregation laws must lead to a more realistic operation of democratic principles in American life."

In addition to the University of Kansas City, Rockhurst College, the Conservatory of Music and the Art Institute—all in Kansas City—admit Negroes. Elsewhere in Missouri, Washington University and St. Louis University admit them without restriction. The University of Missouri admits Negroes when comparable facilities are not available at Lincoln University.

The same picture can be seen in private or public universities throughout the South. Negroes are admitted to the University of Tennessee for graduate and professional studies in those fields that are not available in the separate state college for Negroes. Similarly, West Virginia University admits Negroes to the graduate school and accepts undergraduates for subjects not offered by the state's Negro colleges.

Dr. W. W. Trent, State Superintendent of Schools in West Virginia, pointed out that the admission of Negroes to the university and to private colleges indicated a trend toward the reduction of segregation.

Kentucky has made vast strides in breaking down the dual education system. Negroes are admitted to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. This fall, Negroes were admitted to three undergraduate private colleges—Berea, Nazareth and Bellarmine.

"It is our pinion that the dual system of education is on its way out in the field of higher education," said Dr. Boswell G. Hodgkin, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kentucky. "It is anticipated that both Negro and white students will be admitted to both Negro and white institutions of higher learning." Dr. Hodgkin reported there was no organized opposition to the breakdown of the segregation policy, and that the unorganized opposition was rapidly declining.

Dual System Seen Ending

The trustees of the University of Louisville voted to admit Negro students this fall to the graduate and professional schools of medicine, law, dentistry, social work, music and science. There are forty Negroes now enrolled in the graduate schools. The Louisville Municipal College (for Negroes only) is to be closed at the end of the 1950-51 academic year and the qualified Negro students will be admitted to all schools of the University of Louisville at the beginning of the 1951-52 term.

"It is my firm conviction that recent and future Supreme Court rulings dealing with the admission of Negroes to universities in the South will in the near future break down the dual system of education in the South at the college level," observed Dr. John W. Taylor, president of the University of Louisville.

The reaction of the white students to their Negro clasmates has been excellent, Dr. Taylor noted. Most parents, he said, are in favor of the University's admission policy. He found the greatest prejudice among the older generation "in the top economic stratum of our city."

Sometimes there is a show of prejudice that threatens to disturb the campus. Ursuline College, with an enrollment of 300, has admitted three Negroes. The upperclassmen were not disturbed but a few freshmen, especially those from the Deep South, have been slightly awkward in their relations with the Negro students. Several students had threatened to quit last year when it was announced that Ursuline would accept Negroes, but only one actually left.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College admitted Negroes in the summer of 1949, after enactment of the Oklahoma law requiring their admittance. Negro graduate students are admitted on the same basis as any white student. Undergraduates are admitted only to departmental courses not offered at the Langston University (for Negroes only). Two Negroes enrolled in the 1949 summer session. This summer there were ninety in the summer course, and this fall thirty-seven Negroes are taking graduate work.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, college president, observed: "The attitude of the Oklahoma A. & M. College will follow the letter and the spirit of the recent United States Supreme Court decisions."

Some Voice Opposition

Not all Southern educators accept the breakdown of the segregation barriers. Several warn that education generally, and their colleges in particular, will suffer. A spokesman for the University of Texas, where fourteen Negroes are enrolled, asserted that the general attitude of the community and of parents of students was unfavorable. Some parents of white students, it is believed, will withdraw them from the university.

Dr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools in Georgia, warned that admittance of Negroes to the educational institutions in his state would have "more serious repercussions than you could possibly imagine; it would be tragic." Similarly, Dr. J. M. Tubb, Mississippi State Superintendent of Education, held that the breakdown of segregation would serve no good purpose but "would retard the fine progress we are now making in the field of Negro education." Admitting Negroes in white institutions, declared Dr. A. R. Meadows, Alabama State Superintendent of Education, could set education back many years.

Outspoken opposition was voiced by Dr. Perry B. James, president of Athens College, Athens, Ga. He said: "I do not foresee any possible chance of admitting Negroes to college and universities in the near future and the sooner we realize this, both regionally and nationally, and begin providing schools to meet the needs of the Negroes, the better off they will be and the quicker we will arrive at a sound solution to the problem."

Nevertheless, THE TIMES study shows that almost without exception the students and the community accept the Negroes on the campuses and in the classrooms without incident.

"There is no indication on the part of white students that Negros are any less welcome at the universities of Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware than at Columbia, Harvard, Chicago, Princeton or any of the Northern state universities," said Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "The attitude of the young white people of the South refutes the claims of the demagogues of that region that the abolition of segregation would mean violence and bloodshed."

EQUAL EDUCATION

New Republic

11-6-50

14 Ed.

More than 1,000 Negroes are attending classes with white students in Southern colleges and universities this fall, according to a New York *Times* survey. "This situation would have been considered impossible 10 years ago," the *Times* said. "Responsible educators had warned that any breaching of the segregation line would prove dangerous and might even lead to campus or community riots. Today, these same officials report that the Negroes have not disturbed normal collegiate life in any manner."

The *Times* queried 100 representative Southern schools in 17 states which are operating under the dual system of education. A number of the educators polled pointed out that the recent Supreme Court decisions were only partly responsible for admittance of Negro students to white schools. The court's action was applicable only to public institutions, the *Times* said, "yet a growing number of private colleges and universities are enrolling Negroes in their graduate or undergraduate divisions. To the surprise of a number of educators, the reaction as a whole has been good. For the most part, the college presidents report, the white students accept the Negroes without any raising of eyebrows or show of hostility. . . ."

Southern state universities now accepting Negro students include the Universities of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Texas. Other institutions include Rockhurst College, the Conservatory of Music and the Art Institute — all in Kansas City — Washington University, St. Louis University, the University of Louisville and three Kentucky undergraduate private colleges—Berea, Nazareth and Bellarmine. The Louisville Municipal College (for Negroes only) is to be closed at the end of the 1950-51 academic year, the *Times* reports, and the qualified Negro students will be admitted to all schools of the University of Louisville at the beginning of the 1951-52 term.

Dr. John W. Taylor, president of the University of Louisville, told the *Times* that reaction of the white students to their Negro classmates has been excellent. But, he said, he found the greatest prejudice among the older generation "in the top economic stratum of our city."

The *Times* study shows that almost without exception the students and the community accept Negroes on the campuses and in the classrooms without incident. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, says "The attitude of the young white people of the South refutes the claims of the demagogues of that region that the abolition of segregation would mean violence and bloodshed."

Negro Education Goes Ahead

Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. reporting on the results of a survey conducted on the progress of Negro admissions into southern professional and graduate schools, states that:

"An estimated two hundred Negroes were enrolled this fall in twenty-one formerly all-white southern colleges and universities. In eleven of the seventeen states where separate schools are maintained by law the racial bars now have been lowered in the graduate and professional schools of the state universities. In three of these states private colleges also have changed to an integrated policy. Listed among some of the state universities are:

Daily World

University of Oklahoma, 60; Texas, 21; Arkansas, 12; Kentucky, 15; Virginia 3; and Missouri, 9. Of course, it should be pointed out that all of these figures have increased since completion of this survey. For example, there are today an estimated 100 odd students enrolled at the University of Oklahoma. Other increases are reported in other schools, too.

Journ. 10-29-50

In all, the picture looks encouraging and lends support of the recent survey by the Crisis magazine, which reports great progress for Negroes in its education Number as follows:

Atlanta, Ga.

"There were nearly 60,000 Negro students enrolled in colleges and universities and professional schools in the United States during the school year of 1949-50. Of the 59,543 students enrolled, 8,018 were graduated with various bahelors' degrees; 458 with various masters'; 8 with the Ph. D. degree; 1 with the Pd. D; 124 with the M. D.; 69 with the D. D. S.; and 30 with the LL. B."

The editors of the Crisis conclude: This pleases us because it shows a steady trend toward that integration of Negroes into American life which is the goal of the NAACP."

SEGREGATED EDUCATION

Racial segregation in higher education in the South has been broken down, as a practical matter, by the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas Sweatt case and the Oklahoma McLaurin case. The court's opinions are opening the doors of graduate schools to Negroes all over the South and the basis of the decisions renders highly vulnerable the segregation authority of tax-supported undergraduate colleges.

144(1)

Although the transition from the traditional educational pattern of the South is being accomplished with considerable legal confusion, there has not been the strife that might have been anticipated. The South's acceptance of the court's rulings, however, and their implications for the future, does not imply that they are sociologically good or educationally desirable. It is doubtful whether any but a minority of Negroes themselves will prefer the kind of educational system the future may hold for the South.

Jackson Miss

On this point the findings of Prof. Alonzo F. Meyers of New York University, who in 1948-1949 visited a hundred colleges and universities, both white and Negro, in all portions of the nation, are of significance.

Mon. 8-21-50

His wonderment at the large number of Northern Negroes who had come South for higher education at Negro institutions brought the information that they had chosen deliberately to study in the South because they felt more at ease there than they did in the nonsegregated schools of the North. Professor Meyers admits that colleges and universities in the North discriminate against Negro students, particularly on the graduate and professional level, and can well understand the Negro's preference for education in the South at schools attended only by members of his own race.

In support of this preference the Southern Weekly notes that Meharry Medical College at Nashville some two years ago enrolled more Negro students from New York State than all five of that state's tax-supported, nonsegregated medical schools. At last count there were more Northern Negro medical and dental students at Meharry than Southern Negroes.

The South was beginning to make excellent progress in establishing regional professional and graduate schools for Negroes when the Supreme Court's decisions were handed down, and Professor Meyers was impressed by the rapid expansion of facilities in the South for higher education among Negroes. The future development of that program is now only guesswork.

We do not believe the Negro student has been benefited by the new order in education. We do not believe he will be any happier in it than he is in the unsegregated schools of the North. Unless human nature has changed, he will continue to seek the companionship of his own race, the opportunity to develop his qualities of leadership among his own kind, and to prefer attendance at Negro schools if their quality is not inferior.

Negro Gains Noted

Progress of Race in Colleges of South Reviewed

The writer of the following letter is Administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The excellent review of the progress of Negroes in the colleges of the South which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 3 prompts us to offer two comments.

Times

In the state-by-state summary it is asserted that of all the Southern states "Kentucky has done the most to accept the letter and spirit of previous Supreme Court rulings." It is true that Kentucky has exhibited an excellent spirit, but in complete fairness the commendation for acceptance of the trend must go to Arkansas. In Kentucky it was necessary to institute legal suit in the courts to secure the desired results.

144(1)

9-18-50

In Arkansas no court action of any kind was necessary. As soon as the Supreme Court issued its opinion in the first University of Oklahoma case in January, 1948, the University of Arkansas admitted a Negro student to its law school. Shortly thereafter it admitted a second such student.

Segregation Short-Lived

At the outset the student was segregated in the classroom, but long before the Supreme Court decision in the second Oklahoma case, specifically outlawing segregation once students had been admitted, the University of Arkansas had done away with its separation. In the meantime the university had admitted a Negro girl to its College of Medicine on the basis of a competitive admissions test and without any segregation whatsoever.

Indeed, it is a curious and gratifying fact (like so many developments in the unpredictable area of race relations) that the State of Arkansas, whose record is less liberal, tolerant and progressive than states like Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri, should have been the very first of the Southern states to accept the new trend without fighting a delaying action or attempting to impose restrictions designed to limit, if not nullify, bare compliance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES account cites the Gaines case of 1937 as a beginning of the new trend. If the history of compliance is to be fair and complete, it should now be recorded that the University of West Virginia was the very first to admit Negro students to graduate classes following the Gaines decision. West Virginia did this quietly, without any publicity, for a number of years. The other states have just now caught up to the mountaineers.

Our other comment on this matter, we hope, is a pardonable one. It is that the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in cooperation with local attorneys in the various states, has pushed all these cases in the courts, beginning with the Gaines case thirteen years ago and running through the University of Virginia case, whose decision on Sept. 5 opened the law school to Negro students. ROY WILKINS.

New York, Sept. 7, 1950.

Southern Negroes

Times

Colleges' Color Line in the South Is Reported to Be Weakening

Sun. 10-29-50

Many Southern colleges and universities are admitting Negro students this fall for the first time. Although it is only a beginning, the evidence indicates that the college color line is weakening in the South.

New York, N.Y.

A survey of 100 institutions of higher learning in the South, conducted by this department, shows that much progress has been made in breaching the segregation policy during the last ten years. A decade ago not a single Negro could be found in the South's "all-white" colleges, public as well as private. Today well over 1,000 Negroes are attending classes and study with white students in the same libraries.

144(1)

Ten or even five years ago Southern educators and other spokesmen for that region warned that any break in the color line would cause riots and bloodshed. Now the situation has changed. Negro students are on the same campuses with the white students—and nothing untoward has happened. There have been no disturbances, no demonstrations, no riots. Actually in some instances the white students have gone out of their way to make the Negro students feel at home. At the University of Arkansas, for example, the first Negro student was met by a reception committee of 200 white students.

Supreme Court Decisions

The greatest impetus for the breaching of the color barrier has been caused by recent United States Supreme Court decisions. For the last twenty years or more the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has fought the dual system of education in the South. The Supreme Court handed down decisions to improve the lot of the Negroes—such as the decisions that called for equal pay for Negro and white teachers, or those that ruled Negroes were entitled to educational services and facilities equal to those given to white students.

The most recent decision, handed down June 5, called upon the state universities in Texas and Oklahoma to admit Negro applicants to their graduate or professional schools because there were no Negro schools of equal stature in the states. As a result of that decision, many colleges and universities in other parts of the South bowed to the inevitable: they accepted Negroes in their graduate divisions. Incidentally, facilities for Negro education are poorest on the upper educational levels.

Education Strengthened

But the present opening in the segregation dike is beginning to go beyond graduate and professional schools. Some colleges and universities are now admitting Negro students to their undergraduate divisions. Indeed, the University of Louisville is closing its all-Negro liberal arts college and, starting next September, will admit the nearly 400 Negro students to its hitherto all-white college of liberal arts.

Educators generally agree now that the student, faculty and community reaction has been good, even better than they had expected. The white and colored students go about their studies without any indication that a segregation problem exists. For the most part the college heads accept this development as a sound, democratic step in the right direction. They believe that education in the South will be strengthened for both the white and the colored students as a result.

200 Negroes Enrolled in Southern White Schools

Call

Fri. 11-10 50

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) — An estimated 200 Negroes were enrolled this fall in 21 formerly all-white southern colleges and universities.

In 11 of the 17 states, where separate schools are maintained by law, the racial bars now have been lowered in the graduate and professional schools of the state universities. In three of the states, private colleges also have changed to an integrated racial policy.

These facts were revealed in a survey just completed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund Inc., of New Orleans.

"Due to the commendable policy of most of these institutions," stated Mr. Aubrey Williams, president of the SCEF, "of not recording the race of students on registration forms, accurate enrollment figures cannot be ascertained. The above estimate is based on information received from deans, faculty members and published reports."

Some of the state university figures included, and the number of Negroes enrolled are: University of Oklahoma, 60; Texas, 21; Arkansas, 12; Kentucky, 15; Virginia, 3; Missouri, 9.

One municipal institution, the University of Louisville, admitted 18 Negro students, while four private colleges in Kentucky accounted for more than 30.

In most instances the change in policy with respect to admissions was effected through court action, but a notable exception is the University of Arkansas where the action was taken voluntarily.

"These facts," Mr. Williams pointed out, "are not as revolutionary as some persons may infer. In Kentucky, for example, it must be remembered that at the turn of the present century, Berea college was accepting white and colored students, as was Maryville college, a Presbyterian institution in Tennessee.

The same was true of a number of colleges established by the Congregational church. That practice in Kentucky was prohibited by passage of the Day Law in 1907. A court case and a subsequent amendment of the Day Law last year made it possible this fall for the state university, a municipal university, and four private colleges to admit Negroes.

Indicative of the student attitude is an editorial in the student newspaper of the University of Texas: "The Supreme Court of the United States has led the South into a truly courageous step toward genuine human equality."

Mr. Williams related: "As for the attitudes of Southern teachers, a poll of 15,000 college and university teachers in Southern states, which we conducted, revealed that 70 percent of the 3,422 replies favored admitting Negroes now to existing graduate and professional schools without segregation.

"Further confirmation of this liberal attitude on the part of one important segment of Southern society was revealed in the First Southwide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education, held earlier this year at Atlanta university. This assembly sponsored by 225 teachers in 116 Southern colleges and universities, adopted unanimously a resolution calling for an end to segregation in education."

White President Urges End Of Jimcrow In Regional Schools

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (ANP). — Negroes should be allowed to study in regional education on a non-segregated basis, Colgate W. Darden, Jr., president of the University of Virginia, last week told the Southern Governors conference.

Informer

Speaking at a dinner meeting closing the conference of 13 southern governors and a number of southern educators, Darden asked for truly equal schools on an elementary and secondary public school level. He also demanded that Negroes be included on school boards, but he said jimcrow schools should be continued at the public school levels.

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Darden's speech climaxed what had been a routine meeting of the Dixie leaders. The group had elected Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, president, to succeed Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. Both ran on the Dixiecrat ticket for President in 1948.

The executives also voted to meet in Hot Springs, Ark., in 1951. In other action, they approved the recommendations for the regional compact program covering regional education made by 257 educators a couple of months ago.

Inf. 12-9-50

This program called for expansion of regional education programs in fields covering various communities and in cooperation with such agencies as the Tennessee Valley Authority.

ADVOCATES GENUINE EFFORTS TO EDUCATE NEGROES

A former governor of Virginia, Darden exploded a bombshell among the governors when he advocated more genuine efforts by the south to educate Negroes. He is the first southern educator to openly speak along this line.

Houston, Tex

In calling for the end of segregation in the two-year-old regional educational program, he said:

"Graduates and professional schools should be opened to both races. The regional schools, on which a great deal of work has been done in recent years, should fall in the same category since most of this specialized work will be done in connection with the graduate and professional schools of the Southern universities and colleges.

"They should be opened to both Negroes and whites."

The Virginia educator cited recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme court to back up his reasoning. He continued:

"These suggestions will arouse antagonism among those to whom all segregation is anathema and among those to whom any concession to the Negro race is reprehensible.

"I would remind these individuals that they are dealing with stubborn facts not shadowy theories, and that a frightful price can be paid for intransigence."

He also advocated improvement of Negro colleges. He told the group:

"Negro colleges in the south must be encouraged and greatly expanded, even in those instances where advanced work is given which duplicates work being done in white institutions."

On public school education, Darden sanctioned segregation. He demanded "equal" schools, but said the south was not ready for mixed schools.

"Public schools for Negroes that are equal to those for whites are few and far between. Equalizing them will be a Herculean task, and yet, this is what must be done.

"In my opinion it should be done upon a segregated basis throughout the public school. People feel quite differently about young children and they are not willing to make in the cases of those who are more mature.

Informer 12-9-50

"To undertake to set up mixed public schools in the face of this statment would be to open up a festering wound that would sap our strength and destroy that unity without which there is no hope for substantial progress for either race in the South.

"In countless instances the Negro has seen the segregation laws used as the shield of humiliation, exploitation and oppression. It is not difficult to understand his aversion to them."

ASKS NEGROES BE APPOINTED TO SCHOOL BOARDS

In his third point, Darden asked that Negroes be appointed to southern school administrative boards. He said:

"In building a first-rate public school system for both races, we should place its direction in the hands of competent men and women drawn from both races.

"Representatives of both races should be placed on the school boards charged with the development of such a program. Commissions or other official boards having to do with the construction of school facilities should be composed of representative white and Negro citizens — just as school boards having to do with the public health services and hospitals.

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As an aftermath of Darden's talk, Gov. Herman E. Talmadge, son of 'Ol Gene Talmadge, a traditional race-baiter while he was alive, denounced the address. The Georgia governor said he will never appoint a Negro to a school board, nor would he allow one to study at graduate schools in his state.

Neither Gov. Thurmond nor Gov. Wright would make any specific comments about the speech.

Barriers Continue Falling

White Dixie Schools Enroll 200 Negroes

Courier Sat 11-11-50

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—An estimated 200 Negroes were enrolled this fall in twenty-one formerly all-white Southern colleges and universities.

In eleven of the seventeen states, where separate schools are maintained by law, the racial bars now have been lowered in the graduate and professional schools of the state universities. In three of the states, private colleges also have changed to an integrated racial policy.

These facts were revealed in a survey just completed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund Inc., of New Orleans.

FIGURES INCOMPLETE

"Due to the commendable policy of most of these institutions," stated Aubrey Williams, president of the SCEF, "of not recording the race of students on registration forms, accurate enrollment figures cannot be ascertained. The above estimate is based on information received from deans, faculty members and published reports."

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KENTUCKY LIFTED LAW

"These facts," Mr. Williams pointed out, "are not as revolutionary as some persons may infer. In Kentucky, for example, it must be remembered that at the turn of the present century, Berea College was accepting white and colored students, as was Maryville College, a Presbyterian institution in Tennessee.

The same was true of a number of colleges established by the Congregational Church. That practice in Kentucky was prohibited by passage of the Day Law in 1907. A court case and the subsequent amendment of the Day Law last year made it possible this fall for the state university, a municipal university, and four private colleges to admit Negroes.

NEW STAFF TREND

Indicative of the student attitude is an editorial in the student newspaper of the University of Texas: "The Supreme Court of the United States has led the South into a truly courageous step toward genuine human equality."

Mr. Williams related: "As for the attitudes of Southern teachers, a poll of 15,000 college and university teachers in Southern states, which we conducted, revealed that 70 per cent of the 3,422 replies favored admitting Negroes now to existing graduate and professional schools without segregation.

"Further confirmation of this liberal attitude on the part of one important segment of Southern society was revealed in the First Southwide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education, held earlier this year at Atlanta University. This assembly sponsored by 225 teachers in 116 Southern colleges and universities, adopted unanimously a resolution calling for an end to segregation in education."

Copy

Negro Education Needs

Pattern Considered Unchanged on Undergraduate Level

The writer of the following letter is executive director of the United Negro College Fund.

14e(1)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The facts reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES' survey of education in the seventeen Southern States where segregation is practiced do indeed constitute a "refreshing and encouraging bit of news," as you stated in your editorial, "Negroes at College," in the issue of Nov. 8. Particularly so as they represent the first real step toward the eradication of such racial barriers in education in the private colleges and universities as well as in state-supported institutions.

However, despite the admission of a thousand Negro students on the graduate level to universities originally open only to white students, the situation, while most encouraging, is far from resolved. By and large, on the undergraduate level there have been no significant changes in the pattern.

Approximately eight million Negroes still reside in that part of the nation where segregation laws are in force in varying degrees. If the majority of these people are to receive any elementary, secondary or collegiate education they must attend some type of separate institution, since it would be impossible, for financial reasons, for the families concerned to send many of the qualified students to institutions in other parts of the nation.

11-13-50

These institutions, private and public, exist as "Negro colleges" because there is need to provide higher educational opportunities for Negroes: they exist as such, not in support of segregation but because of segregation. At present there are approximately 70,000 students enrolled in these institutions.

An important part of our program at the United Negro College Fund has always been to acquaint a larger public with the pressing need for greater educational opportunities for Negro youth. Our annual educational symposiums are part of that public information effort. The Fund's annual appeals in support of private Negro colleges and universities are directed toward strengthening these institutions, for two basic reasons:

In order that the young Negro people who attend them can have as fine an educational opportunity as is possible under the circumstances;

So that in the future, when segregation laws no longer exist, these colleges will be known as excellent, well-administered colleges open to serve all qualified students who wish to enroll, without reference to race or creed.

W. J. TRENT Jr.

New York, Nov. 9, 1950.

APPROXIMATELY 200 NEGROES ENROLLED IN TWENTY-ONE SOUTHERN WHITE COLLEGES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—An estimated 200 Negroes were enrolled this fall in 21 formerly all-white southern colleges and universities.

Sun Reporter

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"G. I. Bill" Student Enrollment In U. S. Colleges Suffer Decline

14e(1)

WASHINGTON — A decided drop in number of veterans attending college throughout the United States under provisions of the "G.I. Bill" was announced recently by Earl James McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Reporting findings of the annual survey of college-university enrollments conducted by the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Commissioner McGrath said, "The 1950 Fall enrollment of veterans is 33 per cent less than the 1949 enrollment. Last year 856,000 veterans were registered for college study. This year only 575,000 are enrolled.

"The sharp decrease in number of veterans is reflected in the total higher education enrollment figures for 1950 which shows a drop of 6.6 percent from the peak enrollment reported a year ago," said the Commissioner of Education.

The Office of Education survey of student enrollment in institutions of higher education in all the States and the District of Columbia reveals a 1950 total Fall enrollment of 2,295,000 students as compared with 2,456,000 in 1949. The 1950 enrollment data were furnished by 1838 colleges and universities. Enrollment estimates were made for [illegible] institutions not responding in time for tabulation.

"Graduation of nearly a half million students from the Nation's colleges and universities in 1949-50 has been a factor contributing to the decline in total number of students this Fall," Commissioner McGrath pointed out. The current survey of the Office of Education reveals also a drop of 10 percent in the number of male freshmen and correspondingly a fall of 2 percent in number of women freshmen.

"Heaviest losses in enrollment are reported by liberal arts colleges," said Dr. McGrath. "Negro institutions show an enrollment this year equal to that of 1949. Teacher college enrollments are down slightly, while theological schools report a sharp rise in number of students."

The 1950 college-university enrollment data gathered by the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, reveals other significant information.

Smaller Freshmen Classes

The number of students entering college for the first time has dropped approximately 7 percent. Male freshmen are down 10 percent from last year. The drop in number of women freshmen is about 2 percent.

Approximately 517,000 freshmen are enrolled this Fall, about 100,000 fewer than there were in 1946 when large numbers of veterans entering college for the first time swelled the first year college-university classes to [illegible] students. There has been a steady decline in the number of new college students since 1946.

This Fall the non-veteran male students outnumber the veterans almost 3 to 1. New York institutions report 32,000 fewer veterans this year than last.

Alumni and College Heads Honored

14e(1)
General

At the reception to honor presidents of member college and officials of their active alumni groups given by the NYC Inte Alumni Councilay in the Hotel Theresa recently, were: from left, Alonzo M. Moron, Hampton; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta U.; Horace M. Bond, Lincoln U.; J. P. Brainly, Clarke; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; D. D. Jones, Bennett; J. M. Ellison, Va Union U.; B. F. Mays, Morehouse; E. C. Peters, Paine; Richard Moore, Bethune-Cookman; J. Reed Miller, Knoxville Col ege; J. S. Scott, Wiley, and Robert Harrington, Samuel Houston College.

Colleges Near Bankruptcy, Says Ewing

Times Dispatch
Mon. 2-6-50
14e(1)
General
Richmond, Va.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—(AP)—Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing said today many American colleges and universities soon will be on the verge of bankruptcy.

He asked congressional action to provide Federal assistance to States in the maintenance of adequate primary and secondary schools, and declared: "We are rapidly approaching a crisis in higher education."

Ewing told the tenth annual conference of the Workmen's Circle division of the Jewish Labor Committee that the approaching crisis in higher education "is almost as important as our present chronic crisis in primary and secondary education."

"Many of our colleges and universities," he said, "will soon be on the verge of bankruptcy because the rising costs of this decade are too much for their present incomes."

And We Don't Like The Report, Either

Senator Willis Smith, of the 37th district, does not like that portion of the Strayer report which has to do with the transfer of the control of junior colleges. Such a move, he insists, would kill the junior colleges of our state.

And, in order that the record might be complete, we would like to add that we don't like it, either. We have plenty against the report but more against the men who made it. All credit, we think, should be given to Chancellor Caldwell and others who invited them to make the survey. It is always good practice to call in competent and well trained individuals to give an independent and impartial estimate of our work at times. In that way, we can have the assurance that it is not colored too much by our thinking, which sometimes is warped because we can't see the "forest for the trees."

Atlanta, Ga.
14e(1)
General

Dr. George Strayer, Professor Emeritus of Columbia University, headed the commission. The commission recommended an expenditure of $1,261,500 for plant modernization at the Negro colleges, and $4,671,200 for the same purpose at the white units. For new buildings, the survey commission recommended that $36,165,000 be spent at the white units, while only $5,988,000 at the Negro units.

[illegible] Journal

This represents a frightfully small sum when the building needs of the three Negro units are weighed over against those of the white. The most expensive building recommended in the survey for a Negro units is $400,000 and only one of these is recommended. By comparison, it recommends an expenditure of $2,000,000 at one of the white units; $1,750,000 at another, and $1,600,000 at another. And to make the thing perfectly ludicrous, one needs to read the definition of functions for the Georgia State College at Savannah. It says: "The interests of the Savannah State College are centered upon the same general family of activities as those which the Georgia Institute of Technology is concerned, although at quite different levels. It is similarly appropriate, therefore, that vocational trades and industrial education for Negroes, should, if and when it is undertaken, be assigned exclusively to the Savannah State College."

Wed. 1-25-50

The committee was not a bit impressed with the frightening fact that Georgia does not have a single state college for Negroes with an "A" class rating; that Georgia is the only state in the whole South not maintaining an "A" class Negro college; that dozens of buildings have gone up on the campuses of the white units in the state over the past 10 years, while only one modest woman's dormitory at the Fort Valley State College, the other two units getting nothing.

Tennessee has recently dedicated newly constructed buildings at the Negro State College amounting to $700,000, and broke ground at the same time for $400,000 in new buildings. On the campus of the Florida A. and M. College, a library, three dormitories, a central heating plant and an addition to the cafeteria have recently been completed at a cost of $2,252,000. And at this moment they have under construction a hospital which, when completed, will cost approximately $1,500,000. And in Alabama the state has recently spent more than a half million dollars for a woman's dormitory and library building at the State Teachers College. Even Louisiana and Mississippi are spending large sums on their state schools for Negrooes.

What we are trying to say is that the Strayer survey group made a far worse case for inequality and discrimination in their proposals than any mediocre southern educator would dare do. And in so doing, they have opened wide the gate for Negroes of the state to level suit after suit against the State Board of Regents for admission into the several units, such as Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. For there is no possible hope of them ever realizing anything like equality with such a report as this to guide those who have charge of our education.

Survey Shows College Expanding Guidance Work

Journal and Guide

DURHAM, N. C. — Opportunities for employment in guidance programs in colored colleges are increasing, according to Roger D. Russell, director of guidance at North Carolina College.

Russell has drawn this conclusion after surveying 56 guidance programs in race colleges. His findings are published in a recent issue of Occopations, a journal of vocational guidance.

Sat 3-4-50

Of the colleges surveyed, 64.2 percent have part time guidance programs, and 35.7 percent have full time programs, Russell says.

The development of guidance programs in colored colleges is of recent origin. North Carolina College's program was started in 1948 when Russell was brought in from Howard University where he was attached to the university's counseling service.

Norfolk, Va.

14e(1)

Journal

OF RECENT ORIGIN

Only 17 of the college's participating in the study reported any types of guidance programs before 1944. However, aided by increased budgets and steady development of "guidance consciousness," colored schools are devoting increasing attention to their counseling services. The veterans' programs and the war generally accelerated the program in race institutions.

Russell concludes his study with the remark that the survey indicates "a trend toward the inclusion of organized guidance service in over-all planning of colored colleges."

Higher Education Crisis Predicted

(The Associated Press)

New York, Feb. 6—Federal security administrator Oscar R. Ewing said Sunday many American colleges and universities soon will be on the verge of bankruptcy.

14e(1)

Times-Picayune

He asked congressional action to provide federal assistance to states in the maintenance of adequate primary and secondary schools and declared, "We are rapidly approaching a crisis in higher education."

Journal

Tues. 2-7-50

Ewing told the 10th annual conference of the workmen's circle division of the Jewish Labor committee that the approaching crisis in higher education "is almost as important as our present chronic crisis in primary and secondary education."

New Orleans, La.

"Many of our colleges and universities," he said, "will soon be on the verge of bankruptcy because the rising costs of this decade are too much for their present incomes."

Stating that many institutions had been "tided over" by the GI Bill of Rights, he said: "Now that flood is receding, and very soon it will disappear."

Half-Million College Degrees To Be Given In '50

14e(1)

Journal

WASHINGTON (ANP)—"This is probably the peak year for G-I graduates,' Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security administrator, said last week, as he announced an estimate by the Office of Education that close to half a million degrees will conferred by the nation's colleges and universities during 1949-50.

Argus

Administrator Ewing said World War II veterans who entered college in large number in 1946 will be included among this year's recipients of degrees. G-I graduates will boost the total number to the highest number granted in any year in the history of higher education.

Earl James McGrath, U. S. commissioner of education, reported a breakdown of the Office of Education estimate of 1949-50 degrees as follows: 428,000 bachelor's or first professional degrees, 62,000 master's degrees, and 6,900 doctorates. More than 1,250 instititutions of higher learning will confer the degrees.

Bias In Colleges

Delegates from 28 colleges located in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia, meeting here recently for a regional conference, took an unequivocal stand against discrimination in higher education on grounds of race, creed or national origin. Every major institution of higher learning in Washington was represented—with the single conspicuous exception of the George Washington University. The attitude expressed by the educators seems to us extremely heartening and significant on two counts.

Post

Fri. 2-3-50

It reflects, in the first place, a recognition that scholars have a responsibility for leadership in their communities. The academic function is not fulfilled by a mere acceptance of prevailing mores; the plea, too frequently advanced in the past by timorous educators, that they must abide by unjustifiable prejudices out of deference to local opinion, is an outright abdication of responsibility. It is precisely to its institutions of learning that a community is entitled to look for guidance in sloughing off outworn and invalid patterns. The example set by such institutions constitutes a powerful educative force.

Washington, D.C.

14e(1)

The action of the regional conference reflects, in the second place, a recognition that discrimination on account of race, religion or national origin is indefensible so far as the universities themselves are concerned. It runs directly counter to what they teach. The educators called for repeal of State laws requiring segregation at the college level. The indication that the teachers themselves are ready to initiate this process—instead of waiting until they are forced to do so by the Supreme Court—is most encouraging. Their view should carry weight with the State Legislatures and will serve, we hope, to accelerate a trend toward genuine equality in educational opportunity which has already gained great momentum.

Journal

9000 Negro Grads Will Set Record

Post-Herald

Thur. 6-22-50

Many Ex-GIs Getting Diplomas From College

Birmingham, Ala.

BY ALVIN WHITE

Written for Scripps-Howard Newspapers

The 9000 Negroes being graduated from college this year will set a record—surpassing by nearly 3000, the previous high of two years ago.

Many Negro GIs are included among this year's graduates, just as they are dominating graduating classes everywhere else. This is perhaps the peak year for GI graduates since educators anticipate a decrease in GI enrollments. This would eliminate some of the problems created by the influx of vets four years ago, but it also would remove the financial support the veterans brought.

14e(1)

Journal

Most of the Negro graduates are from the 109 Negro colleges. Only a small number are from schools with mixed student bodies.

More Females

Females overwhelmingly outnumber the males, but the average age of the males is higher. This, too, may be the GI influence.

Four years ago the influx of veterans required introduction of many new courses in Negro colleges. With the veterans' departure, some of the colleges are dropping these new courses.

The most important development caused by veteran enrollments, however, was the introduction of the school of veterinary medicine at Tuskegee Institute. This is the only such school for Negroes in the country. This year it has eight graduates but more students are expected to seek this training.

600 Graduated

Graduates from state institutions greatly outnumber those from smaller privately maintained schools.

For example, in North Carolina, two state schools, A & T at Greensboro and North Carolina College at Durham, graduated 600 graduates while Shaw, Bennett and St. Augustine, three well-known private schools, mustered only 317 graduates. Similar conditions prevailed in other states.

14e(1) 1950 General

LIST OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ADMITTING NEGRO STUDENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR HISTORY, FALL 1950

Total of 233 Students Now in Dixie Colleges

Afro American Dec. 11-18-50

14e(1)

Supreme Court Removes Racial Bars in 11 States

Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 11-19-50

Oklahoma Admits 60, Kentucky, 47; Maryland, 22; Texas, 19; Arkansas, 15

As a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision, 233 colored students are now studying in heretofore white colleges in 11 Southern States, it is reported in the November issue of the Southern Patriot.

Leading the list is Kentucky, which has 15 students for the first time at the University of Kentucky where, according to a professor, they have been accepted by the student body and there have been no incidents.

At the University of Louisville, 20 students have been enrolled for the first time—8 in the School of Music, 4 in the School of Law, 6 in the School of Social Work and 2 in the Graduate School.

Facilities Not Separated

No facilities are segregated and the students are free to use the lunch room and the rest room. No students are living in the limited dormitory quarters.

The number is small because the closing date for applicants was April 1, before the new policy was authorized by the State.

Also, Kentucky's Nazareth College has accepted 25 colored girls and Bellarmine, a new college for men, has registered three men. The number of colored students at Ursuline is not known.

Sixty in Oklahoma

While official figures cannot be given, we understand that there are 60 graduate students at Oklahoma University and a smaller number at A. & M. College at Stillwater.

The University of Tulsa has timidly acted to enroll colored graduate students in segregated classes to meet at Carver Junior High School.

ARKANSAS

Fifteen students have been enrolled by the University of Arkansas—4 are in the Law School, 3 in the Graduate School at Fayetteville.

At Little Rock there are 3 in the School of Medicine and several in the Extension Division at the Graduate Center.

TEXAS

Thirteen men and 6 women have been accepted for graduate study at the University of Texas. One is in law, and 2 are seeking the master's degree in architecture and zoology.

In addition to Heman Sweat who filed a suit to enter the law school, others registered there include James Carruthers, Dudley Redd, and Virgil Lott. The other students are studying for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

VIRGINIA

Gregory Swanson has been enrolled in the law school at the University of Virginia as a result of a court order last month.

Two students, Alfreda Louise Madison of Richmond, and G.W. C. Brown, business manager of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, is enrolled in the University of Virginia extension graduate school at Norfolk.

TENNESSEE

The University of Tennessee has notified three students they will be welcome at the University at the winter quarter. They are Lincoln A. Blakeney, law; Aubrey L. Totten, chemistry; and Gene Mitchell Gray, bio-chemistry.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University has been ordered to admit Roy S. Wilson in the law school and any other colored students similarly situated.

MISSOURI

Nine students have received a cordial reception at the University of Missouri. The University announced that colored students will be admitted to all its departments at Columbia, and to its School of Mines and Mettallurgy at Rolla.

"We agreed," said the board, "that every colored student admitted to the University of Missouri is entitled to receive and shall receive the same treatment accorded to students of other races.

"This shall apply to the seating of students in the classroom, library, cafeteria, athletic events and concerts."

Colored people not living in Missouri, however, will not be admitted.

MARYLAND

At least 20 students are studying at the University of Maryland Law School.

Esther McCready is in the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

Parren Mitchell is enrolled in the graduate courses in sociology at College Park.

F. Vernon Roberts, third year student at Coppin, has filed a suit to compel Towson Normal School to admit him.

This

DELAWARE

Three students have been admitted to the under - graduate school at the University of Delaware. They are: Norman Ross, Wilmington; Homer Minus, Felton; and Miss Cora L. Watson, Newark.

It is noted that these are in the under graduate school courses. The State University has already admited colored students to its graduate schools.

West Virginia admits students to graduate and undergraduate courses where the desired courses are not available at State supported colored schools.

14e(1) 1950

GENERAL ENROLLMENT

60,000 Negro Students enrolled.

In 39th Educational Number

Crisis Reports 60,000 Students in Colleges

Courier

NEW YORK—There were nearly 60,000 Negro students enrolled in colleges, universities and professional schools in the United States during the school year of 1949-50, according to The Crisis monthly organ of the NAACP, which this week published its thirty ninth annual educational number.

Admittedly these figures are incomplete, The Crisis article states, because of the fragmentary information obtainable from mixed colleges.

9-2-50

"This pleases us because it shows a steady trend toward that integration of Negroes into American life which is the goal of the NAACP," the article asserts.

8,018 GRADUATED

Of the 59,543 students enrolled, 8,018 were graduated with various bachelors' degrees; 458 with various masters', eight with the Ph. D. degree, one with the Pd. D., 124 with the M. D., sixty-nine with the D. D. S., and thirty with the LL. B.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Other items of interest in this issue of the Crisis include an article on "The Negro Private College" by Ira deA. Reid, a report on the forty-first annual NAACP convention by Gloster B. Current, and a reprint of an article, "The Negro and the Communists" by Walter White, first published in 1931 by Harper's magazine.

In an introductory note to Mr. White's article, the Crisis observes:

AWARE OF THREAT

"What people are now saying about Communist infiltration of the NAACP and Communist tactics to win the Negro to their cause, Mr. White stated boldly nineteen years ago.

"Contrary to popular belief, the association has not suddenly become aware of the Communist threat to its unity and effectiveness . . . The association has known that the Communist tactic is to use the Negro as propaganda material, to infiltrate and disrupt his organization, to rook the Negro masses and smear Negro leaders."

Enrollments In Negro Schools in 1950 Same as 1949

Call

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — According to the annual survey of college-university enrolments conducted by the Office of Education, student enrollments in Negro institutions for 1950 remained the same as 1949. The report also discloses that veterans no longer outnumber non-veterans, as has been the case during the last few years.

9-29-50

Kansas City, Mo.

The report shows that in 1949, there were 70,000 students in Negro institutions of higher learning. The same figure is given for 1950. The number of first-time students entering college this year was 20,000 or 1,000 more than in 1949.

Veterans, however, decreased from 19,000 in 1949 to 14,000 in 1950 a change of a minus 29.9 percent. This decrease is said to result from graduation of a large number in this group from colleges and universities in 1949-50.

'Separate But Equal' Still Stands

The established doctrine of separate but equal educational facilities still stands after the Supreme Court's two decisions of yesterday ordering the University of Texas to admit a Negro to its Law School and the University of Oklahoma to cease segregation in the classroom.

14e(1)

It is important the people realize the decisions are not extreme but conservative, affirming only what the law has been all along.

Constitution

Oklahoma's university already allows Negroes to attend the same classes with whites, but the two races are seated in separate rows.

Tues. 6-6-50

Chief Justice Vinson, a Southerner, said that Oklahoma, having admitted a Negro to a State-supported school, must give him the same treatment as students of other races.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Texas case hinged on the equality of a hastily established law school for Negroes at Houston with the Law School for whites at the university. The court found it did not offer instruction equal to that offered other races.

The court pointedly refused to review a 54-year-old doctrine that separate but equal facilities comply with constitutional requirements. It merely found in the Texas case that equal facilities were not offered. In the Oklahoma case it found that the State, having admitted Negro students to the same classroom, discriminated against them by requiring that they sit in separate rows.

In another decision, the court ruled that segregation in railroad dining cars is unlawful. The case involved that of a Negro who was required to eat in dining accommodations separated by a partition and curtains. The court found that the "right to be free from unreasonable discriminations belongs to each particular person."

The decision will lend encouragement to the klan and will provoke some ill-feeling. Actually, it will bring about no friction save from those looking for it. The Court could not rule otherwise. People of good will of both races will work it out intelligently.

The Texas decision was not unexpected. It ought to serve as a warning to Georgia and the South that educational facilities must be really equal.

Segregation To Remain —Talmadge

Constitution

Tues. 6-6-50

Call Legislature, Negro Leader Asks

By M. L. ST. JOHN

A special session of the Georgia Legislature to finance improvements in Negro schools and thereby maintain segregation of the races was suggested last night by a Negro educational leader here, following United States Supreme Court decisions affecting segregation in Texas and Oklahoma.

Atlanta, Ga.

Simultaneously, Gov. Talmadge said he didn't consider the court decisions affect Georgia's segregation laws, and added: "As long as I am your Governor, Negroes will not be admitted to white schools."

Gubernatorial Candidate M. E. Thompson said Negroes would not attend white schools if he is elected, and added that he has a plan for financing improved schools for Negroes.

14e(1)

One decision held that a Negro student must be admitted to Texas University Law School because the Negro law school doesn't offer equal facilities. The other held that once the University of Oklahoma admitted Negroes to the classrooms, they couldn't be segregated. The decisions did not rule on the constitutional questions of whether a state can provide "separate but equal facilities" as Georgia and other Southern states have.

Of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in railroad diners, Southern Railroad officials said they had not had a chance to study the formal opinion and that they had no comment to make.

George Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council, which is concerned with promoting the welfare of the two races in the South, suggested that institutions of higher learning in the South admit qualified Negroes who seek admittance.

C. L. Harper, of Atlanta, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association (Negro educational group), suggested the special session of the General Assembly to finance the Minimum Foundation Program and earmark $25,000,000 for improving school facilities for Negroes.

Constitution

"These are the most significant decisions since the rulings in the white primary case," said Harper. "School officials of Georgia on all levels should take cognizance and immediately provide equal facilities for the Negro youths, or the Negro people will have no other alternative than to invoke these decisions."

Tues.

Harper said the Board of Regents is operating three substandard colleges for Negroes. There are two salary schedules based on race, provided by the State Board of Education. There are glaring inequalities due to color in every school system in the state, he charged. All of these must be removed, he added.

6-6-50

"It is gratifying to note that some boards are making an honest effort to correct these discriminations, while others seem to have no intention of meeting the requirements of these opinions," the Negro leader commented. "They could save themselves embarrassments and court costs by complying with the law without further delay. The Negro people are patient to a fault, and they are willing to co-operate with school officials in working out a fair and prompt solution to these State and local school problems."

Mitchell observed that the decisions again "made it perfectly clear that unequal facilities are illegal." It remains the South's duty to provide equality, he added.

14e(1)

Gov. Talmadge, in a brief statement which national wire services regarded as defiant to the decisions, said:

"The line is drawn. The threats that have been held over the head of the South for four years are now pointed like a deadly dagger ready to be plunged into the very heart of Southern traditions.

"I know my opposition is jubilant about these decisions, for they have run head-in-glove with this FEPC, antisegregation, pro-'Civil Rights' crowd who seek to destroy everything we hold dear.

"I do not consider these decisions affect Georgia's segregation laws. As long as I am your Governor, Negroes will not be admitted to white schools."

Thompson, reached at Roopville, said he has a plan for solving the problem—also promising to retain segregation.

"When I was Acting Governor, we had no Negroes attending white schools," he pointed out. "We had no Negroes trying to attend white schools. When I am elected Governor, we will not have Negroes attending white schools. The Constitution of the State does not permit it, and, as Governor, I will not permit it.

"While my opponent stirs up the race issue, he offers no solution. I have a solution. By financing the Minimum Foundation Program of Education and by building $80,000,000 worth of school buildings, we will furnish better schools for whites and Negroes, but they will always be separate and we have a plan whereby the Negroes will help pay for these schools. Thompson is not just hollering about these things. Thompson is going to do something about it."

It would cost approximately $175,000,000 to make Negro facilities equal to white school buildings and equipment in Georgia, a survey of school leaders throughout the State has estimated. This estimate was carried several months ago in Calvin Cox's column in The Constitution.

Hearing on a Federal Court suit by a group of Irwin County Negroes seeking equal facilities is being delayed, apparently awaiting efforts of Atlanta Negroes to appeal a decision to the United States Supreme Court. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals recently held that the Atlanta Negro teachers, seeking equal pay, had not exhausted their administrative remedies before filing suit.

A number of counties are making surveys today to determine how much additional Negro facilities are needed, following petitions filed by Negroes for equal treatment. The Negroes are working with their local boards in the survey, and are anticipating improvements.

Meanwhile, all candidates for Governor and many for the Legislature are pledged to finance the Minimum Foundation Program for Education next year.

Better Educational Facilities for Negroes

Constitution

Thurs. 7-13-50

While other Southern States are being forced by court order to admit Negroes to white universities, Georgia is taking steps to improve its facilities for higher education of Negroes.

14e(1)

The Board of Regents yesterday made several commendable moves in this direction. It went on record favoring establishment of a University of Georgia Extension Center for Negroes at Columbus. It also added seven instructors at the Georgia State College for Negroes at Savannah and approved pay raises for five faculty members there. An appropriation of more than $26,000 was approved for a food processing laboratory at Fort Valley State College. The Board also planned to ask bids on a $246,000 library at the same institution and revealed intentions of building a $242,000 dormitory at Albany State College and dormitories costing $466,000 each at the Savannah and Fort Valley Negro colleges.

Atlanta, Ga.

14e(1)

The State is continuing the financing of higher education for Negroes through the Southern Regional Education plan in cases where facilities are not available in this State. However, more whites than Negroes are being sent to out-of-State institutions under this plan.

It is the State law as well as a requirement of the national Constitution that equal educational facilities be offered to all. While the Board of Regents obviously is trying in good faith to bring about equalization in the field of higher education, there remains an almost overwhelming disparity in the secondary schools. It is going to take great effort and millions in taxes to achieve the goal.

3,050 Students Flock to Atlanta Colleges

While many think Atlanta as the capital of Georgia, most Negroes look upon it as a major seat of education because it's the home of six well-known colleges. Even students from foreign lands flock there, the April issue of OUR WORLD Magazine says in a feature story called "College Town". 3050 students come from the 48 states to attend Atlanta University and the colleges of Morris Brown, Clark, Spelman, Morehouse and Gammon Seminary. Visiting these campuses for their photo-feature, writer Major Robinson and photographer Dick Saunders discovered that the presence of these schools is largely responsible for Atlanta having more Negro owned and operated business than any other city in the country, Included on the faculties of several schools are prominent Atlanta businessmen of the local school-teachers attended these colleges, Robinson reveals. Greater efficiency and better teaching standards have resulted from these schools. An exchange faculty and students sharing their physical plants located within a stone's throw of each other, all except Gammon, this cooperative syatem is known as the Atlanta University center, Known throughout the country for graduating young women of high calibre, Spelman is often called "the Vassar of the South," headed by Florence M. Read, only white prexy of a Negro girl's school. Spelman has been supported in the main by Rockefeller Foundation money.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-25-50

14e(1) 1950 Georgia State College

Strayer Report To Be Discussed At Alumni Meet

14e(1)

By A. E. [illegible]

Filed

Several weeks ago the alumni and friends of the originally named Georgia State College was both surprised and confused to read an article in the Savannah Morning News stating that the name of the college has been changed to Savannah State College, as recommended by the Strayer committee . . Several other units of the University System were surveyed during this period but none lost its identify as a state institution. Several changes of far reaching importance have been made in the curriculum. The changes are not too clear in their intent to the masses of the people of this community. After several comments by telephone, letter and face to face talks, L. D. Law, president of the local alumni chapter felt that the full report of the committee should be discussed to the entire citizenry of the city as well as to those who are interested throughout the state and adjoining states.

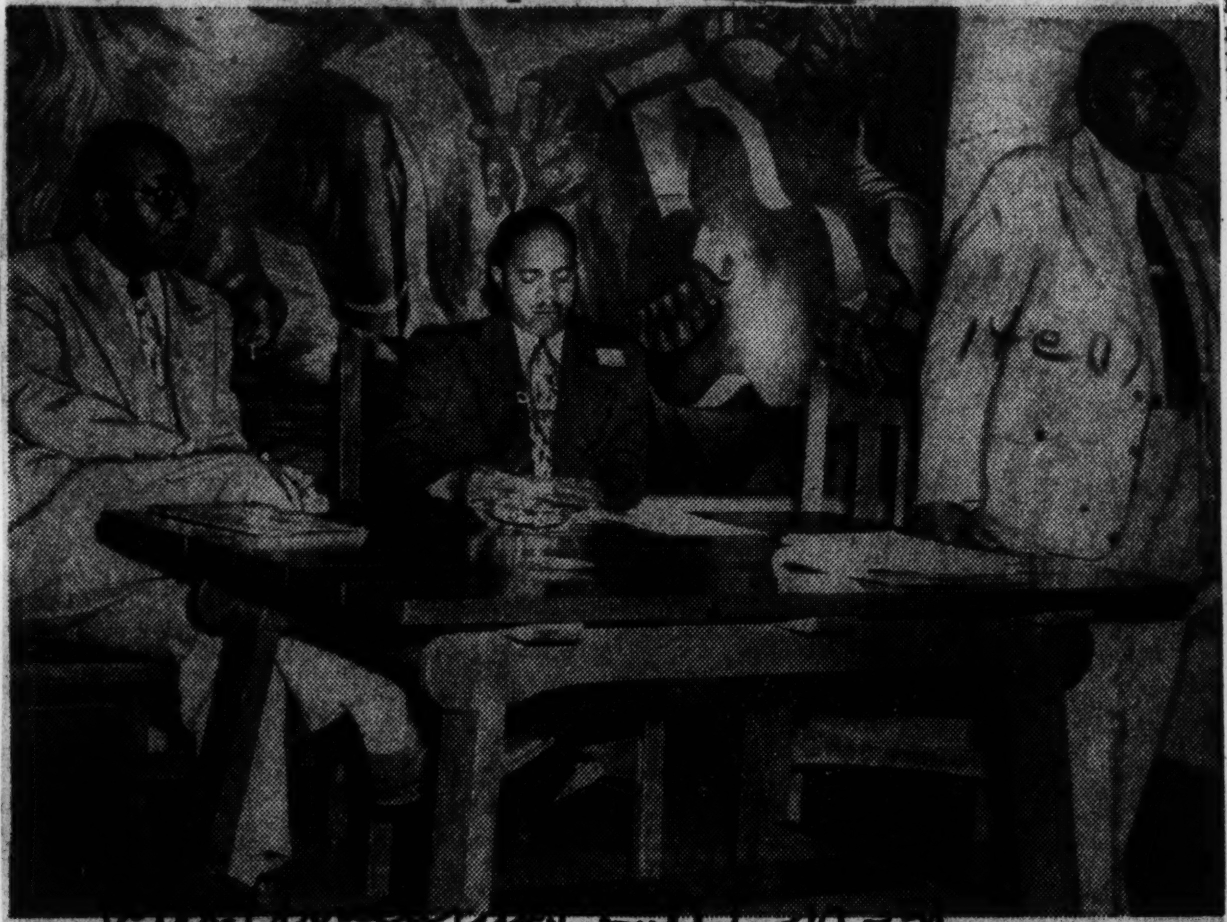
Monday night, February 20, at 8:00 P. M., at St. Matthews Parish Hall, West Broad and Anderson Streets, the public of Savannah is invited to hear Acting President W. K. Payne discuss the report in its entirety. All persons interested in the welfare of the college are invited. Students who are enrolled in the institution now are especially invited to be present as this has a direct effect upon them now. Education is one of the basic factors that shapes the lives of every individual. It either prepares the individual for a well-rounded service to his family, community and to himself or leaves him helpless frustrated and economically insecure in a dynamic society in which only the fit will survive.

Hamptopians' Theses In Southern Bibliography

AUBURN, Ala. - Two Master's degree theses by Hampton Institute graduates are to be listed in the Bibliography of Southern Literary Culture at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here, Walter R. Patrick, head of the Auburn Department of English, stated this week.

The theses and their authors are: "The History and Development of the Atlanta Daily World," by Sadie M. Oliver (B. S., Education, '38; M. A., 1942) and "A Biography of William Wells Brown," by Mattye B. Guy (Kentucky State College graduate who received the M. A. degree at Hampton Institute in 1948).

AFRO Editor Participates in Hampton Alumni Panel



14e(1)

Participating in a panel discussion of "Alumni Opportunity to Help Build a Greater Hampton," at the recent reunion activities preceeding the June 5 Commencement, was AFRO-AMERICAN Editor William I. Gibson, '20, who discussed contributions to equal employment opportunities in general. Others who spoke were left to right, Donald J. Montague, '38, principal of the Bruton Heights School, at Williamsburg, Va., and Hugh V. Brown, '13, '24, and '42, principal of Dillard High School in Goldsboro, N.C.

(R. V. Burrell Photo)

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2 Achievement Awards Given Hampton Alumni

Afro American 14e(1)

Walter H. Aiken, G. Robert Cotton

Honored at Institute's Commencement

HAMPTON, Va. — "External forms of security" are not enough for either the nation or the individual, Dr. Paul M. Limbert, president of the International YMCA College at Springfield, Mass., declared at Hampton Institute's commencement exercises Monday, June 5. A class of 341 graduates were among the listeners.

Two Alumni Achievement awards were presented to Walter H. Aiken, president of the National Builders Association and an Atlanta contractor, and G. Robert Cotton, president of the Kansas Vocational School in Topeka.

In Sunday's baccalaureate sermon, the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta, told the graduates that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man of this age because he knew the truth of the biblical injunction, "Except God build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

Honor Graduates

The late Dr. George P. Phenix was honored in the annual Memorial Service following the baccalaureate exercises.

P. L. Prattis of Pittsburgh and Dr. Morgan E. Norris, trustee from Kilmarnock, Va., were the featured speakers at the banquet concluding the alumni reunion on Sunday.

President Alonzo G. Moron outlined administrative reorganizational plans and called attention to the faithful years of service of four retiring employees—Major Walter R. Brown, secretary; Miss Helen Kendall of the Art Department; Mrs. Mary Walker of the Holly Tree Inn staff, and Henry Horton of the steam plant.

Receiving degrees "with highest honors" at commencement were Miss Leola Anderson, of Gary, Ind., the top graduate, who also won the Irene Elizabeth Codrington Memorial Prize; Miss Yolande L. Hargrave, of Portsmouth; George Edmonds Jr. (in absentia), Tillery, N.C., and Miss Bobbie Eskia Jones, also from Gary.

WALTER BROWN AND MISS KENDALL RETIRED BY HAMPTON

Voice June 16-50 Oakland, Calif.

HAMPTON, Va., June 13—Retirement of Major Walter R. Brown, Secretary of Hampton Institute; Miss Helen L. Kendall, Assistant Professor of Arts; Mrs. Mary Amie Walker, Holy Tree Inn employee; and Henry Horton, steam plant employee, was announced at the Alumni Re-union Banquet on the Hampton campus, by President Alonzo G. Moron.

14e(1)

Known as Major Brown since his employment as assistant to the commandant, Major Washington, from 1915 to 1930, the retiring secretary of the Institute has served the school for 35 years. He became Dean of Men in 1930, and held the position until he was named secretary in April, 1944, succeeding the late William H. Scoville.

In announcing the Secretary's retirement, President Moron added that he "could not imagine Major Brown not working." His retirement from the secretary's job does not bar him from other employment by the college.

The native of Prince Edward County is secretary and a member of the executive board of the National Association of Personnel Deans of Men in Negro Educational Institutions. He is treasurer and a board member of the Negro Organization Society, the National Hampton Alumni Association, and the Church of Christ at Hampton Institute. A member of the Summer Literary Society at the college, and of the national A Phi A fraternity, he also has represented Hampton Institute on the Elizabeth City County Red Cross and Community Chest committees.

Voice

A double graduate of Hampton (1911 and 1913), he also spent the summer of 1914 there. In 1928-29 he took special work in administration and vocational guidance in the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University.

Fri 6-16-50

Miss Kendall was assistant to the director of the Academic Department in 1920-27. After a period of teaching, she left Hampton in 1926 to become drector of Art at the University of Puerto Rico, but returned in 1934. She ended her 21-year career at the Institute as assistant professor of art.

Oakland Calif.

The widely traveled Miss Kendall includes in her educational background studies at Columbia University and at art museums and galleries all over the world. She is wellknown as an exhibitor, having had 15 paintings on display at the Museum of Non-Objective Art in New York City since 1946.

Mrs. Walker who attended Shaw University and Hampton summer sessions, taught for 15 years in Northampton and Southampton, and Accomac Counties of Virginia before coming to Hampton as a restaurant and lunch room employee in 1916-1919. After an absence, she resumed work at Hempton in 1920 and has worked in Holly Tree Inn jobs since. She has been in charge of Men's Annex (called the "Monastery" since 1929, completing 33 years of service.

Horton has been fireman first at the old and then at the new steam plant since November 1, 1920—almost 30 years of continuous service.

A member of the Zion Baptist Church in Hampton, he also was honored as a Quarter-Century Club Member in January.

Hampton Honors Employee

Journal and Guide

Retiring After 59 Years

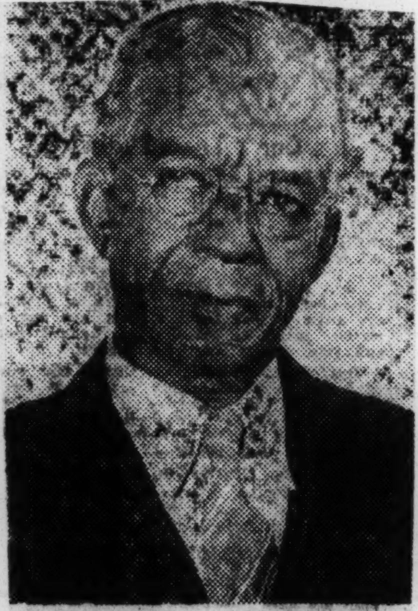
14e

HAMPTON, Va. — Bickford E. Minkins was hired as a Hampton Institute employee just two days after his graduation, by Albert Howe and Hampton's founder, Samuel Chapman Armstrong. . . Last week, almost exactly 59 years later, Mr. Minkins had his big day as the only living employee hired by the founder himself.

10-7-50

Va

He shared the platform of Ogden Hall Thursday morning, with



BICKFORD E. MANKINS

Fall Convocation speaker Dr. Harry F. Weber, authority on Korea; the Hampton Institute Choir, which sang two numbers; and President Alonzo G. Moron, who presented him with a gold watch and read a citation which characterized him as "a student who began his training at Hampton Institute in 1888 and moved into the status of a worker in 1891. From that day to now you have labored long and faithfully for Hampton.

Although Minkins has been working for Hampton as a regular employee for 59 years, his length of service is three years longer if his days as a student are included. He entered school on September 29, 1888.

His first job was teaching students how to handle tools. This, he remembers brought him just $1.25 per day.

There were 12 children born in the Minkins family, although three of the nine boys failed to survive.

Mr. Minkins' "little sister," is Mrs. Georgia Minkins Hilton, of Charlottesville, Va. Her brother helped her attend Hampton, where she graduated in 1896, as valedictorian of her class.

* * *

QUITE NATURALLY, THE fondest memories of Hampton Institute's senior employee are those of the "old days," when General Armstrong was principal. Hampton did not have "presidents" until 1930, several years after it introduced college courses.

Reveille at 5:15 a. m. in those days.

* * *

"I'LL TELL YOU what General Armstrong did for me," he said. "He taught me there was a God by the way he lived."

Minkins told how, on an occasion when he was waiting table for General Armstrong and Captain C. E. Hewins, for whom he worked, Armstrong recounted that Hampton Institute had come to the end of its financial rope.

"But he didn't have any giving-up stuff in him," explained Minkins. "He kept praying until something happened."

* * *

WHAT HAPPENED, WAS indeed, rather overwhelming for those days: The General received a $10.000 check in the mail.

Armstrong was extremely popular with the students, said Minkins. "I can't explain to you how glad the students would be when he returned from a money-raising trip and appeared in chapel," he reminisced. "When he came in, everybody would clap. The only way he could make them stop was to raise his hand and shout, 'That'll do. Let's sing!'"

His work as operator of the mill throughout the years has been supplemented by the avocation of music. One summer, he relates, he actually trained the Hampton Singers, though most of his work was more informal. At Faculty square dances, he was a member of a playing and singing quartet, the four Minkins Brothers.

* * *

MR. MINKINS' three grandchildren all are college graduates and his present wife, Mrs. Betty Meekins Minkins, is a 1935 Hampton graduate.

Hampton Exchange Students Leave For Northern Campuses

Seven exchange students from Hampton Institute left last week for various campuses in a one-semester exchange designed to further interracial understanding. Here they gather with faculty and student members of the committee which arranges the details. On the floor, from left are Joseph L. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is going to Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Miss Lillian R. Robinson, Pittsburgh, Grinnell College, Iowa; and Alfred L. Spencer, Roanoke, Denison. On the sofa, from left are: Miss Julia C. Jenkins, North Brentwood, Md., and James E. House, Detroit, Mich., both going to Oberlin College, Ohio; and two others set for Grinnell, Miss Lillian E. Nell, Columbia, S. C., and Aldred V. Calloway, Louisville, Ky. Dr. Edward R. Miller, chaplain and head of the committee, is at the right. Other committee members are in the background. They are left to right: Miss Mildred Thompson, former Grinnell exchangee, from Leesburg, Va.; John W. Pritchett, Greenville, Ky., a former exchangee; Claude Nelson, assistant public relations director at Hampton and committee member; and Harold Murray, Johnson City, Tenn., another returnee Scene is the Miller home on the campus.—R. V. Burrell Photo.

14e(1)
Journal and Guide
Sat 2-4-50
Norfolk, Va.

Hampton Dean Named To Hygiene Board

Journal and Guide
Mar 2-
Norfolk

Hampton Institute's dean of men, Thomas E. Hawkins, this week became a member of the board of directors of the Peninsula Mental Hygiene Association. Shown here at his desk, the dean has a keen interest in and a long experience with counseling his fellow human beings in many types of problems. Another appointee to the same board was Dr. G. B. D. Stephens, of Newport News.

14e(1)

FOUNDER'S DAY
AT HAMPTON TO
BE HELD JAN. 21.

Hampton, Va. -A Founder's Day Address by Dr. Wm. E. Warren, Professor of Industrial Arts at the Ohio State Univ., on Sun. Jan. 22 and "The Hampton Story" a dramatic program on Sat. Jan. 21, will be two of the main features of this year's Founder's Day celebration at Hampton Institute.

Delivering the Founder's Day Sermon Sunday will be Dr.Edward R.Miller, chaplain of Hampton Inst., a Whittier College graduate who holds both the B.D. and the Ph.D. degrees from Yale Univ. Dr.Warren, who will give the Founder's Day Address later in the day,Sunday, is chairman of the American Industrial Arts Association.

Defender
Sat.1-14-50
Chicago,Ill.

Mother Of Year, Alumna, Visits Hampton Institute

14 e(i)

HAMPTON, Va. — Glad but humble about her individual honor as "The American Mother of 1950" and even happier over the attention it may bring to the achievements and the needs of her race is Mrs. Henry Roe-Cloud, who visited her Alma Mater, Hampton Institute, here the weekend of May 19-20. She is an Indian graduate.

Daily World

The former Elizabeth Bender, Hampton '07, expressed herself as being "very happy to be at Hampton again, to meet some familiar faces and to see the same old lines and curves on the campus."

Sept. 6-3-50

She was glad the school retains its name. "If they called it 'Hampton College,'" she said, "that wouldn't mean anything in particular. But there's no other place like Hampton Institute. It's unique."

Atlanta Ga.

In an informal talk at a Faculty reception in her honor, Mrs. Roe-Cloud explained the process by which she was selected by the national American Mothers Committee and told about her trip to New York. She told of her pride in being an "Original American." She brought laughter by saying "The Indians, you know, were waiting for the boat when it came in."

Daughter of a Chippewa Indian mother and a German homesteader, Albertus Bender, Mrs. Roe-Cloud is the widow of the full-blooded Indian who founded a school for his own race at Wichita, Kansas the American Institute for Boys.

The first Indian mother selected in 16 years of the award, Mrs. Roe-Cloud was named because of her success in rearing four daughters "of character and achievement," all of whom helped to pay their own way through college, two of them at Vassar. Mrs. Roe-Cloud's civic record also is outstanding: she heads the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.

Indians attended Hampton from 1878 to 1923, under a government grant, now discontinued. Mrs. Roe-Cloud came back to Hampton after her graduation for postgraduate work in helping her to teach her people, at the Blackfoot School, in Montana, and at Carlisle.

14 e(i)

Independent Sept. 6-10-50

"MOTHER OF YEAR" REVISITS HAMPTON — Revisiting her Alma Mater and chatting with Miss Marion C. Deane (left) of the Hampton Institute Placement and Records Office, is the "American Mother of 1950," Mrs. Henry Roe-Cloud (Elizabeth Bender '07), an Indian graduate. Miss Deane has been supplying Mrs. Roe-Cloud's records folder with newspaper accounts of her recent honor. The Alumna is president of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs. — R. V. Burrell photo.

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Independent. 14 e(i)

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Sept. 10-50

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14e(1) 1950 Hampton Institute

EDUCATOR ASKS AID FOR NEGRO INSTITUTE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

14e(1)

1-23-50

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 22—Wide support of Hampton Institute in its fulfillment of the educational principles of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of the college, was called for today by Dr. William E. Warner, Professor of Education at Ohio State University and former president of the Industrial Arts Association.

Giving the keynote address at the annual Founder's Day exercises of the institute before 700 persons in Ogden Hall, Dr. Warner said the same ideals for education of Negroes that General Armstrong enunciated in 1868 when he founded Hampton Institute were applicable today for all people.

Dr. Warner called upon labor, management, business, agriculture and all religious faiths to "assist with their means in the support of this great institution because of the economic as well as the spiritual key which it holds to man's liberation and growth in the image of God."

The Rev. Howard Stone Anderson, director of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Churches, delivered the Founder's Day sermon in Memorial Church this morning. He lauded General Armstrong and Booker T. Washington, a Hampton alumnus, for "shedding light on the problems of insecurity, poverty, ignorance and injustice."

The Founder's Day celebration opened last night in Ogden Hall with a historical program sponsored by the college's Armstrong League. Five hundred persons attended a presentation of "The Hampton Story" last night, performed by student actors from the radio club and the communications center. Assisting in the performance was a group of forty voices from the Hampton Institute Choir, directed by Dr. Henry N Switten.

Hampton Exchange Students on Way

Afro American
Bal. 2-4-50
Baltimore, Md.

Seven exchange students from Hampton Institute left the past week end in one-semester exchanges with other colleges, designed to further interracial understanding. Briefing the group on details as Hampton prepares its fourth such exchange over an equal period of years, is Dr. Edward R. Miller, right, chairman of the exchange committee. On the floor, left to right, Joseph L. Lewis, Brooklyn, going to Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Miss Lillian R. Robinson, Pittsburgh, headed for Grinnell College (Ia.); and Alfred L. Spencer, Roanoke, Va., going with his roommate, Mr. Lewis, to Denison. Seated on the sofa, same order, Miss Julia C. Jenkins, North Brentwood, Md., and James E. House, Detroit, Mich., both going to Oberlin College (Ohio); and two others headed for Grinnell—Miss Lillian E. Nell, Columbia, S.C., and Aldred Van Calloway, Louisville, Ky. The exchangees had gathered at Dr. Miller's home to meet with committee members before leaving.—R. V. Burrell Photo.

Hampton Head Says Tools Tested To End Illiteracy

14e(1)

Journal and Guide

Sat. 2-4-50

Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON—Because of what directors of a national project call Hampton Institute's "incalculable contributions," new tools to help wipe out illiteracy in the United States are finally at hand, President Alonzo G. Moron revealed Saturday.

Methods and materials developed with the help of Hampton Institute are now available to educators throughout the country to end a blight on American life—10,000,000 adults who cannot read or write adequately.

Coming off the presses this week are four basic readers and seven learning aids scientifically constructed to teach adults to read, write and use numbers for everyday purposes.

NEW AIDS

The new aids have been produced for Literary Education of the U. S. Office of Education. This project was stimulated by the large numbers of persons rejected by Selective Service during World War II. The new materials are adaptations for civilian use of the G.I. methods for teaching illiterates used in the Army, Air Force and Navy.

The Literacy Education Project has been sponsored with the financial assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the cooperation of the Army, educational institutions and school systems.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist for higher education, U.S. Office of Education, directed the project. He said the readers, workbooks and guides have been tested in demonstration classes held at Hampton Institute and have been revised many times before their publication on the basis of tests, criticisms and appraisal by students, teachers, supervisors and reading specialists.

HAMPTON EXPLAINS NEW PROGRAM TO TUTOR HEADS

Atlanta, Ga. World
14 e (1)

HAMPTON, Va.—"Selectivity" is the key word to the thinking behind Hampton Institute's revisions in its educational program.

That was the impression which emerged after a discussion of the now Hampton plan with Virginia and Maryland educators by President Alonzo G. Moron here on Sat., Mar. 11.8he Hampton head had invited the groups to the campus for the specific purpose of discussing the new Hampton approach.

Members of the executive boards of the Virginia Teachers Associattion and the Maryland Education Association raised questions typical of those being asked over the nation since the main outlines of the new Hampton program were announced a few weeks ago. Predominating in the discussion were questions about the discontinuation of the Summer Session at the end of the summer of 1952, and the changes in the technological or trade education program.

Tues
3-21-50

In both cases, the president emphasized, "It is necessary to think of these changes not as isclated actions but as parts of a total program which has arisen after a full and careful study by the Administration, the Faculty, and the Board."

NEW GRADUATES EMPHASIS

Hampton has come to feel, he said, that it is "unsound educational policy" to continue to offer graduate work in the summer alone. A sound graduate program, he pointed out, increasingly is coming to mean a highly paid staff of specialists in graduate teaching.

It is extremely difficult, he observed, to "round up" such a staff every summer -- and in view of Hampton's limited resources in relation to its board and diversified undergraduate program, it also is too expensive.

Asked why Hampton did not offer graduate work in both summer and winter, he explained that this would involve a wide renovation of the staff and a much greater outlay of expense. The college would "have become a university."

"Hampton, like many other private colleges, has had a temptation to speard itself thin as various needs arose throughout the years, "declared Mr. Moron. "But now we must face the fact that it is better to do a good, intensive job in a few fields than to do only a fair job with a lot of students in a number of different areas."

"It is easier to make this change in the summer offerings now that we are revising our program, than it would be at any other time. In the first place, the trend towarl salary equalization is making it possible for more teachers to go North for their summer study; secondly more northern colleges are opening up their doors to Negroes, and in addition we should encourage teachers to knock on doors even in the South; and third, the Summer Session does not pay for itself, and we cannot afford it on any other basis."

Hampton's prime responsibility, he observed, must be its undergraduates. In that connection, he pointed out, fewer and fewer persons are requesting under graduate work in the summer.

In reply to the question, "What will Hampton do in the summer? "he said that the college may very well hold summer. institutes for principals, home economics teachers, and other groups of educators who need to renew and to bring up to date their professional knowledge. It may also bring high school seniors who need "refresher courses" before beginnning their college careers, he indicated.

Howard, Ham'ton Hit For Ending Union Contract

Daily World
Thurs.
5-4-50
Atlanta Ga.
14 e (9)

UPW Chairman Terms Howard Intolerant

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Both Howard University and Hampton Institute were hit last Friday for terminating collective bargaining agreements with the United Public Workers of America, a union expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations as a leftist group.

The action of the Board of Trustees of Howard in terminating its agreement with UPWA, said Thomas J. Richardson, chairman of UPWA'S Anti-Discrimination Commission, makes the university "a citadel of intolerance."

Mr. Richardson charged that the university set "a shocking example" to colored youths who are students there and "who will be called upon to fight for complete freedom of their people."

After a meeting of the Board of Trustees last Wednesday, James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of the university, announced that the board had voted to terminate its collective bargaining agreement with Local 30 of the UPWA and had instructed university officers not to enter into or negotiate any other agreement with the local.

NEW LINEUP

The union official said that Willard Townsend, head of the Transport Workers Union, a CIO organization resulting in his lining up with the CIO.

Mr. Richardson also accused Hampton of paying a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour to its nonteaching employees.

The boards of trustees of both institutions, Mr. Richardson said, are made up in the main of representatives of big business, — "companies which are now gleefully trying to destroy militant trade unions with the help of the national CIO."

Howard and Hampton, he added, "are placed in a position where they are joining with other groups to destroy the only organization among public employees that has fought constantly for the rights of colore people in public employment."

Hampton at Crossroads

14 e (6)

Decision of Hampton Institute to revamp its educational program and policies in keeping with modern trends in American life represents the keeping of a pledge made by President Alonzo Moron when he was inaugurated.

Four major changes are involved, namely

1. Abandonment of the summer graduate school after 1952;
2. Institution next fall of a common general education year for all freshmen;
3. Institution next fall of a senior year of off-campus internship;
4. Elimination of three-year diploma trade courses and substitution of degree courses in vocational education.

Greatest howl to date has come over the decision to abandon the summer school which has for years been a mecca for teachers seeking degrees. But if Hampton's first responsibility is to be to its undergraduates, there could have been no other decision.

Afro-American

This streamlining of Hampton's educational program has been a long time in the making and it is highly significant.

It is significant because it points out graphically to other private schools, that unless they stop spreading themselves too thin by trying to do a wide variety of things—none of them too well—and develop a specialty which cannot be duplicated elsewhere, they will have nothing to sell in the educational market.

Sat. 4-1-50

State-supported institutions, particularly in the South, are getting more money than ever before and, because they are subsidized, can afford to experiment in a wide variety of fields.

Baltimore, Md.

But the private schools, despite reports to the contrary, are finding it more difficult than ever to obtain funds. Formation of the United Negro College Fund did not come about accidentally. Its founders saw the handwriting on the wall.

And as its members come to grips with the realities of fund-raising and of raising their educational levels to meet the demands of smaller but more educationally select student bodies, they too, will follow the Hampton line. It is the only real way out.

Teachers Get Ax At Howard

14 e (1)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The "guillotine" at Howard University will lop off 19 members of the college of liberal arts faculty as of June 30, the end of the academic year, it was learned here last week. And the ax will also swing on an undisclosed number from the nonteaching personnel, those employed in research and clerical positions.

Daily World
Wed. 5-24-50

Last year, Howard dismissed 30 teachers, which with the June layoffs will make a total of 49 dropped from the payroll.

Atlanta, Ga.

Officially, it is said the layoffs are necessary because of an anticipated drop of 300 in student enrollments for the college next year. The same reason was given last year, an anticipated drop of 500 students. The reasoning was correct to the last number.

H.U. Faculty in Uproar

Afro-American

Sept. 6-3-50

Professors Protest Dismissal of 19

Baltimore

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Long-smouldering concern of the liberal arts faculty about educational standards at Howard University flared into the open this week, on the eve of Howard's annual commencement.

14e(1)

The basic question seemed to be whether or not Howard, in its efforts to become a top-flight university, has mushroomed into a top-heavy superstructure of high-salaried administrative personnel and expensive professional schools, tottering on a base of "watered-down" instruction in the liberal arts college.

"We are treated like field-hands," remarked one scholar on the faculty, in commenting on pending cuts in the university staff.

The tummult on the Hilltop comes as the U.S. Senate is considering H.R. 7786, the "omnibus" appropriations bill. Passed by the House. The bill includes a Federal allotment of $5,262,000 for Howard University for the 1951 fiscal year. Of this amount, $2,500,000 is for salaries and expenses.

In addition, H. R. 8567 provides a deficiency appropriation of $231,200 for 1950 salary raises for Howard staff members, in accordance with Public Laws 160 and 429.

19 Teachers Released

Despite these probable additions to its income from private endowment, student fees and other sources, Howard has been forced to announce drastic reductions in personnel.

Afro-American

Nineteen teachers on the Hilltop will not be re-hired when their present contracts expire on June 30. About 20 maintenance, service, and clerical workers are also slated to be dropped as of that date. No cuts have as yet been announced for non-teaching administrative personnel.

6-3-50

The projected reductions are viewed with alarm by the faculty, whose concern about teaching standards at the university began to mount a year ago, when the staff was slashed by 25.9 instructors.

14e(1)

In addition, the administration failed to make scheduled appointments of 10 professors in 1949-1950, so that the staff of the liberal arts college and the graduate school was actually cut by 35.9 teachers.

Budget Decreased

Reasons given for the present and past slashes in personnel are the drop in enrollment, due primary to the falling-off of GI students, and the fact that increases in salary for Howard's staff have, in effect, decreased the university's budget.

However, several of the persons released last year were subsequently re-hired, when the drop in enrollment proved to be less than was expected.

Moreover, the salary raises effective in fiscal 1949 have not yet been paid to the staff members for the current year. They got their 1949 raises last fall and are working without any pay increase at the present time.

A further complaint about the reduction in teaching personnel is that while the budget for Howard was apparently made up in January, staff members whose contracts are being terminated were not notified until after mid-April.

This works a hardship upon instructors who must seek new jobs at a time when most colleges and universities have already assembled their staffs for the coming year.

Clerical Losses Serious

The loss of clerical help in the various academic departments is regarded by the faculty as almost as serious as the cut in teaching personnel.

Without secretaries or research assistants, heads of departments in the liberal arts college will have to spend much of their time typing, filing, and performing other clerical tasks, in addition to their academic duties.

In regard to the relationship of the professionl school to liberal arts at Howard, faculty members cited published reports of the Congressional hearings on the 1951 Federal appropriation for Howard University. The hearings were held in January and March of this year.

In the reports, President Mordecai W. Johnson is quoted as saying that the university's professional schools have been built up "by starving the college of liberal arts." Doctor Johnson said:

"We have been able to build up the professional schools at Howard University off of the flexible use of income from student fees from the college of liberal arts.

'Starved' Liberal Arts

"By starving the college of liberal arts, we built up the professional schools. That is the fact of what we have done."

President Johnson also told Congressmen at the hearings that Howard's faculty was deficient both in its ratio of teachers to students and in its proportion of teachers of high rank, i.e., professors.

"In liberal arts education, which is the foundation of instruction for the professions, the best institutions in the country have a staff that ranges from one teachers for 9 to 12 students," President Johnson pointed out. He added:

"Last year we had one to approximately 19. That means the quality of education we are giving in the College of Liberal Arts and in the graduate school, approximates the quality that would be available in a junior college; that is, the first two years above high school."

Baltimore

Quality Below Par

Concerning the number of teachers of professorial rank at the university, President Johnson said:

"The objective is to have from 40 to 50 per cent of the staff made up of professors. We will range around 20 per cent, which is far too low for competence and quality."

All of the above considerations have been the topic of discussion and protest on the part of Howard's liberal arts faculty for some time. A special committee was appointed by the faculty to present to the trustees and the administration the faculty's conviction that educational standards would be impaired by the reductions in teaching personnel set for June 30.

Dean J. St. Clair Price was also instructed to assemble detailed reports on how this impairment would affect each of the academic departments.

Differ With Nabrit

Faculty spokesmen remained tight-lipped toward the press on all these developments, until Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of the university, touched off the present flare-up.

In answer to an AFRO query on May 18, Dr. Nabrit said that the faculty committee was convinced, after conferring with Howard trustees, that the pending reductions were "necessary and wise" and would not damage educationl efficiency at Howard.

This statement was published in the AFRO on May 19. It was promptly labelled "at variance with the facts" by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head of Howard's history department and chairman of the faculty committee.

He in turn issued to the press on May 23 a written statement declaring that the faculty was not convinced of the wisdom of the cuts and that educational efficiency at Howard would be impaired by them.

14e(1)

Dr. Logan's stand on this point was said to have been backed unanimously by the liberal arts faculty in a special meeting at noon on May 24.

7 Reasons Listed

It also was reported that an official faculty statement of the Nabrit comments would be made public in the near future.

Seven different ways in which educational efficiency at Howard will be impaired were listed in the faculty committee's presentation to the trustees.

It was said that the staff reductions would result in: oversized classes and too-heavy teaching loads, the dropping of valuable courses and an adverse effect on Howard's graduate school, the disruption of various pre-professional curricula, student difficulties in planning prescribed courses of study, and a probable resultant decrease in enrollment leading to further staff reductions, more decreases in enrollment, and more reductions in the teaching staff.

6-3-50

H.U. Anatomists Cut La. Meeting

Afro-American

Sept. 6-3-50

WASHINGTON

Anatomists of the Howard University Medical School staff boycotted the recent 63rd meeting of the American Association of Anatomists in New Orleans when they were refused accommodations in the headquarters hotel.

Baltimore

This was revealed in the May issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association.

14e(1)

The Howard anatomists advised the secretary they would stay home, the report said, when informed that the local committee offered to find them lodgings with colored friends in the city instead of in the hotel where the meetings were held.

The Journal calls attention to the fact that other scientific and professional societies with colored members have refused to hold conventions in cities where all members are not treated equally.

The Howard anatomical staff members are:

Drs. W. Montague Cobb, professor and head of the department; Roscoe L. McKinney, M. Wharton Young, Jean MacCreight, Ruth S Lloyd and Claude G. Walker.

H.U. Board, Union Peace Sought

Afro-American

Sept. 6-10-50

Student Group Says School Disgraced

14e(1)

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

A Howard University student group known as the Committee for Democractic Action on the Campus wrote an open letter Monday asking the Trustee Board to rescind its recent action terminating its collective bargaining agreement with Local 30, United Public Workers of America recently.

The Students Committee accused the school officials of disgracing the name of the school by such action and said this is the second time the Board has done so.

The first time, they charged was in January when the faculty sponsor of the Howard University NAACP Chapter is alleged to have forced members to consider a resolution to screen potential members.

Called Violation of Rights

The Committee called the January and this latest action of the Board "arbitrary, undemocratic and in violation of the most sacred right of American workers in the right to choose their bargaining agent."

Action of the Board shows how white supremacists, big business and government leaders, under cover of fighting Communism, (and using colored leaders, institutions and organizations) are trying to drive colored persons out of the ranks of organized labor and destroy the main bulwark of minority group economic security and unity," the letter stated.

Plead for Round Table Talk

The students requested the Board members to sit down around a contract table with Local 30, which they claimed to be the duly chosen bargaining agent of the workers and professors at Howard, and iron out their differences.

Members of the Student Committee did not affix their names to the open letter.

They gave as the reason for not signing the petition that they felt the appearance of individual names on it "would threaten the security of the student body at a time when the Howard University faculty is being denied basic freedom."

Howard University's New $17,000,000 Building Program is Under Way

14 e(1)

Globe and

Washington, D. C.—The first buildings in Howard University's new $17,000,000 building program will be ready for occupancy before the end of the 1950-51 school year, it was revealed today in an interview with Julian A. Cook, architectural coordinator on the building program.

Mr. Cook was referring to Wheatley and Baldwin Halls, two new women's dormitories, which are being constructed and furnished at a cost of $1,790,000.

8-4-50

"Although the buildings are scheduled to be finished by the end of this year, it will probably be several months later before they are ffurnished and ready for occupancy," he said.

Nashville, Tenn.

Construction has begun on the new $2,120,000 engineering and architecture building, an L-shaped four-story structure which will occupy 26,500 square feet on part of an area bordered by Georgia Ave., Howard Place and Sixth Street, N. W. Twelve brick houses have been town down on 6th Street to make way for the new building, which will have a 173-foot frontage.

Architects for both buildings projects are Hilyard R. Robinson, of Washington, D. C., and Paul W. Williams, of Los Angeles, Calif., who have furnished architectural designs for one other Howard University project.

The two new women's dormitories will complete a quardrangle with Frazier, Crandall and Truth Halls, the principal existing dormitories. The quardrangle will be called Harriet Tubman Court. The north dormitory has been named Phyllis Wheatley Hall in honor of the distinguished poet, and the second building has been named Maria L. Baldwin Hall in honor of an eminent school teacher of Boston, Mass.

The new dormitories will accomodate 237 students, mostly in double rooms. In addition to sleeping quarters, each floor will have a sitting room, kitchenette alcove and domestic room.

Baldwin Hall will also house a new dining-hall, which will accommodate 374 persons. There will also be a personnel dining room, accomodating 86 persons, and one small dining room.

The steps and platform of the main entrance of the new Engineering and Architecture building will be equipped with underground radiator pipes to make snow removal unnecessary. It is designed as a special safeguard against accidents during the winter months.

The lecture hall of the building with a seating capacity of 230 persons, will be air-conditioned, primarily to serve as an experimental laboratory for students of electrical engeneering.

Thirteen percent of the space will be used by the Architecture Department, 15 percent will be devoted to civil engineering, 19 percent to electrical engineering, and 23 % to mechanical engineering. The remaining space will be shared equally by all departments.

The new building will contain laboratories for experiments in:

Hydraulics, surveying, photoelasticity, photo-grammetry, sanitation, geology, electronics, communications, radiation, aeronautics, aerodynamics, air-conditioning, heating, refrigeration, foundry, fuel, lubrication, steam-power, metallography, etc., and will have facilites to accomodate 300 students.

Appropriations and contract authorizations are now available for 9 other major projects, involving new accomodations for the professional schools of dentistry, music, medicine and law; for three mapor scientific departments, namely, physics, biology and zoology; for two major departments in humanities, namely, the fine arts and the drama; for additional dormitory facilities for men; for substantial increases to the power plant equipment, and for a new building accomodating all the administrative officers of the University.

Drew Pearson Presents APRA Award for Howard Players

Afro American Sat. 11-25-50

14 e(1)

President Mordecai W. Johnson (right) of Howard University receives from Drew Pearson, noted columnist, the special international relations" award presented to the Howard Players by the American Public Relations Association. Mr. Pearson nominated the players for the award after their successful tour of Europe last year. The presentation was made during the APRA convention at the Willard Hotel Tuesday afternoon.

14e(1)   1950   Howard University

H. U. Head and Wife Fly to Europe

Afro-Amer Sat. 12-16 Baltimore, Md.

14e(1)

President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University and Mrs. Johnson take off at LaGuardia Field, New York, for a stay of several weeks in Europe. After attending an international conference of educators in Nice, France, this week, they'll visit other European countries before returning to the U.S.

House Group Told 'Reds' at Howard U.

Afro-American Sat. 12-16-50

Union Head Admits He Had Party Card

Baltimore, Md.

WAS IN ARMY

White University Also Held Stronghold

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Testimony was given a House Un-American Activities subcommittee last Tuesday to the effect that the Communist party had branches in Baltimore and Washington, Howard University, and George Washington University.

Henry Thomas, president of the Hod Carriers and Laborers Union AFL, testified that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1937 until he was required to sign a non-Communist affidavit required of union officers by the Taft-Hartley Act.

14e(1)

Key Officers Reds

Thomas testified that other key officers in the local had been Communist members. He named:

Thomas G. Sampler, secretary-treasurer; Ernest Chambers, vice-president; Norris Hammond, sergeant-at-arms; William Gray, business agent; and Kenneth Gray, who became an executive board member.

His wife, Mrs. Gladys Thomas, was a Red member and a bookkeeper for the union for a while, Thomas added. The only members of his Communist "cell" who were not union officials, Thomas said, were Leroy Coad and Thomas Coad.

Reds Ran the Union

The Communist officials of the union, Thomas testified, were able to get the union of 1500 members to do anything they wanted, except when they disagreed among themselves, and then the rank-and-file members did not know with whom to take sides.

Rank-and-file members did not know that the key officers were Communists, Thomas stated. "We tried every trick in the book to keep that information from rank-and-file members," he testified.

16 Witnesses to Come

The subcommittee is investigating communist in the District of Columbia; and Thomas was the first of 16 witnesses scheduled to appear before it.

Afro-Amer

Orders as to what Communist Party line was to be followed, Thomas testified, came down from higher officers in the party.

Sat. 12-16

When certain officers were insisting that Robert Paul, a Communist, be discharged from his job with the union, Philip Frankfeld, chairman of the combined Maryland and District of Columbia Communist Party, came to Washington to settle the dispute, Thomas said.

He explained that Paul had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL), had gone West for his health and returned to Washington in 1948.

"He didn't have a job and had a wife and two children to support," Thomas pointed out, adding, the executive board of the union hired him as a bookkeeper.

Gives Detailed Description

Committee counsel, Frank Tavenner Jr., led Thomas through a detailed description of his activities and acquaintances in the Communist party during his membership in that organization.

"How do you know that those individuals who were officers of the union were members of the Communist Party?" Tavenner asked.

"We were in the same Communist club together," Thomas replied. He said he never met Albert Underwood in any Communist meeting, but he was "pretty sure" he was a party member.

Broke, Picked Up On Street

Walking the streets in search of a job in 1937 or 1938, he said he stopped a man to ask for a cigaret.

At the time, Thomas said, he had not worked for three or four months, his shoes were tied with wire; and he had to put paper in them to keep his feet off the ground. He said he did not have a cent.

The man he met was Martin Chancy, city secretary of the Communist Party, who sold him the idea of joining the party "to fight against the things I was caught in." Chancy lent him the 10 cents to pay his original membership fee. That was the membership fee for unemployed Communist at the time, he stated.

Schooled by Reds 3 Weeks

Thomas said he was put in a class for two or three weeks to learn some of the "fundamental principles." Afterwards he was assigned to a club in Georgetown. After a short stay in that club he was transferred to the Young Communist League.

14e(1)

Asked who were other members of the Georgetown club, Thomas said he remembered a West Indian, whose last name was Stevens, and another man named Jones, who was a hotel worker and a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers union.

Thomas said he was transferred from the YCL into a new club being organized, the Southwest branch of the Communist Party.

Not Successful Organizer

A series of Communist meetings were held in Southwest Washington, and he acted as chairman of those meetings, Thomas said. He was supposed to be the organizer of the Southwest branch, which was "never successful," he added.

House committee counsel said information in the committee files showed that the Young Communist League had held an open air meeting in 1939 at 10th and U Sts., N. W., at which Thomas served as chairman and introduced as a speaker Comrade Gilbert, whom he identified as a member of the Georgetown club.

Felder-Taylor

Thomas also recalled that he had introduced Chancy as secretary-treasurer of the Communist party and Eddie Felder as representative of the Young Communist League in the District of Columbia.

He also recalled introducing William C. Taylor, who had just come to town and who became secretary of the Communist Party in Washington and also an officer in the "State," meaning Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Taylor served as secretary of the Communist Party here from 1946 to the first or middle part of 1949, Thomas testified. The last time he heard from Taylor, he was in California where he had gone to be secretary of one of the districts, Thomas stated.

House committee counsel also disclosed that the committee had information that on May 6, 1938, the Communist Party had held a meeting at 1st and K Sts., S.W., where Thomas was introduced as an organizer of the Southwest branch.

One of the Faithful

Thomas recalled that at that meeting he introduced Edward H. Ozmum as a speaker. He identified Ozmum and Denny Secundy, another speaker at the same meeting, as Communists.

He described Calvin Cousins, whom he also introduced, as "one of the faithful Communists" at that time. Cousins later became president of the Cleaners and Dyers Union.

People came into the Southwest branch "like going through a revolving door," Thomas said. "They just didn't stay." He added that four or five regular Communist Party members were assigned to the Southwest branch. Among the he named Dan O'Day, Cousins and himself.

Attended Howard

Thomas also recalled having introduced Tancel Butler at a Communist meeting. He said Butler was a member of the Communist Party at that time. He added that he had been told that Butler had attended Howard University.

Thomas described three branches of the Communist League in the District — the Tom Paine branch, the student branch and the white collar branch. He said there were two student branches— one at Howard and the other on the campus of American University or George Washington University.

He may have attended the Howard University branch to give a lecture, Thomas said. He also said he was in the Frederick Douglass branch after his discharge from the Army.

Thomas testified that he consulted two lawyers, Howard Jenkins, a member of the Howard University Law School faculty, and Samuel Levine. Both advised him to tell the truth, Thomas said.

Thomas also testified that he had attended a party school in New York City. He said he thought he had been selected because he was a good prospect of some day becoming "a professional revolutionary," totally subject to party discipline.

The only fellow student whose name he could recall was James Jackson, an Alabaman, who was active in Southern Negro Youth Congress and was subsequently made a party organizer in Michigan. Abner Berry, Harlem organizer for the Communist Party, was one of his teachers, he said.

Russian History

The courses he studied included American and Russian history, he said. The race question in the United States was discussed.

He tried to understand what he read in "Das Kapital," by Karl Marx, Thomas said, but "it was kind of hard to read." He added that he could never read more than a couple of pages before he would fall asleep.

Thomas was drafted into the Army in 1943 and was honorably discharged Dec. 6, 1945. While he was in the Army, he testified, h did not attempt to carry on Communist activities.

I Love the Army

"I love my record in the Army," he said. "I did the job in the Army I thought I should do."

While in the Army, he said, he met Henry Winston, one of the 11 top Communist leaders who have been convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the forcibl overthrow of the Government.

Thomas served in the European Theater of Operations, mostly in France. After his discharge from the Army, he returned to Washington and reaffiliated with the Communist Party.

Howard Budget Of $4,675,800 Submitted By Pres. Truman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The Federal Budget, submitted to Congress last Monday by President Truman, carries estimates of appropriations for Howard University totaling $4,675,800.

These estimates are $4,378,625 less than the appropriation of $8,054,425 made to the university by Congress for the current fiscal year. More than three-fourths of the reduction is due to construction items, which are not recurring.

14e(1)

For salaries and expenses of the university, the Budget carries a total of $2,546,800, an increase of $216,800 over the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

1-11-50

For the preparation of plans and specifications, under the supervision of the General Service Administration, of a pre-clinical medical building, including engineering and architectural service, the Budget recommends an appropriation of $135,000. Congress appropriated for preliminary plans for this building in the 1950 Labor-Federal Security supply bill the sum of $60,000.

NINE NEW BUILDINGS

At present, plans and specifications are being prepared for nine new buildings and two alteration jobs at Howard. Construction of one of these buildings and one alteration job are under way.

The buildings involved in the new construction program include women's dormitory units, an engineering building, a dental school building, an auditorium and fine arts building, alterations to science hall, law school building, biology building and greenhouse, administration building, men's dormitory units, and a pre-clinical medical building.

Another project provides for the preparation of a master plan for development of the university.

Of the eight buildings for which Congress appropriated in the 1950 Labor-Federal Security supply bill the sum of $5,659,425 and authorized contract obligations totaling $5,882,300, the women's dormitory is under construction, and contracts will be awarded for the engineering, dental and auditorium-fine arts buildings in the current year, and for four others in 1951.

Requests for 1951 include cash to liquidate existing contract authority and $910,000 additional contract authorization on the dental and auditorium-fine arts building. The 1,250,000 cash appropriation requested would cover obligations incurred for the construction of the law school building, biology building and greenhouse, administration building, and men's dormitory units.

An additional $744,000 is requested to cover obligations incurred in contracts for the construction of an engineering building and women's dormitory units.

In all, the sum of $1,994,00 is recommended for the construction of buildings in 1951, as compared with $5,659,425 in 1950.

The total budget for salaries and expenses of the university is $5,241,556, of which the sum of $2,518,156 is expected from non-Federal sources — an endowment of $1,595,971, tuition charges ranging from $171 to $360 a year, and miscellaneous fees.

Federal funds provide about 51 per cent of the operation cost, but are not used for support of the School of Religion or the Summer School.

Cornerstone for New Domitories Laid at Howard U. Ceremony

Evening Star

Jan. 1-17-50

The cornerstone of the new women's dormitories at Howard University was laid yesterday with a ceremony that included talks by Earl J. McGrath, United States commissioner of education, and Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university. The buildings will be constructed by the Federal Government.

14e(1)

Washington

Dr. McGrath, who has just returned from Europe, said, "The story is the same everywhere—there is an urgent demand for higher education."

Without mentioning him by name, Dr. McGrath took issue with Seymour Harris, the Harvard economist, who, in books and articles, has been suggesting that perhaps too many persons are going to college. As to the economist's misgivings about there being enough salaried jobs of the type filled by college graduates, Dr. McGrath said: "The first purpose of education is not to teach us how to earn a living, but how to live in this complex world."

Referring to the two handsome Georgian buildings, costing $1,700,000, work on which began in August and which will not be completed until March, 1951, he said:

"Now, of course, a building is only bricks and mortar and these, it is often said, by themselves teach us nothing. That is wrong. It reveals the high degree to which our educational system has been intelectualized. If there is a fault in our present-day education it is just that. It is concerned with facts, with ideas, with theories and formulas. The spiritual and aesthetic components of a well-balanced life are often neglected."

Miss Susie A. Elliott, dean of women, and Miss Gladys F. Walker of the senior class also spoke. Dr. Johnson introduced Representative Scribner, Republican, of Kansas, a member of the House Appropriations Committee; Leo T. Miller, executive assistant to the Federal Security administrator; Sidney B. Coyne, budget man for the FSA, and John Morrissey, architect of the Public Buildings Administration.

HOWARD U. AWARDED $2,000 BY HILMAN FOUNDATION

Atlantic City, N.J. Of the $42,000 set aside by the Sidney Hilman Foundation for 1950, Howard University, Washington has been given $2,000.

Howard U. Honors Three Of Graduates

14e(1)

Post

Three graduates of Howard University yesterday received alumni awards for distinguished achievement during ceremonies marking the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of the school.

Dr. W. Roderick Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa., specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis, received the award in medicine; Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., lawyer specializing in civil liberties cases in law, and Jesse H. Mitchell, founder of the Industrial Bank of Washington, in business.

3-3-50

Washington

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the school, delivered the founders' day address when Miss Lillian E. Smith, author of "Strange Fruit," was unable to appear because of illness.

Management Seen Studying Negro Hiring

Cable Firm Executive Cites New Goodwill At Howard Session

Post

14e(1) 50

Responsible leaders of management are becoming increasingly concerned with the question of hiring without regard to color, Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corp., said yesterday.

Palmer told more than 300 students at the opening session of a two-day career conference at Howard University that an "increasing amount of goodwill' also is becoming evident in the question of employing qualified Negro professional men.

Washington

Through the day, Howard students discused employment opportunities with representatives of the fields of engineering, journalism and public relations, retail merchandising, pharmacy and physical science.

Other speakers who appeared before the students during the day and evening were Dr. Robert F. Moore, director of placement of Columbia University; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the administrator of the Federal Security Administrator, and Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, special consultant to the Commissioner, United States Office of Education.

Sponsored by the university and the National Urban League, the discussions will continue through today.

Howard U. Becomes Second School to Void Pact With U. P. W. A.

Black Dispatch

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Howard university will not renew its pact with the United [illegible] Workers of America, local 30, it was announced this week. The school board of trustees voted the action, according to Dr. James M. Nabrit.

In [illegible] step Howard follows the action recently taken by the board of Hampton Institute. Trustees at Hampton said they did not feel professors and janitors should be "dumped' into the same local.

Howard Rates Smith Tougher This Year

Evening Star

11-19-50

Howard University does not expect the football "breather" it has had in recent years when it plays Johnson C. Smith at Charlotte, N. C., Saturday afternoon. Last year's 31-0 Bison victory was their fourth in a row, but the Golden Bulls are reported stronger than usual this year while Howard is having trouble fielding a winner.

Washington

The Bisons have won one of four centests and last week were bounced around rather freely by CIAA Champion Morgan while losing, 32-0.

14e(1)

With Ernie Davis lost for the season, Howard's pasing attack now largely is built around Harold Davidson. In four games, Davidson has better than a .500 average with 21 completions in 41 attempts for 316 yards. Two went for touchdowns. Others helping with the passing are Larry Carter, A. Julian and Bill Jackson, but none is as effective as Davidson.

Although Davidson's passing has been Howard's big threat, the Bisons also are getting yardage along the ground from Andy Carr, Roger Goodson, Earl Greenfield and Ed Neverson.

HOWARD ALUMNI AWARDS—Recipients of Annual Howard University Alumni Awards are shown, beaming over the awards which they received at Charter Day Exercises held at the University on Thursday, March 2nd.

14e(1)

Daily World

L. to R. Dr. W. Roderick Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who received an award for distinguished post-graduate achievement in Medicine; Mr. Jesse H. Mitchell, President of the Industrial Bank of Washington, who received an award for distinguished post-graduate achievement in Business; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, who made the presentations, and Attorney Oliver White Hill, City Councilman of Richmond, Va., who received his award his award for distinguished post-graduate achievement in Law.

Mar. 3-9 '50

Atlanta, Ga.

Postlude

Dance Program at Howard U. Fine Arts Festival Feature

14e(1)

By Paul Hume

Howard University devoted its Festival of Fine Arts to the dance last night.

Post.

Rankin Chapel was crowded to the doors with an audience gathered to watch the university's modern dance group, and later in the evening to see Pearl Primus and her dancers.

The dance program at the university is directed by Erika Thimey, who danced only once during the evening. Her choreography occupied about half the concert, the rest being the work of the student dancers themselves.

The outstanding group achievement of the program was the Harriet Tubman Suite. The suite is designed in tribute to the courageous woman who became known as "The General" of the underground railroad during the Civil War. It makes effective use of both solo and choral singing, which was handsomely supplied by the university choir, directed by Warner Lawson.

In the suite, the evening's best ensemble designs appeared. There was point to hitherto limited gestures, and the character of Tubman herself was admirably conveyed by Vernetta Barrett.

Miss Barrett also contributed a good study of Hamlet earlier in the program. Her solo starts slowly but achieves its point within a short space of time. It is, unfortunately, danced to inappropriate music from Prokofieff's Scythian Suite. A more suitable score would benefit the dance considerably.

Other brief studies and group work varied from immature conceptions of children, through an inconclusive satire on Americanism, to a purposeless work on the meaning of the Book of Job. The stylized rigidity of that portion of dance technique which Miss Thimey employs is not broad enough to convey half the emotions attempted.

The university has a fine potential dance program. If men could be added to the ensembles, and some breadth of feeling, it would have a real success.

END TO RACE CURBS IN SCHOOLS IS SEEN

Times

Negro College Heads Are Told Action by Courts Dooms All Bans in 25 Years

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—James M. Nebrit r., Professor of Law at Howard University, today told the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges that all state-supported segregation was doomed.

He urged the college officials to strengthen their schools to a point where they could be integrated into the general educational system within the forseeable future.

14e(1)

Professor Nebrit made the following predictions on the basis of recent court decisions:

Segregation in education in the South from elementary schools to graduate and professional training wil lbe ended within a quarter of a century. Segregation at the college level will be ended possibly within a decade, certainly within two decades. Segregation at the graduate and professional level will be ended in the South in five years.

10-20-50

Declaring that the world today was seething with a great social revolution whose aim was to "throw off age-old imperialistic yokes," Professor Nebrit warned: "The United States is not immune to this struggle nor is it isolated from its consequences."

High Court Actions Hailed

"The resistence in certain sections of the United States to the natural strivings of racial minorities for a fuller participation in the fruits of democracy can no more halt the achievement of democracy by these minorities than can the rest of the world continue to exploit submerged peoples," he said.

He hailed as "tremendous legal victories" the Supreme Court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, in which, he said, the court in effect had stated that "sound educational policy in a democracy requires education without racial segregation."

"As a result," said Professor Nebrit, "we find Negroes in law schools, in medical schools, in graduate schools in the very camp of the resistors."

He urged the Negro college presidents to "resist efforts" to use them "to nullify recent Supreme Court decisions."

The conference passed a resolution to "encourage the trend to provide for higher and professional education of Negroes by admitting them to existing public and private institutions."

Another resolution called for an equitable distribution of all Federal funds appropriated for educational purposes.

Dr. C. V. Troup of Fort Valley State College, Georgia, was elected president of the conference.

Tennessee Plan Reported

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19 (UP)—The University of Tennessee is considering a split-university plan to circumvent a ruling that it must provide equal facilities for Negroes, the United Press learned from reliable sources today.

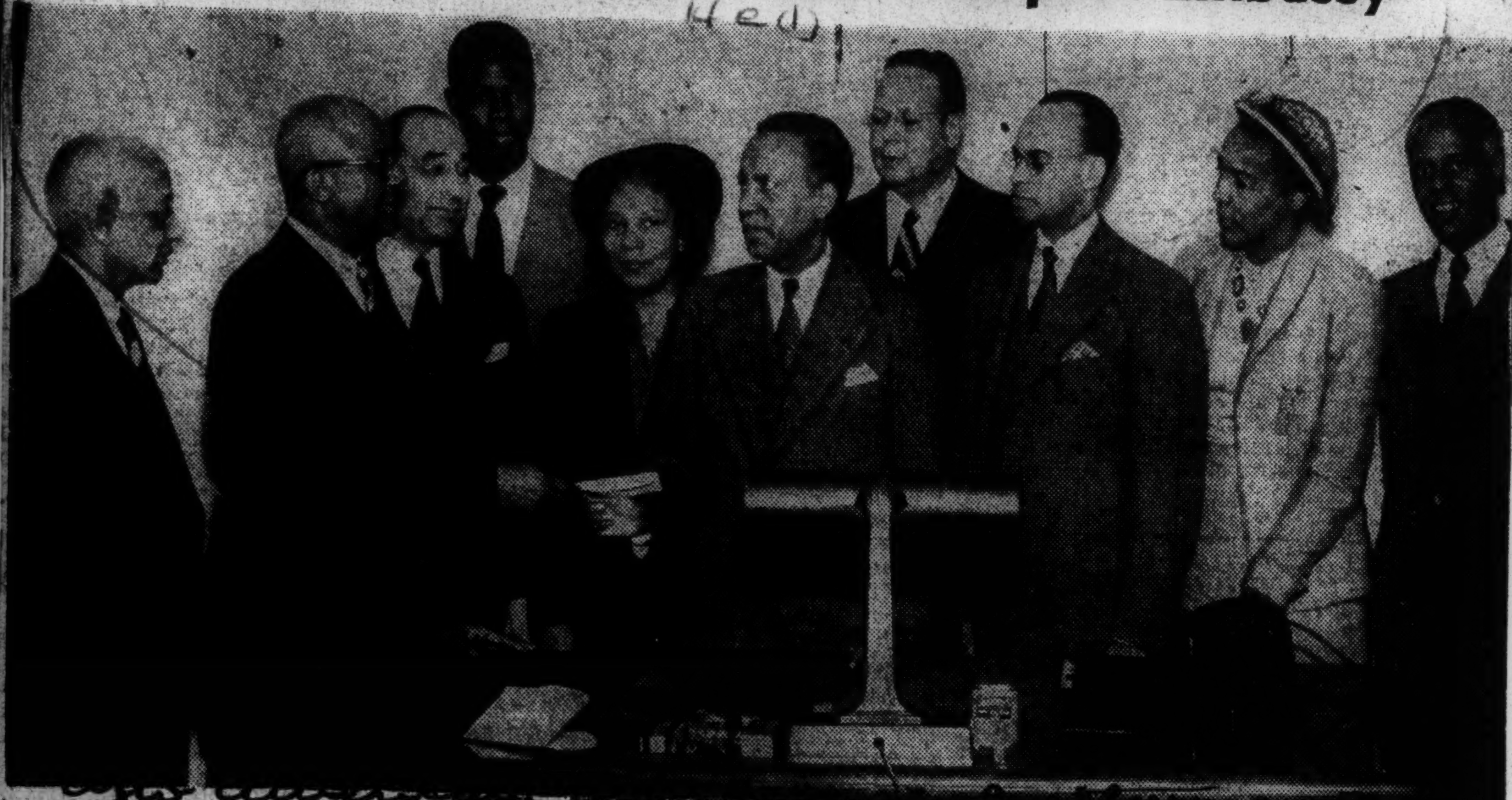
Sources at the university here said that responsibility for the plan, which calls for raising a state Negro college at Nashville to university status, lay with Gov. Gordon Browning.

The Governor said the divided university plan would be presented at a special meeting of the university's board of trustees tomorrow. The meeting originally was called to consider applications of three Negroes for admission to the university's professional schools.

No such schools now exist for Negros in Tennessee, and an informed source said that if the Nashville school for Negroes were raised to university status, "evidently" the Governor intended to recommend expansion of that school.

State Attorney General Roy H. Beeler ruled recently that the state must provide facilities for Negroes that were not available for them exclusively now.

Howard Gets $2,000 From Ethiopian Embassy



His Excellency, Ras H. S. Imru, Ethiopian Ambassador to the U.S., is shown presenting a check for $2,000 to Prof. Hansberry, Associate Professor of History at Howard University, to be used to aid needy African students. Eight Howard University officials attended the ceremony which was held at the Ethiopian Legation this week. Shown (left to right) Dr. Alain L. Locke, Prof. Hansberry, Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Latundi Odeku, honor student from Nigeria; Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, Ambassador Imru, Dr. A. J. Blackburn, G. Frederick Stanton, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, and Haddies Alemayehou, First Secretary of the Ethiopian Legation.

Ethiopian Ambassador Presents $2,000 Check To Howard Univ.

Wed. 5-17-50

14 e(1)

Atlanta

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Honorable Ras H. S. Imru, Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States, presented a check for $2,000 to Howard University this week to aid African students attending the University.

"The difficulties and the hardships of the African students studying in the United States, brought about as a result of the recent devaluation of the Pound and the establishment of a Committee for Raising Funds to alleviate such hardships, has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia," Ambassador Imru stated on presenting the check.

"As you know", he continued, "the economic and financial capacity of Ethiopia, compared to her vast reconstruction work in every field, imposed upon her by the Italian invasion, is limited to give her margin to assist African students substantially, as she would have desired.

"However, just as an expression of Ethiopia's genuine desire to collaborate with all the African people, particularly in the field of education which is essential for the attainment of the highest aspiration, His Majesty has instructed me to contribute this modest sum of $2,000 in the name of the Ethiopian Government to the above mentioned fund.

"This sum, as I said, is so modest to meet even in part, your need; and yet, it shows that, His Majesty and the Ethiopian Government consider the problem of Africa in general is also their own problem.

Ambassador Imru presented the check shortly before the celebration of the "Ninth Anniversary of the Restoration of the Ethiopian Independence after five years of Fascist domination."

Representatives of Howard University at the ceremony, held at the Ethiopian Embassy, were Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the University; Mr, G. Frederick Stanton, Administrative Assistant to the President; Dr. Alain L. Locke, Professor of Philosophy; Dr. A. J. Blackburn, Dean of Students; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Professor of Home Economics; Prof. William L. Hansberry, Associate Professor of History; Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, Supervisor of the Negro Collection, Founder's Library; Otto McClarrin, Director of Publicity, and a group of African students.

Howard President Urges U. S. to Aid Colonial Peoples

Waterville, Me., May 17 (AP).—Failure to point the way to freedom for colonial peoples is handicapping the United States in a world struggle with Russia. Howard University's president said today.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson addressed a Colby College assembly and received an honorary Doctorate of Laws.

He said this country is trailing Russia because it doesn't consider the desires of a billion people in Asia and Africa to be free of colonial status.

"We are not only losing the cold war but working against our fundamental convictions and our most holy traditions," Johnson declared.

Dr. Johnson said the Soviets have cleverly allied themselves politically and aconomically with peoples eager to shake off the old colonial shackles.

Ethiopia Donates $2,000 for Africans at Howard

Afro-American

5-21-50

Ambassador Imru Presents Check During Ceremony at Embassy; Restoration Celebrated

14 e(1)

WASHINGTON

Ambassodor Ras H. S. Imru of Ethiopia presented a check for $2,000 to Howard University last week to aid African students attending the university.

"The difficulties and the hardships of African students studying in the United States, brought about as a result of the recent devaluation of the Pound, and the establishment of a Committee for Raising Funds to alleviate such hardships, has been brought to the attention of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia," Ambassador Imru stated.

Limited in Assistance

"The economic and financial capacity of Ethiopia, compared to her vast reconstruction work in every field, imposed upon her by the Italian invasion, is limited to give her margin to assist African students substantially, as she would have desired.

"However, just as an expression of Ethiopia's genuine desire to collaborate with all the African people, particularly in the field of education, His Majesty has instructed me to contribute this modest $2,000 in the name of the Ethiopian Govrnment," he continued.

Restoration Celebration

Ambassador Imru presented the check shortly before the celebration of the "Ninth Anniversary of the Restoration of the Ethiopian Independence after five years of Fascist domination." Representatives of Howard at the ceremony, held at the Ethiopian Embassy, were:

Dr. William S. Nelson, Dean; G. Frederick Stanton, Administrative assistant to the president; Dr. Alain L. Locke, Dr. A. J. Blackburn, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Prof. William L. Hansberry, Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, Otto McClarrin and a group of African students.

H.U. Faculty in Uproar

Afro-American
Sat. 6-3-50

Professors Protest Dismissal of 19

By LOIS TAYLOR
Baltimore

14e(1)

WASHINGTON

Long-smouldering concern of the liberal arts faculty about educational standards at Howard University flared into the open this week, on the eve of Howard's annual commencement.

The basic question seemed to be whether or not Howard, in its efforts to become a top-flight university, has mushroomed into a top-heavy superstructure of high-salaried administrative personnel and expensive professional schools, tottering on a base of "watered-down" instruction in the liberal arts college.

"We are treated like field-hands," remarked one scholar on the faculty, in commenting on pending cuts in the university staff.

The tummult on the Hilltop comes as the U.S. Senate is considering H.R. 7786, the "omnibus" appropriations bill. Passed by the House. The bill includes a Federal allotment of $5,262,000 for Howard University for the 1951 fiscal year. Of this amount, $2,500,000 is for salaries and expenses.

In addition, H. R. 8567 provides a deficiency appropriation of $231,200 for 1950 salary raises for Howard staff members, in accordance with Public Laws 160 and 429.

Afro-American

19 Teachers Released

Sat. 6-3-50
Baltimore

Despite these probable additions to its income from private endowment, student fees and other sources, Howard has been forced to announce drastic reductions in personnel.

Nineteen teachers on the Hilltop will not be re-hired when their present contracts expire on June 30. About 30 maintenance, service, and clerical workers are also slated to be dropped as of that date. No cuts have as yet been announced for non-teaching administrative personnel.

The projected reductions are viewed with alarm by the faculty, whose concern about teaching standards at the university began to mount a year ago, when the staff was slashed by 25.9 instructors.

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In addition, the administration failed to make scheduled appointments of 10 professors in 1949-1950, so that the staff of the liberal arts college and the graduate school was actually cut by 35.9 teachers.

Budget Decreased

Reasons given for the present and past slashes in personnel are the drop in enrollment, due primary to the falling-off of GI students, and the fact that increases in salary for Howard's staff have, in effect, decreased the university's budget.

However, several of the persons released last year were subsequently re-hired, when the drop in enrollment proved to be less than was expected.

Moreover, the salary raises effective in fiscal 1949 have not yet been paid to the staff members for the current year. They got their 1949 raises last fall and are working without any pay increase at the present time.

A further complaint about the reduction in teaching personnel is that while the budget for Howard was apparently made up in January, staff members whose contracts are being terminated were not notified until after mid-April.

This works a hardship upon instructors who must seek new jobs at a time when most colleges and universities have already assembled their staffs for the coming year.

Clerical Losses Serious

The loss of clerical help in the various academic departments is regarded by the faculty as almost as serious as the cut in teaching personnel.

Without secretaries or research assistants, heads of departments in the liberal arts college will have to spend much of their time typing, filing, and performing other clerical tasks, in addition to their academic duties.

In regard to the relationship of the professionl school to liberal arts at Howard, faculty members cited published reports of the Congressional hearings on the 1951 Federal appropriation for Howard University. The hearings were held in January and March of this year.

In the reports, President Mordecai W. Johnson is quoted as saying that the university's professional schools have been built up "by starving the college of liberal arts." Doctor Johnson said:

"We have been able to build up the professional schools at Howard University off of the flexible use of income from student fees from the college of liberal arts.

'Starved' Liberal Arts

"By starving the college of liberal arts. we built up the professional schools. That is the fact of what we have done."

President Johnson also told Congressmen at the hearings that Howard's faculty was deficient both in its ratio of teachers to students and in its proportion of teachers of high rank, i.e., professors.

"In liberal arts education, which is the foundation of instruction for the professions, the best institutions in the country have a staff that ranges from one teachers for 9 to 12 students," President Johnson pointed out. He added:

"Last year we had one to approximately 19. That means the quality of education we are giving in the College of Liberal Arts and in the graduate school approximates the quality that would be available in a junior college; that is. the first two years above high school."

Quality Below Par

Concerning the number of teachers of professorial rank at the university, President Johnson said:

"The objective is to have from 40 to 50 per cent of the staff made up of professors. We will range around 20 per cent, which is far too low for competence and quality."

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All of the above considerations have been the topic of discussion and protest on the part of Howard's liberal arts faculty for some time. A special committee was appointed by the faculty to present to the trustees and the administration the faculty's conviction that educational standards would be impaired by the reductions in teaching personnel set for June 30.

Dean J. St. Clair Price was also instructed to assemble detailed reports on how this impairment would affect each of the academic departments.

Differ With Nabrit

Faculty spokesmen remained tight-lipped toward the press on all these developments, until Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of the university, touched off the present flare-up.

In answer to an AFRO query on May 18, Dr. Nabrit said that the faculty committee was convinced. after conferring with Howard trustees, that the pending reductions were "necessary and wise" and would not damage educationl efficiency at Howard.

This statement was published in the AFRO on May 19. It was promptly labelled "at variance with the facts" by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head of Howard's history department and chairman of the faculty committee.

He in turn issued to the press on May 23 a written statement declaring that the faculty was not convinced of the wisdom of the cuts and that educational efficiency at Howard would be impaired by them.

Dr. Logan's stand on this point was said to have been backed unanimously by the liberal arts faculty in a special meeting at noon on May 24.

7 Reasons Listed

It also was reported that an official faculty statement of the Nabrit comments would be made public in the near future.

Seven different ways in which educational efficiency at Howard will be impaired were listed in the faculty committee's presentation to the trustees.

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It was said that the staff reductions would result in: oversized classes and too-heavy teaching loads, the dropping of valuable courses and an adverse effect on Howard's graduate school, the disruption of various pre-professional curricula, student difficulties in planning prescribed courses of study, and a probable resultant decrease in enrollment leading to further staff reductions, more decreases in enrollment, and more reductions in the teaching staff.

Howard U. Women's Halls To Be Ready by June 1951

Evening Star
Sun. 7-23-50

Two new women's dormitories at Howard University, under construction at a cost of $1,790,000, will be ready for occupancy before the end of the 1950-51 school year, Julian A. Cook, architectural coordinator at the university, said yesterday.

14e(1)
Washington, D.C.

The buildings are a part of a $17 million construction program under way at Howard.

The dormitories, accommodating 237 students, will complete a quadrangle with Frazier, Crandall and Truth Halls, the main dormitories now. The quadrangle will be called Harriet Tubman Court. The north building has been named Phyllis Wheatley Hall, and the second building has been named Maria L. Baldwin Hall.

First Buildings Ready In Year

Howard's $17 Million Program in High Gear

Courier Sat. 7-29-50

14e(1)

WASHINGTON—The first buildings in Howard University's new $17,000,000 building program will be ready for occupancy before the end of the 1950-51 school year, it was revealed this week by Julian A. Cook, architectural coordinator on the building program.

Mr. Cook was referring to Wheatley and Baldwin Halls, two new women's dormitories, which are being constructed and furnished at a cost of $1,790,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Although the buildings are scheduled to be finished by the end of this year, it will probably be several months later before they are furnished and ready for occupancy," he said.

CLEARANCE UNDER WAY

Construction has begun on the new $2,120,000 engineering and architecture building, an L-shaped four-story structure which will accupy 26,500 square feet on part of an area bordered by Georgia Avenue, Howard Place and Sixth Street, N. W. Twelve brick houses have been torn down on Sixth Street to make way for the new building, which will have a 173-foot frontage.

Architects for both building projects are Hilyard R. Robinson of Washington, D. C., and Paul R. Williams of Los Angeles, Calif., who have furnished architectural designs for one other Howard University building project.

The two new women's dormitories will complete a quadrangle with Frazier, Crandall and Truth Halls, the principal existing dormitories. The quadrangle will be called Harriet Tubman Court. The north dormitory has been named Phyllis Wheatley Hall in honor of the distinguished poet, and the second building has been named Maria L. Baldwin Hall in honor of an eminent school teacher of Boston, Mass.

MANY DOUBLE ROOMS

The new dormitories will accommodate 237 students, mostly in double rooms. In addition to sleeping quarters, each floor will have a sitting room, kitchenette alcove and domestic room.

Baldwin Hall will also house a new dining-hall, which will accommodate 374 persons. There will also be a personnel dining room, accommodating eighty-six persons, and one small dining room.

The steps and platform of the main entrance of the new Engineering and Architecture Building will be equipped with underground radiator pipes to make snow removal unnecessary. It is designed as a special safeguard against accidents during the winter months.

The lecture hall of the building, with a seating capacity of 230 persons, will be air-conditioned, primarily to serve as an experimental laboratory for students of electrical engineering.

Thirteen per cent of the space will be used by the Architecture Department, 15 per cent will be devoted to civil engineering, 19 per cent to electrical engineering, and 23 per cent to mechanical engineering. The remaining space will be shared equally by all departments.

EXPERIMENTAL LABS

The new building will contain laboratories for experiments in:

Hydraulics, surveying, photo-elasticity, photo-grammetry, sanitation, geology, electronics, communications, radiation, aeromautics, aerodynamics, air-conditioning, heating, refrigeration, foundry, fuel, lubrication, steam-power, metallography, etc., and will have facilities to accommodate 300 students.

Appropriations and contract authorizations are now available for nine other major projects, involving now accommodations for the professional schools of dentistry, music, medicine and law; for three major scientific departments, namely, physics, biology and zoology; for two major departments in humanities, namely, the fine arts and the drama; for additional dormitory facilities for men; for substantial increases to the power plant equipment, and for a new building accommodating all the administrative offices of the University.

Howard Gets Chapter Of American Institute Of Electrical Engineers

14e(1)

Recently elected officers of the newly established chapter of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Howard University, include: Left to right—Arthur L. Bowman, corresponding secretary; Ralph A. Erwin, vice-chairman; William H. Hopper, Jr., chairman; Professor Ernest R. Welch, sponsor, and Carl C. McCraven, recording secretary. Garnett Adams, treasurer, is absent from the picture.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers is a national organization with various student branches in accredited engineering schools throughout the country.

Howard Budget Reduced In Truman Budget Estimates

14e(1)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The omnibus appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 carries a total of $4,262,000 for Howard University, a reduction of $413,800 from the Budget Bureau estimates, submitted by President Truman, and $3,792,425 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

In the bill reported to the House last Tuesday, the Appropriations Committee recommended the sum of $2,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the university. This represents a cut of $46,800 less than the budget estimates but is $165,000 more than the amount appropriated for these purposes for the current fiscal year.

3-23-50

The Appropriations Committee also lopped off $332,000 in the item for construction of buildings, recommending $662,000 for this purpose. The Budget Bureau had recommended $1,994,000 for construction of buildings. Congress appropriated $5,659,425 for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

The committee also deleted from contract authorizations for the university increases of $910,000 proposed in the limits of costs and contract authority approved for construction of the dental school and auditorium buildings.

AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

In its report on the bill the committee pointed out that construction of these projects was initially authorized in the 1948 appropriation bill and, in view of rising costs, the 1949 budget recommended an increase in the limits of cost.

The report said the committee at that time examined the matter in some detail and, as a result not only approved the additional budget recommendations but exceeded the budget for the two buildings by a total of $115,000 after securing from the Public Buildings Administration revised estimates of cost as of January, 1948.

In an effort to avoid further complications on account of any subsequent rise in building cost, the report explained, escalator language was also written in the bill providing that the limit of cost could be exceeded by an amount equal to the percentage increase, if any, in building costs generally, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator, between January, 1948 and the time when the projects were advertised for bids.

The committee said it "does not presently understand why a further increase is needed and has not included further provisions for these two buildings."

With respect to the $332,000 cost the committee made in the budget estimate for construction of buildings, the committee pointed out that the estimate of cash to apply against construction contracts previously authorized for the university building program is $1,994,000, including $332,000 for the engineering building. Examination of the schedule of balances of prior appropriations, the committee said, discloses that the $332,000 item will not be needed until 1952.

H.U. Engineering School Expanding

Dat-4-29-50

WASHINGTON

Vistors at the open house of Howard University's School of Engineering and Architecture, last Thursday, had a chance to see the inside story of a profession where jobs long denied to colored persons are now open in growing numbers.

14e(1)

Baltimore

Heralding this important development, a new two-million-dollar building will go up on the Howard campus soon, to house the classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and equipment which are now overflowing the present E. and A. space on the campus.

With the impetus given technical training by World War II, and with an increasingly liberal employment policy in industry, engineering and architecture are taking a prominent place among the vocational choices of students on the Hilltop.

176 Graduates Employed

In all, 176 Howard graduates are now employed in these fields; and in the university classrooms at present, 345 undergraduates are preparing to follow their footsteps—into jobs in Federal and State civil service, private practice or with big industrial concerns.

During 1949-50, eight engineering graduates from Howard have been hired by such firms as General Electric, Radio Corporation of America, General Cable Corporation and others.

Women as well as men are invading this profession. Five co-eds are in the present enrollment. Miss Hattie T. Scott, who got her degree in civil engineering not long ago, is working for the U.S. Geological Survey in Sacremento, Calif.

3 Women in Senior Class

Three other women are in the class of 45 seniors who expect to graduate this June.

Howard has been offering professional courses in engineerin and architecture for nearly years. It rendered special s

to the nation before and during Worl War II by conducting technical courses for enlistees and civilian students.

Accredited in 1949 by the Society for the Professional Development of Engineering, national accrediting agency, the university now provides undergraduate training equal to that offered in top schools elsewhere in the country.

The teaching staff of 26 members includes experts in such fields as structural engineering, metallography, mechanics, electronics and so on. Like the rest of Howard's faculty, it is interracial, incuding a Korean, a Nigerian and a German, as well as native Americans.

Courses are taught leading to the bachelor's degree in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, and in architecture.

In civil engineering, students take 30 more quarter hours of instruction than other schools require, getting a sound foundation in all phases in this field.

Demonstrations Presented

Among those who gave demonstrations, Thursday night, were Dr. John Hope of the faculty, Cleophus Miller, a student, and Carl McCraven, another student.

Climaxing the open house activities, films were shown in the E. and A. projection room, where film strips and movies are presented as part of the instruction.

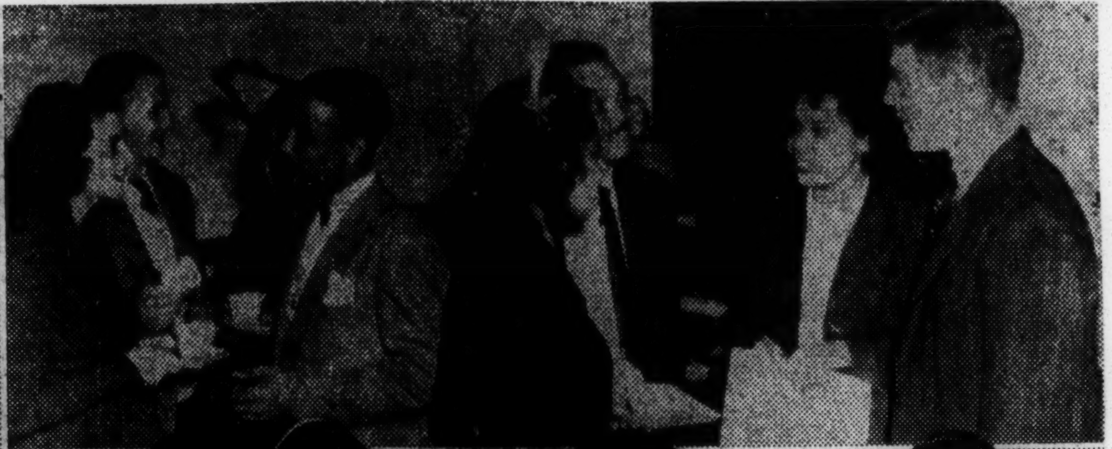
Souvenirs presented to the open-house visitors were copies of Slipstick, publication of E. and A. students at Howard. Its name is a slang term for slide rule, the basic tool of students in the school.

There are 65 members at present in the Howard branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a membership drive is now on for the National Technical Association.

Yalemen and Smith College Girls Play Hosts to Howard U. Students

14 e (1)

Courier Sat. 4-1-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.



14 e (1)

Courier Sat. 4-1-50

Guests at Yale—Howard University students shown here with their hosts from Yale University and Smith College are shown during a tour of the Yale campus last week when they were exchange guests for the third year. Extreme left are Art Peters, J. Ollivere, G. Decastro, W. Gardner, Ira Davis, E. Jannifer, F. Roberts, W. Petty, E. Baxter, E. White, Grady Wells, L. Baryoeh and N. Boggs. Center, top photo, the group is shown during a social session on the Yale campus. They are Catherine McLeod, Smith; W. W. Cosburgh, June Davis, Smith; Charles Jiggetts, Howard; Lois Gregory, Howard; Godfrey DeCastro, Howard; Gladys Walker, Howard, and Jim Grange, Yale. Lower center, another group holds forth during one of the numerous affairs held for the visiting Howardites, and extreme right, Dix Aleson of Yale, points out one of the famous statues on the Eli campus.

14e(1) 1950

GRANTS MADE BY
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
MeHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
PRAIRIE VIEW A. AND M. COLLEGE

Negra Institutions To Make Group Study

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Three colored institutions will participate in a study of individual differences in grants awarded to 144 institutions in thiry-nine states the District of Columbia and four foreign countries.

9-22-50

The 155 grants, made by the Public Health Servilce and announced Thursday by Federal Security Administrator [illegible], total $4,708,766. Of that [illegible], a total of $31,436 will go to the three colored institutions for four studies.

The grants were approved by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele, followed the recommendations of the National Advisory Health Council at its June meeting.

Howard University will receive a grant of $12,659 for a study to be made by Dr. Howard M. Payne of "the therapeutic efficacy of hydroxyothyl sulfene in pulmonary tuberculosis."

Two of the grants will go to Meharry Medical College. One of $7,668 is for sutdies to be made by Dr. arold D. Est in "iron metabolism using the radioactive iron tracer technique."

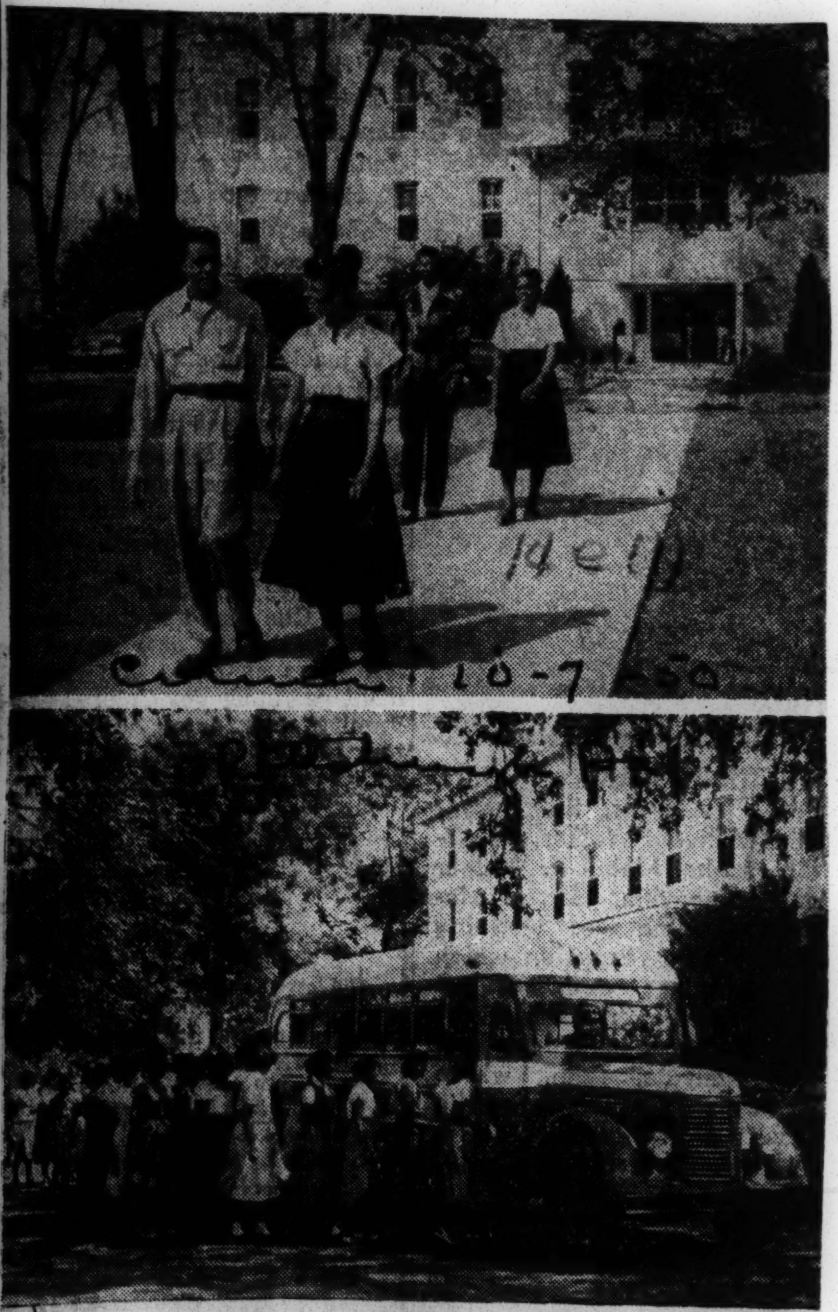
The other grant of $5,989 to Meharry will be used for a study by Dr. Landry E. Burgess of "the physiological role of three pterine isolated from the egg of the grasshopper."

9-22-50

Prairie View A. and M. College at Prarie View Texas, will get a grant of $6,804 for a study of "actinomycetes in water supplies."

14e(1) 1950

Jackson College



14e(1)

Courier, 10-7-50

JACKSON COLLEGE ACTIVITIES—Orientation program activities at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., shown are a group of freshmen strolling on the college campus. They are Kinch Pepper, Jackson, Miss., and Ester Conerly, Brookhaven, Miss.; Jones E. Lee, Laurel, Miss., and Jerzine Quinn, Tylertown, Miss. The second scene shows freshmen students boarding the college bus to make a tour of the city which was part of the activities during orientation week.

Jarvis Plans Increases in Faculty Staff

[illegible]

7-23-50

Special to The News

HAWKINS, Texas, July 22.—Immediate plans of Jarvis Christian College call for ~~increasing the faculty~~ and meeting the basic requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a Class A college.

Jarvis is a 4-year liberal arts college which conducts a teacher training program and offers pre-professional work for the ministry, medicine, social work and public life.

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The college is maintained by the United Christian Missionary Society of Indianapolis, Ind., is accredited by the State Department of Education of Texas and is a member of the American Association of Colleges.

Plans which would meet the Southern Association's requirements were approved recently by the board of trustees of which L. H. Lacy of Dallas is chairman. Departments in which the plans were made are chemistry, biology and physics.

Jarvis offers bachelor's degrees in art and science. It plans to offer terminal programs of one and two years in business education, vocational agriculture and home economics. Degrees of Associate of Arts are offered in the 2-year program.

Jarvis Christian On College List

[illegible]

14e(1)

Special to The News

HAWKINS, Texas, Dec. 25.—~~Jarvis Christian College~~ has been placed on the approved list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dr. John B. Eubanks, president, was notified of the accreditation Saturday. The college, sponsored by Disciples of Christ, was founded in 1912.

12-25-50

Jarvis College Granted Coveted Accreditation

Atlanta, Ga. World

HAWKINS, Texas, — Dec. 22 — (Special)—Jarvis Christian College of Hawkins was granted the coveted academic accreditation as a four-year senior college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its recent meeting in Richmond, Va. Announcement of the significant achievement for this college for Negro young people was made here by Dr. John B. Eubanks, executive vice-president of the college.

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12-27-50

DR. JOHN B. EUBANKS

A home missions educational institution, Jarvis opened in 1913 and became a four-year college in 1942 with approval of the Texas Department of Education. The school is maintained by Disciples of Christ (Christian churches) through their United Christian Missionary Society of Indianapolis, Ind. Membership is held by the college in the denomination's Board of Higher Education.

Dr. Eubanks became the Jarvis executive in August, 1949, after three years at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, as a sociology professor.

Jarvis, located 91 miles east of Dallas, has 21 buildings on a 50-acre campus with a farm of 875 acres. There were 44 graduates in 1950 from a student body that numbered 310. Eighteen persons are on the faculty. The annual operating budget exceeds $100,000.

Dr. Cleo W. Blackburn, director of Flanner House, Indianapolis, is executive consultant for Jarvis. He is supervising a study of the possibilities of a broader field of service for the college. He visited the campus frequently during the last year to advise with Dr. Eubanks and the trustees on program and policies.

Graduate extension classes, in cooperation with Texas State University of Houston, are now taught at Jarvis. They began November 4. In addition, teachers of the adjacent area can obtain in-service training through evening courses.

Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, Tennessee, is a prominent member of the Jarvis board of trustees. Founder and president of the Universal Life Insuance Co., and the Tri-State Bank there, he has been an active Christian church layman for more than 30 years.

14e(1) 1950

Jefferson College

Jefferson College Is Wired $1000

Times Picayune

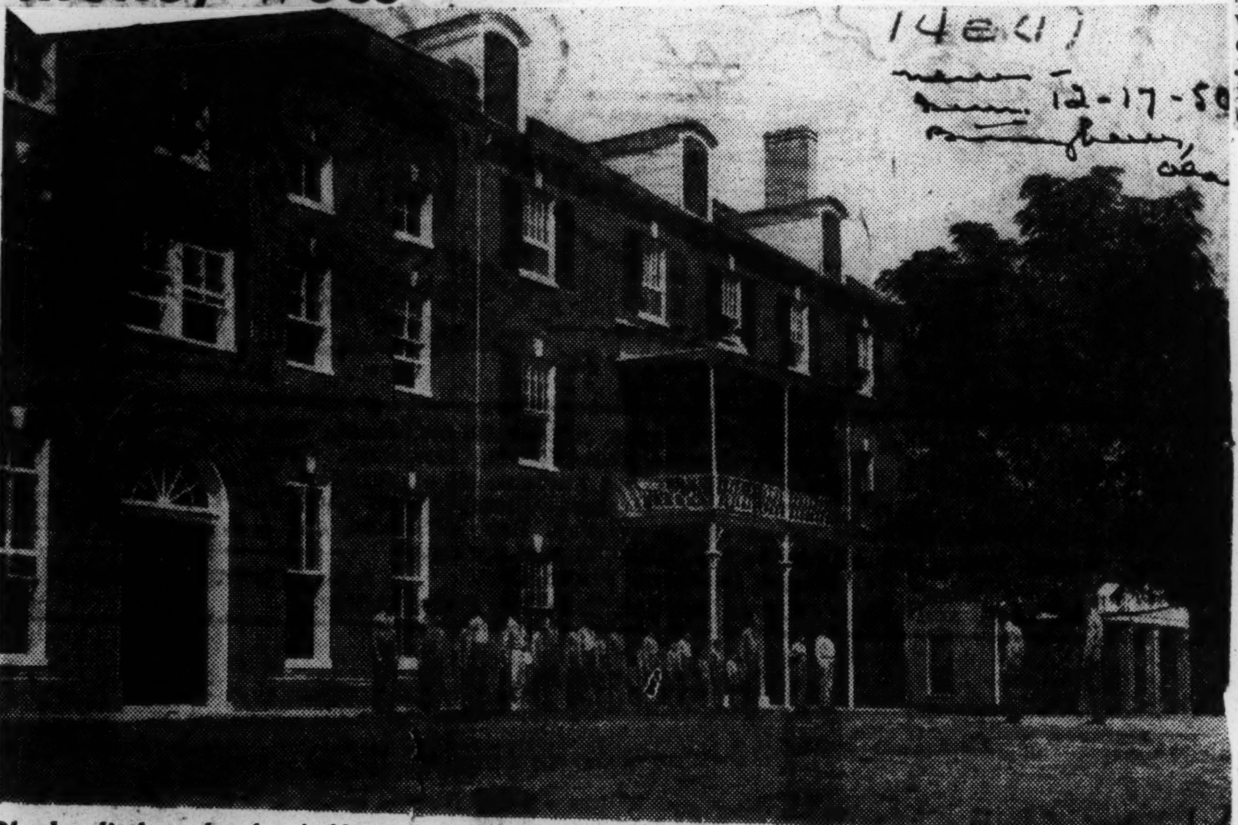
(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Natchez, Miss., March 2—The announcement of the board of trustees of Jefferson college that Judge George Armstrong (whose potential $50,000,000 endowment had been turned down because of conditions attached) has been repaid an advance of $6500 ~~has resulted in the making~~ of $1000 to the "Save Jefferson" fund.

Maj. Henry Riser, acting superintendent of Jefferson, said the contribution came from Philadelphia, Pa. The name of the donor was not disclosed.

Trustees are confident—

School that wouldn't swap ideals for $50,000,000 still has money woes



14e(1)

12-17-50

Plucky little school—Jefferson Military College's cadet corps holds a drill formation in front of the school's time-worn main scholastic building at Washington, Miss. (World Wide photo.)

WASHINGTON, Miss., Dec. 15—(AP)—A plucky almost broke little school that refused to swap its principles for ~~a gift which some~~ day may be worth $50,000,000 still is looking for a way out of its financial woes.

The $45,000 that ~~poured in~~ on Jefferson Military College last year ~~after it rejected~~ the storybook offer is only 20 per cent of what it is listed in a big red record book in the commandant's office.

A Rhode Island tourist drove up one day, inspected the campus, left $10. Dr. A. O. Steinborn, a Harrisburg, Ill., optometrist, sent $50, ~~promised to send~~ $50 on each anniversary of his brother's death in Normandy.

2-17-50

Armstrong was repaid his $6,500 advance. The $5,000 note was satisfied. "It hurt," said Murphy, "but we didn't want to owe him a cent."

* * *

THE STUDENTS gave up their Saturdays in town and afternoon spare time to work on the buildings. Materials came from southeast Mississippi dealers.

Gleaming white plaster is replacing the peeling walls. New floors have been laid where needed the most, but there still is a lot to be done.

W. Magruder Drake, a retired businessman, was named board president. Adm. A. S. (Tip) Merrill, retired, was made executive committee chairman. Both had great-grandfathers on the board in pre-Civil War days.

Merrill took over a fund-raising campaign. Drake, described by other board members as "the salvation of the school" devotes five to eight hours a day, without pay, to direction of its business affairs.

Maj. L. P. Montgomery, young great-great-grandson of the treasurer of the first board, was imported from Dallas as commandmant.

Drake has some very definite ideas about the future.

"We want Jefferson to be a place as free of humbug as any place in God's world," he says. "We don't want a particularly rich school. We do want to be the best and soundest preparatory school in the country. That's a large enough order."

* * *

ONLY 26 STUDENTS were enrolled opening day this year. During the war there were 95. At $775 a year—in 1802 tuition was $25—the school needs 50 students to break even. Several have entered since September. Drake expects a corps of 40 boys by year's end, studying from the first through the 12th grades.

The school's 100-acre campus and sleepy Washington itself, hard by the Mississippi River, are steeped in history and tradition. Mississippi's first constitution was written here in 1817. It was the capitol for several years after statehood. Twin oaks still standing on the campus' eastern border shaded the open air court that tried Aaron Burr for treason.

Jefferson Davis, later president of the Confederacy, was a Jefferson student. James J. Audubon, the world-famed naturalist, was its dancing instructor in 1827. Andrew Jackson and Marquis Lafayette visited the school and inspected the cadet corps.

LAST YEAR the school came in for national notice after wealthy Judge George Armstrong offered it half of the mineral rights on 26,000 acres of his Mississippi holdings—undeveloped but potentially worth $50,000,000.

Armstrong's condition was that Negroes and Jews be excluded from the student body. He also wanted control of the board of trustees for his Judge Armstrong foundation.

Meanwhile, Armstrong advanced $6,500 cash and endorsed the school's note for another $5,000 to meet current expenses.

First word of the offer stirred the trustees. It dangled promises of a rich, well kept school in place of ancient buildings with many uneven floors, cold water paint peeling off the walls. But, according to several board members, all of Armstrong's conditions were not known when negotiations began.

The 84-year-old Texan's son, college business manager Allen Armstrong, disclosed them in an interview. Among other things, young Armstrong said the school was to teach white supremacy.

* * *

A STORM OF CRITICISM broke. The Defense Department was asked to withdraw recognition and support of the school's military unit.

"When Judge Armstrong's proposal crystallized the board declined to accept without modifications and Judge Armstrong declined to modify," one trustee said.

At the next board meeting the offer was rejected, so was Armstrong's offer to pay the $5,000 note.

Stan Murphy, former Jefferson commandant and now an insurance executive in nearby Natchez, was board president. Today he calls the offer "a blessing in disguise."

"It made the town madder than hell," said Murphy, a lieutenant colonel under Gen. George Patton during World War II. "There is more interest in the school now than ever before. Until this happened it was pretty much taken for granted."

Checks for $1, $5, $10 and $50 came in every mail for awhile. They were from Canada, Switzerland, Australia, England, and at least half of the states.

14e(1) 1950

JUNIOR COLLEGE
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

After Circuit Court Rules:

Admit Eight Students To Missouri School

Courier

14e(1)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A Circuit Court decision handed down twelve months ago by Judge Sam Blair, has resulted in the admittance of eight Negro students to the Jefferson City Junior College.

Dec. 30-50

Prior to their acceptance, a suit charging the college with discrimination against admitting Negroes because of color, was filed by Elvester Williams of Jefferson City.

A former resident of Camden, Ark., Mr. Williams was among the first to register for classes in business law when registration began on Dec. 6.

Pittsburgh
Pa.

The seven other Negro registrants all of Jefferson City are Mrs. Evelyn Pride, James Oakes, Mrs. Edith Fuller, Miss Alice Stapleton, Mrs. Barbara Blue, Miss Evelyn Tutt, and Mrs. Grace Miller.

County Plans Junior College For Negroes

14e(1)

Wash. D.C. 8.9.50

Montgomery County will soon establish the first Negro junior college in Maryland.

The new school was authorized yesterday by the Board of Education at its session in Rockville, Md. The county will pay $6000 and the State $3000 toward the cost of operation.

The junior college will be located in the new George Washington Carver High School now under construction north of Rockville. It will have only night classes in the beginning.

Dr. Edwin Broome, county superintendent of schools, said 40 students are expected to be enrolled in the opening classes. The exact opening date has not been determined, but must await completion of the high school building.

Washington D.C.

Parlett L. Moore, now principal of Lincoln High School, Rockville, which will become the junior high school when Carver is opened, will be dean of the junior college and principal of the new high school.

The high school was scheduled for completion in time for the opening of school in September, but probably will not be ready until October or November.

The school board also approved having all employes of the school system X-rayed for tuberculosis as recommended by the executive committee of the teacher association.

William B. Evans, jr., former principal of Clara Barton School, and Miss Hannah F. Hanway, from New York State schools, were named elementary school supervisors. Miss Marguerite M. Stone of Arlington, Va., was named research assistant.

Final approval was given for a contract to Victor N. Judson, of Silver Spring, the low bidder, for construction of the new 6 classroom, all-purpose room and kitchen Laytonsville Elementary School at a cost of $169,411. It also approved a contract for furnishing the Somerset Elementary School kitchen equipment by Food Service Company at a cost of $5913.

Only 19 at Negro Jr. College; Finances, Transit Blamed

14e(1)

Post 50

Montgomery County's two ju- colleges opened yesterday.

The Montgomery Junior College began classes in the renovated Bliss Electrical School at Takoma Park with an enrollment of approximately 510.

Also opened was the new Junior College for Negroes at Lincoln Park High School, near Rockville, the first junior college for Negroes in Maryland.

Dean Parlett L. Moore reported an enrollment of only 19 last night. Finances are holding back a number of prospective students who are working but have not accumulated sufficient funds to pay their tuition, he said.

Washington D.C.

Meanwhile, Dean Hugh G. Price of the Montgomery Junior College reported that nearly 400 of his students are full-time with more than 100 attending night classes. The electrical course has attracted students from 16 States, he said.

14e(1) 1950 Kentucky State College

Ky. White College Hears Address By Dr. R. B. Atwood

Globe

Fisk Alumnus Makes Stirring Speech On Peace and Democracy, Saying Nation's Aims Must Be More Concrete

Fr., 3-31-50

14e(1)

Nashville, Tenn.

In a speech before the faculty and students of Morehead College, Thursday morning, President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Fentucky, said: "Regardless of how worthy the aim your Federal Government in attempting to uerpetuate a nation based upon the ideals of the Declaration of Independence, this goal has to be made more concrete by the announcement of a great moral crusade."

Further he stated, "Our American Leadership in the world today depends for success to a degree greater than ever before on whether the colored peoples of the world stand with us or against us. Our program—our wream—has appeared. . it has meaning for people everywhere because it is based upon the theory that human beings have meaning—that they are important in themselves—not merely means to an end. They are lifted up and given a vision of the magnificent horizons of what might be and what could be in a world truly democratic."

In speaking about civil rights the president continued, "Civil Rights for the Negro citizens of the United States is not a local nor domestic problem. The future of democracy and of the world peace itself may depend in a large measure upon how this problem is met.

He concluded his speech by saying, "We are being watched around the world to see how we can meet the challenge of colored to our democracy."

Doctor Atwood's speech was enhusiastically received by the stuents and faculty. Dr. Atwood was ccompanied by Charles N. King. ublic Relations Director of Kenucky State College. After the asembly period he and Mr. King ere guest of the President of oorehead at luncheon.

Knoxville Alumni Give $10,000 To College

14e(1)

By BEN B. EVANS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Climaxing an effort which started three years ago, the Knoxville College Alumni Association Incorporated, headed by the president, William N. Lovelace, presented the College Board of Trustees a check for $10,000 last week. The money will be used toward standardizing the college library, an objective toward which the Alumni have been working for the past twenty years.

Plans for the use of the gift were completed in a meeting at the College early in December. The meeting was composed of representatives from the board of trustees, officers of the Alumni Association and Ben B. Evans who headed the Campaign in raising the fund as consultant.

2-18-50

While many other smaller gifts have been made during the last few years, this is the largest since the early twenties when the Association contributed approximately $20,000 toward the erecting of the Giffen—Alumni gymnasium.

Knoxville Receives $10,000 From Grads

CINCINNATI, Ohio — A $10,000 check was presented the Knoxville College board of trustees last week by the Knoxville College Alumni Association inc,, for the purpose of standardizing the college library.

14e(1)

President Attorney William N. Lovelace leader of the alumni association said that this climaxes a three-year drive to raise funds.

Knoxville's Alumni Give School $10,000

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The Alumni Association of Knoxville College made a gift of $10,000 to their alma mater for development of the library recently. This has been a major project of the alumni for several years.

14e(1)

This gift brings to $30,000 the amount of money received during thep ast two and a half years for improvement of the library. Late in 1948 the United Presbyterian Church of North America which owns and operates the college, made a grant of $10,000 for the same purpose.

Va.

A grant of $10,000 was received from the General Education Board about the same time.

Knoxville College Is 75 Years Old; Faith And Work Mark Its History

Defender. Dat. 6-3-50

14e(1)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Knoxville college, a leader in the struggle to better the education of the Negro, completed its 75th year Monday, May 29.

The school is the only four-year accredited college for Negroes in East Tennessee and is maintained by a $24.000 endowment, donations from the United Negro College Fund, and the United Presbyterian church.

The long history of the school is one of hard work and faith. Before it was founded in 1875, a school was maintained by the Presbyterian church in a Baptist church building on the city's main street. Later, as the need for space became more acute, a blacksmith shop was used.

In 1886, a building known as the Long School House was built. It was on this site that Knoxville college was opened in 1875, pending erection of a new building on the present College st. site. This building was dedicated the following year.

Tragedy Struck

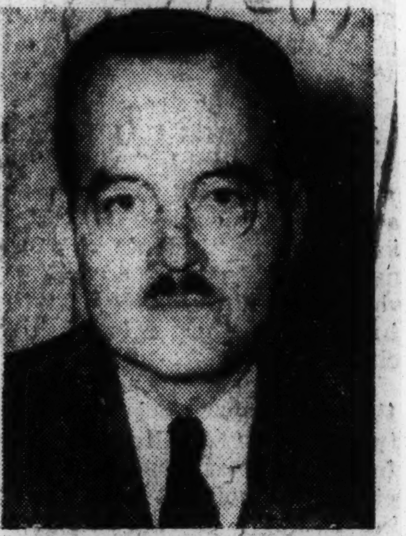
Tragedy struck in 1900. The original campus building burned. But the undying faith of the founders led to the rebuilding of the campus. Twelve buildings and many faculty homes now stand on the spacious, 30-acre campus.

The school is not sectarian. Though it is a Presbyterian backed school, of the 250 students enrolled, only five are of that denomination. Students attend from 20 states.

The college has had eight presidents, all United Presbyterian ministers. The first was the Rev. J. P. Wright. Dr. J. Reed Miller is the present head of the school. He succeeded Dr. William Lloyd Imes in 1947.

Resigns Presidency Of Knoxville College

14e(1)



Dr. J. Reed Miller has resigned as president of Knoxville College to return to the pastorate. The resignation will be effective Aug. 31. Dr. Miller has served as president since June, 1947. Every one of the eight presidents who have served the institution have been selected from among the ministers of the United Presbyterian Church.

14e(1) 1950

Kittrell College

Kittrell College to Be Reopened; Laymen Protest

Afro-American

14e(1)

3-25-50

HENDERSON, N.C.—A group of AME laymen—many of whom led the movement leading to the transfer of Bishop Monroe H. Davis from this District — announced last week they plan to enlist the support of others against the reactivation of Kittrell College here next September.

Reopening of the school which has been idle for the past two years, and long regarded as a financial liability, on a coeducational basis and built around a theological seminary, was decided at a recent meeting of the 21-member Board of Trustees here.

A spokesman for the laymen said the group will fight to have the $90,000 made available by the Church for renovation of the entire college plant re-apportioned to Allen University in Columbia, S.C.

Wisner New President

Tentative plans call for churches in the North Carolina, Virginia, the District of Columbia and Maryland District headed by Bishop L. H. Hemingway of Washington to contribute between $60,000 to $70,00 annualy toward support of the new Kittrell.

Bishop Hemingway presided at the trustees' meeting attended by all the members who elected Dr. R. W. Wisner as president of the college.

Dr. Wisner was educated at Western University, Emporia, Kans.; Chaffers Theological Seminary in Kanasa, and Lincoln University, Mo.

8 Theology Students

He has been at Kittrell since last fall directing a skelton theological seminary organization, and preparing the entire plant for its reopening next fall.

He is being assisted by Dr. W. H. Tynes and Mrs. Gladys V. Wisner, the president's wife, an instructor in English and speech.

Only eight theological students are enrolled at present.

Aided by Dukes

Kittrell College was built up originally through generous contributions from the Dukes, tobacco barons.

During the administration of Bishop Davis, certain trustees of the school instituted a suit over certain stocks given by the Dukes for use by Kittrell College.

Land Grant College Presidents Aim For New Concept of Study in Negro Schools

14 e (1)

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — New concepts for the education of Negro college students were advocated here last week at the 25th annual meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges.

The new ideals called for changes in Negro college programs to keep pace with the U. S. Supreme court decisions giving Negro students greater opportunities to study at the graduate and professional levels.

Members elected the following officers for the coming year: President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State college, Georgia; vice president, E. B. Evans, Prairie View college, Texas; secretary, R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, and treasurer, Felton G. Clark, Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.

10-27-50

Dr. Will Alexander, Chapel Hill, N. C., vice president of the dissolved Julius Rosenwald fund, set the tone for the temper of the meeting. He told the educators:

Kansas City

"The Supreme court decisions have so completely upset the premise on which these colleges are based that they ~~have~~ had got to rethink their position.

"The big job at the moment is to prepare large numbers of competent candidates for these new professional training opportunities which have now been made possible by the decisions.

"Suddenly the walls are tumbling down. This is just the beginning. We are not going to have any more extension of segregation."

Stirred by this keynote the conference voted for three resolutions calling for:

1. Adequate physical equipment and personnel in Negro land grant colleges to properly train "any and all men and women."

2. Equitable distribution of all federal funds appropriated for educational purposes.

3. "Encourage the trend to provide for higher and professional education of Negroes by admitting them to existing public and private institutions."

Speaker after espeaker predicted the further breaking down of jimcrow bars against Negroes in institutions of higher learning. They also asked the land grant schools to maintain excellent standards and to refuse "fake" professional or advanced schools under the guise of "equal" education.

Among the speakers were Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations Urban league; James M. Nebrit Jr., professor of law, Howard university; Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president emeritus, Morgan college; Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, A. B. Bonds Jr., Arkansas commissioner of education and a member of the program's board of control, and others.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university directed the conference study group. This group studied proposed plan in which the conference and the Tennessee Valley authority (TVA) would work on a research project on the question of land tenure and related conditions of Negro farmers in the region.

Dr. Nabrit, advocating a new concept of education for land grant colleges, presented the following five-point program:

1. Development of educational plants to the greatest efficiency.
2. Utilize personnel with only the highest academic standards.
3. Make existing curricula the best possible in American education.
4. Make expansion vertical rather than horizontal — meaning instead of trying to increase variety of subjects taught, improve and expand on the quality of subjects already presented at the school.
5. Resist political efforts to saddle schools with courses which the colleges are not organizationally nor financially equipped to operate effeciently.

Member schools of the conference are:

Alabama A. & M. institute, Normal, Ala.; Arkansas AM.&N. college, Pine Bluff; Delaware State college, Dover; Florida A. & M., Tallahassee; Georgia State college, Industrial College, Ga.

Kentucky State college, Frankfort; Southern university Scotlandville, La.; Maryland State college, Princess Anne, Md.; Alcorn A. & M. college, Alcorn, Miss.; Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C.

Langston university, Langston, Okla.; South Carolina State college, Orangeburg; Tennessee A. and I. State college, Nashville; Prairie View university, Prairie View, Texas; Virginia State college, Petersburg, and West Virginia State college, Institute.

Future Of Land-Grant Colleges

Memphis Tenn. World

Our White House Correspondent, Louis Lautier, in his current column "In the Nation's Capital", took a strong poke at the Negro Land Grant College Presidents, who in their recent annual conference in Washington, followed what he termed the "same old line of discussions" as in previous years, despite the serious implications the three recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court respecting higher education in graduate and professional schools.

10-27-50

14 e (1)

"The Land-Grant College presidents appeared to be only vaguely aware of the import of the decisions of the United States Supreme court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases," said Mr. Lautier. "If they were," he continued, "they were soft-pedaling a frank discussion of the subject. These decisions have sounded the death-knell of segregation in education. Nowhere in the South is there a single state-supported institution for colored students that approximates the undergraduate, graduate and professional offerings characteristic of a first-rate state-university."

In a similar vein, Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, observed: "The Negro Land-Grant College must adjust program to an integrated system of education in the South, where segregation will no longer exist, where competition will be terrific, where inferior plants, poorly trained teachers, weak administrators, a curricula inadequate to meet the challenge of a democratic society will no longer be tolerated."

There can be no question about the fact that the Land-Grant college presidents face a mild revolution in the type and scope of education their institutions will be called upon to offer within the next decade or less. Certain it is that these institutions — none of them — can expect to run along in the same old beaten path they have trod over the past 50 or 60 years. This applies with especial force to the Land-Grant colleges, but in a sense just as real. the Negro private colleges might just as well begin to face frankly what effect these decisions will have upon their enrollment as well as upon their sources of income.

Negro students are in many of the graduate and professional schools. To the extent that these students find admissions to schools and courses they seek for graduation, to that extent must the Negro colleges, many of them too inferior in offerings to attract students of ability and promise, adjust their programs to meet the new demands imposed by these recent trends. Competition will become increasingly more difficult. Job procurement will be made on the basis of competence and ability rather than upon race and color. Yes, it is not a bit too early for the Land-Grant and the private colleges too, to face up frankly to this problem now, while they have the time to adjust.

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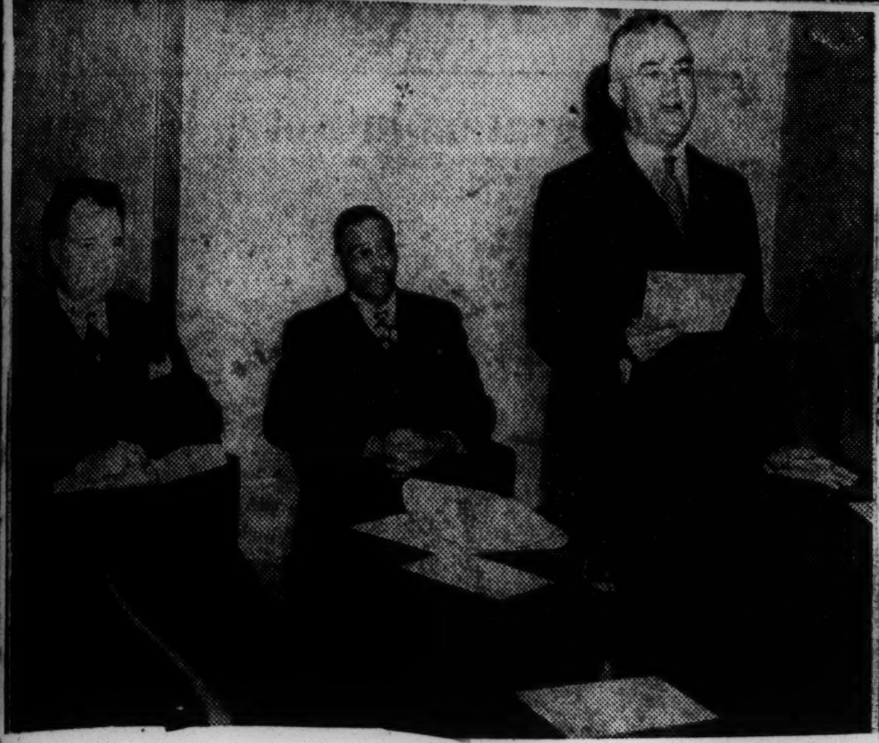
14e(1) 1950 Land Grant Colleges

Land Grant College Presidents Meet in Washington

Afro-American
10-28-50
Baltimore, Md.



1. President C. V. Troup (left) of Fort Valley State College, who was elected head of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges in Washington last week, chats with (left to right): Presidents R. P. Daniel of Virginia State; R. O'Hara Lanier, Texas State; and F. D. Bluford, A. and T. State College in North Carolina.

2. President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute chats with Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Oscar R. Ewing, who was one of the visitors at the conference.

3. Mme. Lillian Evanti, singer, of Washington was among the visitors. She is shown with (from left); A. B. Bonds Jr., commissioner of education for the State of Arkansas, who defended the South's regional education program; President Martin D. Jenkins of Morgan State College; and W. H. (Chief) Aiken Atlanta contractor, who urged the land grant colleges to train more personnel for industry.

4. Oscar R. Ewing (standing) FSA administrator, was among the speakers. Shown with him in this photo are President Rufus E. Clement (center) of Atlanta University and A. B. Bonds Jr. State commissioner of education in Arkansas.

SOFT-PEDAL BIAS RULINGS:

Prexies Make Fewer Squawks Over Funds

Afro-American

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — For the most part, discussions at the annual conference of presidents of segretated land-grant colleges, held here last week were essentialy the same as those heard year after year. There was less complaint about inequalities in the allocation of State and Federal funds between colored and white colleges and in the physical plants and equipment.

That undoubtedly was due to the fact that the 17 Southern States which maintain racial segregation are giving the colored institutions larger appropriations to bring them nearer to the level of white land-grant colleges.

The land-grant college presidents appeared to be only vaguely aware of the import of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Sweat and McLaurin cases, or, if they were, they were soft-pedaling a frank discussion of the subject.

These decisions have sounded the death-knell of segregation in education. Nowhere in the South is there a single State-supported institution for colored students that approximate the undergraduate graduate and professional offerings characteristic of a first-class white State university.

An example of the existing inequality and the tremendous cost to equalize facilities may be had by a comparison of Louisiana State University and Southern University which Dr. Felton G. Clark, one of the more intelligent and progressive land-grant college presidents, heads.

End of All Separate Schools in Sight, Nabrit Tells Land Grant Presidents

Mixed School Gains Hailed by Educators

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Dr. James N. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University, predicted here last Thursday that separate schools in the South will be ended within the next 25 years.

"All State-supported segregation is doomed," he told the 28th annual Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

He added that there will be no colored land grant colleges as such in the near future.

(1950)

Must Plan for Integration

Such colleges, he said, must gear their programs "to an integrated system of education in the South, where segregation will no longer exist."

Sept.-26-50

He warned that inferior plants, poorly-trained teachers, weak administrators, inadequate curricula and unsound educational policies will no longer be tolerated.

Dr. Nabrit spoke at the closing session of the conference which met for three days last week at the Federal Security Agency building here.

Troup Made President

C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, was elected head of the conference; President E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. and M. College, Tex., vice-president; President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky Statee College, secretary; and President Felton G. Clark of Southern University, La., treasurer.

Resolutions adopted called for adequate physical equipment and personnel with which to train "any and all men and women," and an "equitable distribution" of all Federal funds appropriated for educational purposes.

A third resolution encouraged the trend to provide for higher and professional education of colored students by admitting them to existing public and private institutions.

Baltimore

Ewing Also Optimistic

A note similar to that sounded by Dr. Nabrit had been struck at the conference the day before by Federal Security Agency Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Citing the recent Supreme Court decisions, Mr. Ewing said:

"The year 1950 may well have heard the death-knell for second-class citizenship in America's institutions of higher education.

"Scarcely a month passes without some tangible reminder from our courts that discriminatory practices in colleges and universities must end."

"Copy for Radio Moscow"

Mr. Ewing also warned that: "Whatever their intention, Americans who aid and abet discrimination are writing copy for Radio Moscow.

"Every injustice committed here in the United States against racial or religous groups becomes grist to the communist propaganda mill.

Basic Assumptions Listed

Dr. Nabrit, in his address, said the land grant college should accept these basic assumptions:

1. "That segregation in education in the South, from elementary to graduate and professional training, is a contradiction to our principles of democracy and will be ended within this present quarter of a century.

2. "That segregation in education at the college level will be ended even sooner—possibly within a decade, certainly within two decades, and,

"That segregation in education at the graduate and professional level will be ended in the South in five years.

Efficiency Will Survive

3. "That there are not enough educational plants and personnel in the South for first-class training at the college, graduate and professional level.

4. "That no efficient and valuab plants nor personnel will be discarded when integration becomes a fact."

"I am aware," stated Dr. Nabrit, "that not only are some whites resisting this change, but also some colored people, and it even appears as if one or two of the persons in this group are lending some aid and comfort to the enemy."

He said that the land grant colleges should seek to improve and develop their plants, personnel, and course offerings to the highest possible levels.

"They should resist efforts to use them to nullify recent Supreme Court decisions," Dr. Nabrit asserted.

Main Goal Stressed

"The primary objective of the present colored land grand colleges should be that of all other educational institutions in a democratic society.

"They should be concerned with the full development and use by each student of his inherent potentialities."

14e(1) 1950

Land Grant (Louisiana)

NEGRO COLLEGES GET TOP BOOSTS

Times-Picayune

Southern Upped $358,100, Grambling $200,000

Wed. 6-14-50

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, La., June 13—Louisiana's two state-supported institutions of higher learning for Negroes are receiving the highest proportionate increases in appropriations among the state colleges, the Louisiana Legislature was told Tuesday.

New Orleans

Chairman John McKeithen of the House appropriations committee said:

Land Grant

"The committee felt that Negro institutions of higher learning should have higher proportionate increases than any others. You all know the situation we are facing, and we felt we were carrying out your wishes."

In the general appropriation bill, as approved by the House in committee of the whole, Southern university, Scotlandville, La., got an increase of $358,140 in the appropriation for the next two years, compared with the past two, to a total of $1,859,640. Grambling college, Grambling, La., was increased $200,000 to a total of $900,858.

The United States supreme court last week sustained a Negro's plea for admission to the University of Texas, ruling that the separate facilities offered by that state for Negroes were not comparable to the educational advantages available to whites.

In the Louisiana House Tuesday, McKeithen also pointed out that substantial increases were recommended also for the state schools for blind and deaf Negroes, $68,909 and $56,059 respectively.

14e(1) 1950

Lane College

Dean Sewell To Head Lane As President

14e(1)

Dean Richard F. Sewell was elevated to position of president of Lane College Tuesday of this week. It was announced by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, presiding prelate of the Second Episcopal District of the C. M. E. Church, sponsor of the institution. Election of an administrator of the college to succeed President J. H. White was made during a meeting of the board of directors.

Lane is one of the largest and best known institutions supported by the C. M. E. Church. It bears the name of the organizer of the Faith, the Late Bishop Isaac Lane, whose son, Dr. J. F. Lane, served as president for many years.

Kirkendell Named Lane College Prexy

JACKSON, Tenn. (ANP)—Chester A. Kirkendell Jr., religious education director of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, was appointed president of Lane College here by the board of directors recently.

A magna cum laude graduate of Lane in 1938, he received his M.A. degree at Nortwestern University in 1941, and is now working toward a Ph.D. degree. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

As educational director he is in charge of the church's 20 regional leadership schools. He has lived in Chicago since 1940 with his wife, the former Miss Alice Singleton of Monroe, La., and their three children.

Dean R. H. Sewell Succeeds White As President At Lane

A&I Alumnus Goes To Itta Bena, Miss., Where He Expects To Build $8 Million College

14e(1)

President J. H. White of Lane College, who is to leave Tennessee soon to accept the presidency of the Mississippi Vocational School at Itta Bena in that state has been succeeded by Dean Richard H. Sewell.

The Jackson, Tenn., Sun, leading daily paper of that city gave the account of the change in presidency at the noted CME College in an article appearing in the January 31 issue of the paper. It was as follows:

Dean Richard H. Sewell, who has been head of the Department of Education at Lane College, was elected president of that institution at a meeting yesterday upon recommendations of a committee selected by the trustees to name a president to succeed James H. White who was elected some time ago to the presidency of the Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena.

Dean Sewell was nominated by I. B. Tigrett, president of the GM &O RR and trustee of Lane for a number of years. Supporting Mr. Tigrett in the nomination was Dr. W. C. Newcan, pastor of the first Methodist Church, who was recently named a trustee. Others on the committee were Rev. J. B. Boyd and Thelma Watson, both of Memphis.

Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett of Kansas City, chairman of the board of trustees, attended the session.

Dean Sewell who takes over the presidency has been connected with the school for the past year and a half. He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Pennsplvania, and Indiana University, Bloomigton.

Prof. White who has been with the school for a year and a half came here from the Whiteville (Tenn.) Vocational School. He is looking forward to the building of the new University of Itta Bena which will cost eight million dollars and will be a state school.

Prof. White said today he was very grateful to the white firends of Jackson who had supported him in loyal fashion while he was president of Lane.

Lane College Celebrates Its 68th Anniversary

Memphis, Tenn. World

14e(1)

JACKSON, TENNESSEE.-(SNS)-The College at large paid tribute to the late Bishop Isaac Lane the founder of Lane College, Fri. March 3. The event was a colorful affair, with the students and faculty taking part in placing flowers upon his grave; many songs were rendered which had the tendency to bring memories of the great works of one who had gone to the far beyond. Bishop Isaac Lane is a living monument in the lives of many men and women all over the country, who are working to up lift the Negro Race which was a portion of his great idea, to show man the way to Christ.

This event has been carried out similarly each year through years in order to keep the group abreast of the history of the School. The early history; Lane College shows Mr. J. H. Harper who was recommended to us by the M. E. Church south during our 1st 20 years with but one exception. The principals of Lane College were white and members of the Methodist church.

In 1895, Lane Institute became Lane College. The principal founder of Lane was Bishop Isaac Lane whose name it proudly bears; we were fortunate in having the help and guidance of this beloved and saintly bishop during the first 55 years of our 65 years of existence.

Chester A. Kirkendoll Jr. Named New President Of Lane College

Call

Kansas Citian To Helm of C. M. E. School

Jan. 7-21-50

JACKSON, Tenn.— Chester A. Kirkendoll Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, was elected president of Lane college at the recent meeting of the board of trustees held here. Kirkendoll at present is director of leadership education in the department of religious education of the CME church with offices in Chicago.

Kirkendoll, a graduate of Lane college, is returning to his Alma Mater as its highest administrative officer. He received his A.B. degree from Lane in 1938, graduating magna cum laude. He received his master of arts degree from Northwestern university in 1941, graduating cum laude and at present is working on his Ph.D. degree

Kansas City
Mo

Lane is an "A" class college as rated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. Its enrollment is more than 600. It is a denominational school supported by the CME church.

The new Lane college president is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Kirkendoll Sr., 2744 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo. Young Kirkendoll received his elementary and secondary education in Kansas City.

Kirkendoll has held his present position since 1940. As director of leadership education, the young minister was responsible for setting up, promoting and supervising the CME church's 20 regional leadership education schools. These schools bring together annually from 2,000 to 2,500 church leaders from the local rank to study theory and methods in religious education. His work also entailed the development of a leadership education curriculum, the selection of textbooks, the certification of deans and instructors for both regional and local schools.

Call

For 12 years, Kirkendoll has written church school literature. He is author of a book written in 1949 called "Improving the Educational Program of the Local Church." He is the co-author of two religious pamphlets, "Christian Youth Building in a New World" (1940) and "Witnessing for Christ" (1944).

7-21-50

The young educator travelled in Europe for three months in 1939 as a member of the European Youth Seminar group. He visited France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Denmark and England, studying the youth movements of each country. He also attended the World Conference of Christian Youth which met in Amsterdam, Holland, that year.

Kansas City
Mo

Kirkendoll is married and is the father of three children. His wife is the former Alice Singleton of Monroe, La., a former instructor in English at Coleman college. The children are Chester Arthur, 3d, 8; Loretta Jean, 6, and Kapel, 3.

The new college head is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

14e(1) 1950

Langston University

LANGSTON PRESIDENT HONORED

14e(1)

Oklahoma Eagle

New Library to be Dedicated During Founder's Day Program

Tulsa, Okla.

LANGSTON, Oklahoma — Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, who has just rounded out his tenth year as president of ~~Langston University~~, was honored recently when a resolution was passed in the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma, naming the new library the "General Lamar Harrison Library."

Thurs.

The resolution was passed in recognition of untiring efforts by Dr. Harrison in providing improved library services for Langston students.

1-26-50

This resolution is interpreted as a tribute to the creative leadership which Dr. Harrison has given during the ten years he has headed the institution, a period of continuous tenure in office exceeded only by Dr. Inman E. Page who served between 1898 and 1915.

According to plans now underway, the library will be dedicated in conjunction with the annual Founder's Day Program, March 12, 1950. It is understood that a seminar will be held centering around the theme: "A Library-Centered Educational Program."

HUNDREDS BRAVE INCLEMENT WEATHER TO ATTEND FOUNDERS DAY AND LIBRARY DEDICATION

Black Dispatch

Sat. 3-18-50

Dr. Felton G. Clark Makes Scholarly And Profound Address in Page Hall

Oklahoma City, Okla.

MRS. Z. N. BREAUX RECEIVES CITATION DURING CEREMONIES

14e(1)

LANGSTON.—In spite of the fact that the mercury dropped suddenly Saturday night, a huge throng of Oklahomans from all parts of the state crowded Page Hall auditorium to overflowing to witness the Founders Day-Library dedicatory service held here last Sunday afternoon, and participated in the formal dedicatory ceremony conducted in front of the library at the close of the program.

The day took on a dual significance in that the fifty-third year of the founding of Langston university was being celebrated and the new G. Lamar Harrison library was being dedicated.

The library, which leaves little to be desired in terms of appointments, was named for Dr. Harrison, president of Langston university, as a result of a resolution passed in the Oklahoma House of Representatives last December 14, 1949. This recognition was given Dr. Harrison because of his unstinted efforts to secure improved library services for Oklahoma youth.

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, Scotlandville, La., delivered the Founders Day address.

In analyzing the spirit that undergirded the founding of Langston, Dr. Clark believed that three assumptions were at work. These were: (1) that happiness consists not in what one possesses, but what possesses him; (2) that one should always take his first best rather than his second best; and (3) that theer is no such thing as a great man.

Dr. Clark challenged the audience to live the good life and expressed his faith in democracy. He opined, however, that "democracy is becoming weakened not because communism is becoming stronger, but because democracy is not fulfilling itself."

Following Dr. Clark's address, President G. L. Harrison made an award to Mrs. Zelia N. Breaux, daughter of Langston's first president and former music head at the university. In making the presentation Dr. Harrison reviewed briefly Mrs. Breaux's professional career and emphasized what her contribution has meant to Oklahoma youth. In receiving the award, Mrs. Breaux expressed her surprise and also recalled her days as a faculty member at Langston university.

14e(1)

Emphasizing the educational role of the library, Dr. Virginia Lacey-Jones in her dedicatory address pointed out three major functions of the library. These were improving the reading of students, developing resourcefulness in the use of library tools, and familiarizing students with the wide scope of knowledge and its interrelationship.

Dr. Jones gave the audience the benefit of a statistical study she made recently which highlighted the desparity as between expenditures in Negro college libraries and a sampling of white institutions. "If you want to test the myth of separate but equal, study library expenditures," she said.

Dr. Jones complimented the Langston library, its staff and administration and pointed out that Langston's library could make a distinct contribution by developing a special collection on materials dealing with the Southwest. She felt that such a collection could take the form of primary data on Negro life and culture in this region.

In his remarks, Dr. G. L. Harrison paid a glowing tribute to his faculty, the student body, the governing board as well as specific personalities for their part in making his administration a success. At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Harrison introduced persons who in some way had a part in planning or building the library.

Col. R. T. Stuart, chairman, Board of Regents for Oklahoma A. and M. college, could not attend the dedicatory exercises because of illness, but sent a prepared statement which was read by Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of Oklahoma A. and M. college, who presided during the dedicatory exercises.

Other principals on the program included Dr. R. P. Perry, dean of administration at Langston, presiding officer at the Founders program; Rev. O. P. Felder, college pastor, who delivered the invocation, and Mrs. Elmyra R. Davis, Langston librarian, who introduced Dr. Jones. The Langston University A Capella choir appeared, directed by Dr. Mitchell A. Southall. Among the numbers presented was "De Lawd God Almighty's On His Throne," composed by Dr. Southall.

The formal dedicatory ceremony was held on the lawn of the library with Dr. R. P. Perry as leader. Rev. O. P. Felder closed the ceremony with a dedicatory prayer.

Langston U. Club Has Arranged European Tour

Daily Record

Wed. 3-29-50

Dallas, Tex.

LANGSTON, Oklahoma — (SNS) —The American Association of International Relations Clubs has arranged a Study Tour of Europe for its members in the summer of 1950. Its purpose is to provide participants with first-hand analyses of European conditions and of American-European relations. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has arranged a special Institute and other facilities in Paris and Geneva for the group. The tour will combine serious study and stimulating travel.

The Langston University International Relations Club has launched a program to send ten persons to represent our state institution on this study tour. This tour is perhaps the first of its kind undertaken by any Negro institution.

14e(1)

The Langston University Club has participated with much success in the state convention and the regional convention of the International Relations Club; therefore, this tour in Europe will be the culmination of the year's work.

Under the able direction of Dr. A. K. Nyabongo, who has experience and first-hand knowledge of four continents, the Langston University Chapter is endeavoring to educate its students to become better-informed citizens in national and international affairs.

The faculty and students of Langston University are interested in the training and experience that will help the graduates of this institution qualify themselves for the

The Horizon Broadens For Langston Students

14e(1)

The Langston university students who spent summer months in Europe, have returned to the campus greatly improved in knowledge and understanding regarding those fundamentals in politics, economics and social relationships that make the world tick. President Harrison, Dr. Nyabonga and all of those who promoted this fine opportunity for Oklahoma black boys to grasp a more cosmopolitan outlook, are to be congratulated.

Black Dispatch

Surely the group added to the Black Dispatch store of knowledge when they brought back to this office copies of the "African Arrow," published in London by the African League, which each month gives a complete summary of conditions existing in East, West, North and South Africa. The publishers are, of course, black men, born in the hinterlands of the Dark Continent, but who have been educated in Europe.

Dat. 10-7-50

In reading the Arrow, one can get a more accurate picture of the right and wrong in many of the acts of the United Nations. The average American black or white citizen lives so remotely apart from the outside world that he does not have opportunity to accurately evaluate much that is happening in the world today.

Oklahoma City

Quite recently the United Nations gave the Italians a trusteeship over colonial lands immediately adjacent to Ethiopia, and in a moment when the Ethiopian government was asking that Italian leaders be brought to justice for the murder, rapine and loot of their ancient kingdom. The initial issue of the Arrow has this to say about the culpability and guilt of the Italians in the statement below.

"Ethiopia—The Ethiopian Government has asked for the trials of Marshall Badoglio and leading Italian generals who took part in the war against Abyssinia, as war criminals. The atrocities by the Nazis were nothing compared with Italy's crimes in Ethiopia. Here is a list of the slaughtered Ethiopians: Killed in action, 275,000; Patriots killed in battle during the five years of occupation, 78,500; children, women old and infirm people killed by bombing during occupation, 17,800; massacre of February 1937, 30,000; persons of both sexes who died in concentration camps from privation and maltreatment, 35,000; people who died of privation owing to the destruction of their villages during the five years' occupation, 300,000.

"We wholeheartedly support the demand of the Ethiopian Government and hope that the whole world will do the same."

With the sins of the Italians catalogued and brought crystal clearly to light as done in the statement above, one is wholly justified in questioning the integrity and the peculiar interest of those who voted to return Italian rule to Northeast Africa.

Most of us in America have heard for many years of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships given to students all over the world. Several whites in Oklahoma have been the recipients of these opportunities for advance study. But one will be shocked to hear Rhodes referred to in the Arrow as a "scoundrel," and an apt picture drawn of Jan Smuts who recently died in the Union of South Africa.

Here is a picture drawn by the Arrow regarding conditions today in South Africa:

"South Africa—Since the founding of the Rhodesias by Cecil Rhodes—a "great man, a scoundrel or a bit of both'—there has been a continual unrest in the minds of the African peoples in these territories.

"This state of affairs has become as it were, an infectious disease spreading throughout South Africa.

"To Africans, it is a battle for existence in any territory either in the Union or outside it. This is considered not only undemocratic but a challenge to their legitimate rights.

"Africans have come to the conclusion that there is no difference between the Malan Government and the Smuts 'Government: one believes in a gradual process in getting to the objectives; the other in an immediate process even if it means the application of ruthless methods.

"During the Smuts' Government Africans were shot because they asked for better living conditions. In Malan's time Africans are being shot because they dare protest against the existing disgraceful living conditions.

"During Smuts' Government, Africans lived in shanties and could only leave them with the permission of the 'Authorities.'

"Today the Malanites are pressing for white supremacy and making it quite clear to the Africans that the reserves are specially meant for them. Fascism is growing. Its methods are also being applied to Europeans. Many Europeans shed tears when they learned that their 'rights' were not to be considered in futue."

Evidently taking a rap at Winston Churchill, who joined with the late President Roosevelt in signing the Atlantic Charter, the Arrow describes a hypocrite as follows:

"Hypocrite: A person who for example, after signing the 'ATLANTIC CHARTER,' the third clause of which states, 'They (the signatories) will respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live and will see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them,' turns around to his nation's colonial subjects and blows through a big cigar, 'This does not apply to you.' "

And then to let you know that Africans, like the people of Asia, are hungry for freedom and liberty, and are willing to fight and die for it, the Arrow carried the following editorial in its last January issue:

"African, unite or perish! The existence of your fatherland is threatened. The hour is struck and the time for concrete action is at hand.

"The eyes of the world are now turned to Africa and the slogan, 'care of undeveloped areas' has become the alibi for the repressive measures and the interference throughout the continent.

"Whilst the European Powers are busy planning a United Europe by Europeans and discouraging a United Africa by Africans, the masses—the militant sons and daughters of Africa—are strengthening the family link, regardless of geographical or artificial barriers in Africa, to clear their land of interlopers and oppressors.

In Europe, Africans are beginning to put aside tribal, territorial and intellectual differences and, like a band of brothers, are fighting the common issue—full rights of Africans in Africa.

"The actions taken by African in London, Newcastle and Dublin on the Uganda and Nigeria shootings, are the signs of One African Touched: All Africans Affected, and a March in Unity for a common purpose. They are the manifestations of the might of the rising generations in times of danger.

"The non-African peoples of the world, in concert with their fellow Africans, are fighting the common enemy—oppressors of mankind.

The road to prosperity which, for Africans, is freedom for Africa, is no doubt the right road; and its goal cannot be reached unless the Africans themselves work for it. Theirs is to work with genuine, sincere and determined spirit looking unto Africa—the land of their fathers—as their rightful home.

"That goal cannot be achieved by individual Africans. Indeed, not alone: but by a united body of Africans. In other words ,the key to the African problem and the message for 1950 is Unity. The intelligentsia, workers, poor, rich, high or low, must work together as members of one family. It is only by concerted actions in the coming struggle that the realization of our aspirations and the solidarity of the oppressed peoples of the world can be certain and effective. We are one people—The Africans!"

Unquestionably the trip made by the Langston students to Europe will have resonance in intelligence and information among the student body through forums and discussions on the campus as these international travelers tell of their experiences on another continent. They unquestionably met dark people coming from many sections of the earth, from Africa, Asia and the island atolls in the Atlantic and Pacific. From these individuals the Langston students were able to extract reactions and impressions that will be priceless. Dr. Harrison should see to it that at least once monthly these students have an opportunity to talk to the student body about their travels in foreign lands.

We had hoped that the tour of this group would lead also to Africa while the Langston students were away, and since it did not, we suggest that plans be laid immediately to have another group next year visit the fatherland of the Zulu and the Bantu. An extensive trip to Africa, to view the ruins of ancient religions, cultures and civilizations would do more to implant self-respect among American blacks than anything else possible.

Not in English, but in French, Spanish and Portuguese libraries can be found the record of the ancient glory of black folk, and to couple with this inspirational reading a trip to Africa where the Christian religion was first implanted; to the region where men first named the stars, formed alphabets and established democratic forms of government, would mean much for student bodies on any American college campus. Let us hope that efforts will soon begin to send another student group on a pilgrimage to the Sphinx, the Sahara and the Nile.

14e(1) 1950 Lincoln University (Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania)

Two Lincoln U. Trustees Resign in Huff as Bond Hits Jim Crow

14e(1)

Two Oxford Residents Irked Over Campaign

Afro-American

Sat. 5-13-50

Attorney General Gets Affidavits in Renewed Discrimination Battle

Baltimore, Md.

OXFORD, Pa.—Action of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president; John A. Davis, political science professor; and two students to reopen the question of discrimination here is believed directly responsible for the resignations of two trustees, this week.

14e(1)

Although Dr. Bond and Lewis M. Stevens, board president, said they were offered no reason for the resignations, it is fairly evident that the action of the president was what motivated the decisions.

Lincoln Univ

2 Tied Up With Racists

One of the trustees, Dr. Guy Holcombe, is chief burgess of the town, and had fined one of the students involved in the original discrimination dispute for taking a picture of the event.

The other, John H. Ware 3rd, a public utilities executive and newspaper publisher, owns the Met Theatre in Oxford, and was therefore not expected to be sympathetic in the anti-discrimination fight.

Targets of Students' Suit

The two businessmen are the same against whom an indictment was sought, last December, by several students who were also refused service and non-segregated seating in the two establishments.

At that time, Commonwealth Atty. Gen. T. McKeen Chidsey pledged the intervention of his office in the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights law if any further violations were brought to his attention.

As a result, the four forwarded an affidavit to his office, last week, and their attorney, James K. Baker of Philadelphia, with Jacob S. Richman, American Jewish Congress counsel, prepared a redraft of the original Federal complaint.

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Trustees Okey Administration

In its regular session on the campus on Friday, the trustee board had, among other things, approved the stand of the university administration in support of the civil rights cases, and reaffirmed the opposition of the school to all segregation and discrimination.

Board members at that meeting included:

Dr. Bond, Stevens, Dr. Holcombe, Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, N.J.; the Rev. Hugh W. Rendall of Parkesburg; Paul R. Lewis of New York; Dr. Charles R. Whittlesey of Philadelphia;

Robert F. Maine, Judge Herbert E. Millen, Walter M. Phillips and the Rev. William B. Pugh, all of the two students, Jacques Wilmore and Peyton Gray Jr., were refused service at the Oxford Hotel Coffee Shop, owned by Chris Vergis; and the show was stopped when they appeared for admission at the Oxford Theatre, managed by Joseph Crowl.

LINCOLN TRUSTEES QUIT AS BIAS CASES PUSHED

14e(1)

PHILADELPHIA — (NNPA) — Two trustees of Lincoln University last Monday tendered their resignations as Dr. Horace Mann Bond, university president, made new charges of racial discrimination against a hotel proprietor and a theater manager in nearby Oxford.

Lewis M. Stevens, a Philadelphia attorney and president of the Lincoln Board of trustees, announced the resignations of Dr. Guy T. Holcombe, a physician and burgees of Oxford, and John H. Ware, 3d, public utilities executive and publisher of an Oxford weekly newspaper. He said they gave no reason for resigning.

Mr. Stevens said the two board members stated that they "just wanted to resign." Their resignations will be acted on at the June meeting of the board, he added.

Dr. Holcombe, as burgess of Oxford, sat in judgement when three Lincoln students were arrested last December on a charge of creating a disturbance in an Oxford theater. He dismissed two of the students but fined the third $10 for disorderly conduct. The one fined allegedly took a flashlight picture in the darkened theater.

TO SEEK INDICTMENT

Dr. Bond said he will seek indictment of Chris Vergis, proprietor of the Oxford Hotel Coffee Shop, and Joseph Crowl, manager of the Oxford Theater.

Dr. Bond disclosed that on the night of April 26 he, Prof. John A. Davis of the Lincoln faculty, and two students, Jacques Wilmore and Peyton Gray, were refused service at the coffe shop and admission to the theater. Wilmore, a senior, is president of the university chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Both Vergis and Crowl were arrested last December on similar charges. A Chester County grand jury refused to indict them. Two years ago Vergis was accused of violating the 1929 civil rights act and the grand jury also that time refused to indict.

Dr. Bond said when he and his three companions attempted to enter the theater, the film being shown was stopped, the audience was dismissed, and the theater was locked up for the night.

Early in April Governor James H. Duff told Wilmore and a delegation of seventy Lincoln students that he would "do everything in my power" to enforce the civil rights law "whether a particular community likes it or not."

At about the same time Attorney General T. McKenn Chidsey said his office "would intervene to aid in the enforcement of the law if the matter ever comes up again."

COLLEGE SEEKS U.S. FUNDS

Lincoln to Ask Aid in Erecting Student, Faculty Housing

14e(1)

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. April 29—It was announced here today that Lincoln University trustees have authorized an application for funds to erect critically needed student and faculty housing under the provisions of the Federal Housing Act of 1950, which sets aside $300,000,000 for loans to colleges and universities.

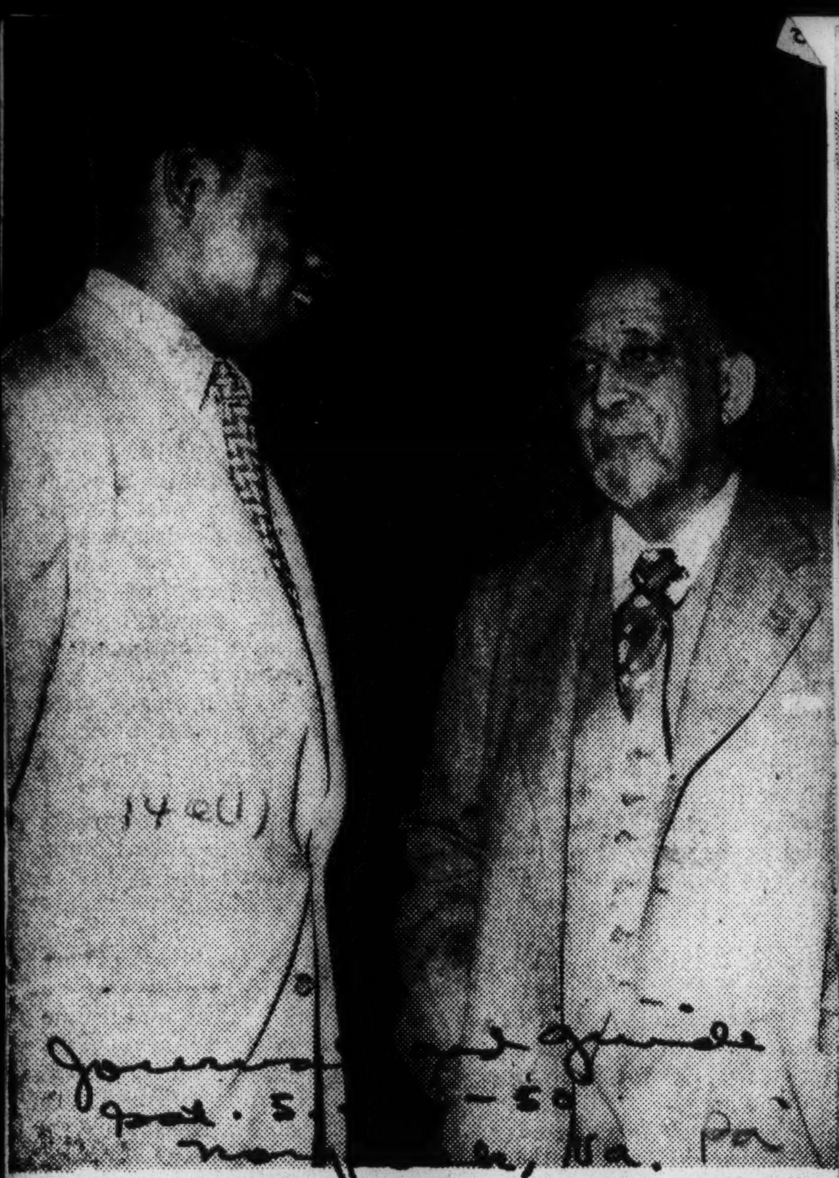
The trustees also appointed a fund-raising committee.

Use of a portion of the Alumni Building Fund was authorized to remodel the old gymnasium as a theatre. The trustees approved plans for improvements to the heating system, at an approximate cost of $35.000.

PROFESSOR AT LINCOLN FOR 40 YEARS TO RECEIVE FOUNDER'S AWARD

14e(1)

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Dr. Harold F. Grim, who has taught biology to over 13 per cent of the country's Negro physicians during his long career as teacher and Dean of Lincoln University, the nation's oldest college for Negroes, will receive the Abraham Lincoln award at the annual Lincoln Day Dinner to be held at the hotel Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia on Wednesday, February 8. Recipient of a similar award will be Dr. E. P. Roberts, New York City's oldest Negro physician, who graduated from Lincoln in 1891.



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Journal and Guide
Sat. 5- -50
Norfolk, Va.

Dr. W. E. DuBois, recipient of the Lincoln University Alpha Medallion award, talks things over with Lincoln senior Jacques E. Wilmore, president of the Lincoln University chapter, NAACP, who leads the current fight against segregation in the nearby town of Oxford, Pa. Wilmore, who plans to pursue graduate work in sociology following his graduation from Lincoln in June, is vice-president of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, a member of Phi Kappa Epsilon Honor Society, and a member of the Lincoln University Student Senate. He was recently listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Lincoln Trustees Back Stand of University in Rights Cases

Afro-American

OXFORD, Pa.—Lincoln University trustees, Friday, authorized an application for funds to erect critically needed student and faculty housing under the provisions of the Federal Housing Act of 1950, setting aside $300,000,000 for loans to colleges and universities.

Sat. 5-6-50

The board also approved the stand of the university administration in support of civil rights cases ~~brought by students of~~ the University against certain Oxford proprietors.

It strongly reaffirmed the opposition of Lincoln University to all segregation and discrimination in its regular session on the Lincoln campus.

Other actions of the board included:

14e(1)

(1) Appointment of a fund-raising committee to plan for an intensive appeal preceding the 1954 centennial of the university.

(2) Authorized use of a portion of Alumni Building Fund cash on hand to remodel the old gymnasium to provide facilities for theatrical performances and other student activities.

(3) Approved plans for extensive improvements to the heating system, at an approximate cost of $35,000.

A committee including former Sen. C. Douglass Buck of Wilmington; Walter D. Fuller, newly-elected chairman of the board of directors of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, was appointed to formulate plans for a fund raising campaign for presentation at the June meeting.

Lincoln (Pa.) Honors Bethune, DuBois

14e(1)

Afro-American Sat. 5- -50

Lincoln University (Pa.) added the names of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished lecturer and author, and Dr. Mary M. Bethune, noted educational leader, to an impressive list of recipients of the annual Alpha Medallion Award, May 6. Dr. DuBois, who received the award for significant contributions to human understanding over the past 50 years, and Mrs. Bethune, who was cited for leadership in higher education for colored people, are shown with Lincoln University President Dr. Horace M. Bond following the presentations last night in the Lincoln University Chapel.

Lincoln (Pa.) Points the Way

Quietly, but effectively, 96-year-old Lincoln University in Chester County, Pa., has been taking steps which now make it our most integrated institution of higher learning.

This all-male institution which has 2,500 of its more than 4,000 graduates now living, will be 100 years old in 1954. At that time it expects to climax a plant expansion fund drive of 1¾ millions, much of which is expected to come from its alumni.

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Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Lincoln's distinguished president, in making a recent report, revealed that the university expects to enroll more and more students of all races and all creeds.

Lincoln already has many loyal white alumni—a fact which many people apparently do not know. One of this year's honor graduates was a white youth from Brooklyn, N.Y.

Afro-American

Founded in an area where men can breathe free air, Lincoln has an interracial trustee board, an interracial faculty, an interracial student body, and lives in an interracial community.

Fifteen per cent of all colored physicians in active service are Lincoln men. Since 1945, more than 60 Lincoln men have been admitted to medical and dental schools.

Sat. 10-14-50

Seventeen Lincoln men have been elected to the bishopric and 37 have been college presidents. Graduates of the theological seminary hold important pastorates in many denominations.

The loyalty of Lincoln men has manifested itself in financial as well as in spiritual ways. In the last five years, they have contributed more than $450,000 — the largest sum ever contributed by the alumni of any of our institutions.

By keeping its enrollmnt small (under 500), Lincoln has been able to select its students carefully and to maintain the traditions of the small, intimate, residential college. In these days when stress is being placed upon size and numbers in education, it is refreshing to know that here is one institution where the emphasis is in the opposite direction.

We believe that this is one reason why interest in Lincoln has grown outside of its alumni family and why its activities are followed closely and supported.

Dr. Bond refers to the university as "a fond and fostering Mother for Free Men in a Free Society." White and colored, Catholic, Protestant and Jew live and work together in harmony which grows from understanding.

We hope that it will continue to devote itself to that ideal.

Lincoln U. (Pa.) to Celebrate 100th Year In 1954; Oldest Negro Institution

14e(1)

Call 1-27-50 Kansas City

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—(ANP)—In the year 1954, Lincoln university will celebrate its 100th year of service as an institution of higher learning for Negroes. And beginning this year, a fund-raising drive will be carried on, with a goal of $2,000,000 to be reached by commencement in 1954.

The five-year fund-raising campaign is spearheaded by the National Alumni association, with the approval of the board of trustees, in tribute to the school's founders. Working with the association are the large student body and well-wishers of Lincoln.

Located in lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the institution was founded in 1854 by the late Rev. Samuel Dickey. At its beginning, it was known as Ashmun institute, with the Rev. Dickey as its first president.

Ten years later, at the death of President Abraham Lincoln, Ashmun was rededicated as Lincoln university. Five presidents have reigned as heads of Lincoln in addition to the Rev. Dickey. Four were Drs. I. N. Rendall; his nephew, John B. Rendall; William H. Johnson and Walter L. Wright. The fifth and present head of the school is Dr. Horace Mann Bond, an alumnus of Lincoln.

Graduates were sent out from this oldest Negro college in America before the Civil war. Among its contributions to intellectual America are such outstanding personalities as the Rev. Charles F. Grunke, Washington; Rev. Moses Jackson, founder-pastor of the Grace Presbyterian church, Chicago, for 50 years; Rev. William A. Creditt, Rev. W. F. Brooks of 19th st. Baptist church, Washington; and Bishops W. F. Dickerson. AME church; P. A. Wallace, L. W. Kyle J. W. Martin and G. W. Brown, all of the AME Zion church.

Other notable figures included Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Dennison, who led the famed Eighth Illinois Regiment in World War I; the well known Dr. George Cleveland Hall, co-founder of Provident hospital, Chicago; Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Atty. Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal staff and a host of other Negro leaders.

One such alumnus, Bishop John W. Martin of Chicago, enjoys the distinction of holding more degrees from his alma mater than any graduate in the history of the university. He graduated from the college with the degree of A.B., from the seminary with degrees S.T.B. and M.A. and a few years ago was awarded the degrees of D.D. AND Ll.D.

Born in Virginia, he served as president of Atkinson college in Kentucky before being ordained a bishop. He is secretary of the educational department of the AME Zion church and also its chairman. Author of the book, "The World I Live In," he is a profound linguist in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and is a member of Phi Bet Sigma fraternity. He is national vice-chairman of the centennial drive.

At the last commencement, preliminary announcements were made for the five-year program leading to the actual celebration of Lincoln's 100th birthday. The plans are that graduates who have gone into the medical, dental and pharmaceutical fields will observe their centennial in 1950; the legalists in 1951; teachers in 1952; and church and clergy in 1953. The "jubilee" celebration of all alumni, students, faculty, etc., will be held during 1954.

Last month, the board of trustees and the board of the centennial fund met in Philadelphia at the office of Atty. Lewis M. Stephens. Present were Dr. Horace M. Bond, Lincoln's president; Judge Herbert E. Millen, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N.J.: Sen. Buck, Dr. Harold F. Grimm and Dr. Henry Goss, regional director of the Centennial fund from Chicago.

14e(1)

Dr. Bond and Atty. Stephens are co-chairmen of the national campaign. Stephens is a graduate of Harvard law school.

Lincoln U. Begins 1st Studies on Africa

Afro American 11-25-50 Baltimore

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — America's first Institute for the study of African Affairs was formally established at Lincoln University. Representatives from Europe and the United Nations, as well as Africa assembled to consult and give advice.

Heading the United Nations delegates was H. A. Wieschoff, Chief of the Research and Analysis Division of Trusteeships. Assisting him were Ernest Kalibala, John Cos, and Claude Gibrilla.

Representing Africa were His Excellency Gabriel Dennis, Secretary of State for the Republic of Liberia Henry Duncan, Secretary of Public Works and Utilities for the Republic of Liberia and M. H. El-Zayyat, Cultural Attache at the Egyptian Embassy.

The U.S. State Department was represented by Oscar Meier, Chief of the United States Economic Mission to Liberia, Mrs. Ruth Sloan Public Relations Staff, African Area, and Vernon C. McKay.

Not Considered Enough

Representing European Powers, who have an interest in African Affairs, were T. F. Cook, M.P., Parliamentary Undersecretary of State, British Colonial Office; Gabriel V. Laetham, Secretary of African Affairs of the French National Assembly and member of the French United Nations delegation Jan - Albert Goris, Commissioner of Information for Belgium.

In his opening address, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of the University stated that "The time has come when, in this Nation, colleges and Universities should devote more interested attention to the increase of knowledge of Africa.

"Why have we lagged so long? The answer is clear. The black man has been taught, almost everywhere in the world, to be ashamed of himself. He has been taught to doubt himself."

Native Students Heard

Three African students extended welcomes in their native languages: Kru, Yoruba, and Ibo.

Africa as a Subject of Teaching and research was the subject of the afternoon session of the Conference.

Irving W. Underhill, board of Directors, Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, presided. He characterized the absence of any rea kmowledge about Africa among people in the United States by saying, "So many of us are so wrapped up in what we have in America that we are blind to what is best in Africa."

Mr. H. A. Wieschoff, chief of the United Nations Research and Analysis Division of Trusteeship, stated that research on Africa is in its infancy, and that "the United States does not now produce enough qualified persons to fill the need. We have to begin teaching about Africa even before we have fully qualified experts on Africa."

Contribution to Arts

Dr. Albert C. Barnes, president of the Barnes Foundation, and America's foremost expert on African art, emphasized the cultural contribution which Africa has already made to Western civilization.

He declared that "Negro art has made a new world in painting, sculpture, ballet and music," citing as particular examples the works of Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, Stravinsky, Milhaud, Gershwin, and the unique musical performances of Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong.

He pointed out that the distortions we see in African sculpture comprises the perfect union of emotion and idea which is essential to works of art.

Professor William Lee Hansberry of Howard University discussed the rich archeological findings which have been uncovered in Africa in recent years, findings which prove that African civilization went through stages of development not unlike that of Europe.

Lincoln U. (Pa.) to Celebrate 100th Year In 1954; Oldest Negro Institution

11-24-49

14 ed(1)

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—~~(ANP)—In the year 1954, Lincoln~~ university will celebrate its 100th year of service as an institution of higher learning for Negroes. And beginning this year, a fund-raising drive will be carried on, with a goal of $2,000,000 to be reached by commencement in 1954.

The five-year fund-raising campaign is spearheaded by the National Alumni association, with the approval of the board of trustees, in tribute to the school's founders. Working with the association are the large student body and well-wishers of Lincoln.

Located in lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the institution was founded in 1854 by the late Rev. Samuel Dickey. At its beginning, it was known as Ashmun institute, with the Rev. Dickey as its first president.

Ten years later, at the death of President Abraham Lincoln, Ashmun was rededicated as Lincoln university. Five presidents have reigned as heads of Lincoln in addition to the Rev. Dickey. Four were Drs. I. N. Rendall; his nephew, John B, Rendall; William H. Johnson and Walter L. Wright. The fifth and present head of the school is Dr. Horace Mann Bond, an alumnus of Lincoln.

Graduates were sent out from this oldest Negro college in America before the Civil war. Among its contributions to intellectual America are such outstanding personalities as the Rev. Charles F. Grunke, Washington; Rev. Moses Jackson, founder-pastor of the Grace Presbyterian church, Chicago, for 50 years; Rev. William A. Creditt, Rev. W. F. Brooks of 19th st. Baptist church, Washington; and Bishops W. F. Dickerson. AME church; P. A. Wallace, L. W. Kyle J. W. Martin and G. W. Brown, all of the AME Zion church.

Other notable figures included Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Dennison, who led the famed Eighth Illinois Regiment in World War I; the well known Dr. George Cleveland Hall, co-founder of Provident hospital, Chicago; Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Atty. Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal staff and a host of other Negro leaders.

One such alumnus, Bishop John W. Martin of Chicago, enjoys the distinction of holding more degrees from his alma mater than any graduate in the history of the university. He graduated from the college with the degree of A.B., from the seminary with degrees S.T.B. and M.A. and a few years ago was awarded the degrees of D.D. AND Ll.D.

Born in Virginia, he served as president of Atkinson college in Kentucky before being ordained a bishop. He is secretary of the educational department of the AME Zion church and also its chairman. Author of the book, "The World I Live In," he is a profound linguist in Hebrew. Greek and Latin. and is a member of Phi Bet Sigma fraternity. He is national vice-chairman of the centennial drive.

At the last commencement, preliminary announcements were made for the five-year program leading to the actual celebration of Lincoln's 100th birthday. The plans are that graduates who have gone into the medical, dental and pharmaceutical fields will observe their centennial in 1950; the legalists in 1951; teachers in 1952; and church and clergy in 1953. The "jubilee" celebration of all alumni, students, faculty, etc., will be held during 1954.

Last month, the board of trustees and the board of the centennial fund met in Philadelphia at the office of Atty. Lewis M. Stephens. Present were Dr. Horace M. Bond, Lincoln's president; Judge Herbert E. Millen, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N.J.: Sen. Buck, Dr. Harold F. Grimm and Dr. Henry Goss, regional director of the Centennial fund from Chicago.

Dr. Bond and Atty. Stephens are co-chairmen of the national campaign. Stephens is a graduate of Harvard law school.

Dr. Bond Appointed On Advisory Council

Journal and Guide

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—The appointment of Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln University, to the Pennsylvania Regional Advisory Council of the National Student Association, was announced last week.

Sat. 1-28-50

The Advisory Council is composed of seven educators and professional men.

Norfolk, Va.

Lincoln University was represented at the December meeting of the United States National Student Association for Philadelphia by Virgin Gant, Chicago, and Charles Leftwich, of Johnstown, Pa.

14e(1)

Dr. Bond Will Give School Lectures

14e(1)

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — President Horace M. Bond, of Lincoln University, will serve as lecturer in the U. S. Indian Service Schools at Santa Fe, N. M., and Chemawa, Wash., it was announced last week by the Education Division of the U. S. Indian Service. His topics will be "Rural education," and "Merging Culture Patterns."

Journal and Guide

Dr. Bond has done extensive research in the field of rural education and race relations and culture patterns. He recently made a study of the secondary school system of British West Africa under the auspices of the African Council on Arts and Research, headed by Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigerian political leader and a graduate of Lincoln.

Sat. 1-28-50

PREXY SOLIDLY BEHIND THEM:

Lincolnites Switch Plans to Avoid Riot

Afro American

14e(1)

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, made it clear this week that he was four-square behind the campaign of Lincoln students against racial segregation in public places at Oxford, Pa.

In a statement on his position requested by the press in the vicinity of the school, Dr. Bond said he felt it was not only Christian, "but the duty of Americans to work for equality of all citizens."

The president's statement came on the heels of an episode in the borough near the school, last week, that barely missed flaring into violence.

Sat.-2-4-50

Doesn't Okey Violence

He emphasized that he did not advocate violence and that he was speaking for himself, not the board of trustees.

"Racial discrimination is one of the great evils in the world today and a stumbling block to the extension of Christian principles throughout the world," Dr. Bond declared, adding:

"It is an eating cancer gnawing at the vitals of America's strength at home and abroad."

"It appears that we must take a new approach to still violence," a spokesman said.

Carrying out their planned program to force compliance with the Civil Rights Law, about 20 students, accompanied by several faculty members, visited the Oxford Hotel Coffee Shop and the American Restaurant, Wednesday night.

At neither establishment were they served. The coffee shop halted all further service; and the American Restaurant served a white patron but refused the Lincoln group and later announced it was closing for the night.

Threatening Mob Forms

Meanwhile, outside the coffee shop a crowd of about 75 men from the borough and outlying territory gathered and peered through the Venetian blinds, glaring at the Lincoln group.

State Troopers appeared as the crowd outside began to increase.

As the Lincoln group left the coffee shop and entered automobiles, a number of villagers rushed over and attempted to open the doors, but found them locked.

Postpone Demonstration

As a result of the experience, leaders of the campaign decided to cancel plans for night visits to the restaurants until Feb. 20.

Owner Faces Indictment

The coffee shop is owned by Chris Vergis, who is scheduled to be a defendant in a Civil Rights case before the Chester County grand jury on Feb. 20.

The case against him was brought by the Lincoln University chapter of the NAACP, which is leading the campaign.

A similar charge is also pending against Joseph Crowl, manager of the Oxford Theatre.

Theatre JC Protested

A few days ago, Crowl had five students arrested for an incident growing out of their refusal to sit in the section reserved for colored patrons.

Four of the students were discharged by Burgess Guy T. Holcombe, and the other was fined $10 on disorderly conduct charges, because he took a flashlight picture of the incident.

The Oxford Theatre has been closed; and Crowl reportedly said he would keep it dark until something was settled.

Students Given Support

There is another theatre, the Met, in Oxford which also has a segregation policy. This theatre, however, plays last-run and western films and, so far, has not been visited by the students.

Meanwhile, members of the Alumni Association are rallying behind the students with financial support.

Gov. James H. Duff has been asked by the Philadelphia chapter of the NAACP to appoint a special district attorney to present the two cases to the grand jury, but so far has made no indication that he would comply.

Trustees Quit At Lincoln U. In "Rights" Row

Journal and Guide

Sat. 5-13-50

Norfolk, Va.

PHILADELPHIA — (NNPA) Two trustees of Lincoln University last Monday tendered their resignations as Dr. Horace Mann Bond, university president, made new charges of racial discrimination against a hotel proprietor and a theater manager in nearby Oxford.

14e(1)

Lewis M. Stevens, a Philadelphia attorney and president of the Lincoln board of trustees, announced the resignations of Dr. Guy T. Holcombe, a physician and burgess of Oxford, and John H. Ware 3rd, public utilities executive and publisher of an Oxford weekly newspaper. He said they gave no reason for resigning.

Mr. Stevens said the two board members stated that they "just wanted to resign." Their resignations will be acted on at the June meeting of the board, he added.

* * *

DR. HOLCOMBE, as burgess of Oxford, sat in judgment when three Lincoln students were arrested last December on a charge of creating a disturbance in an Oxford theater. He dismissed two of the students but fined the third $10 for disorderly conduct. The one fined allegedly took a flashlight picture in the darkened theater.

Journal and Guide

Dr. Bond said he will seek indictment of Chris Vergis, proprietor of the Oxford Hotel Coffee Shop, and Joseph Crowl, manager of the Oxford Theater.

Sat. 5-13-50

Dr. Bond disclosed that on the night of April 26, he, Prof. John A. Davis of the Lincoln faculty, and two students, Jacques Wilmore and Peyton Gray were refused service at the coffee shop and admission to the theater. Wilmore, a senior, is president of the university chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

14e(1)

* * *

BOTH VERGIS AND Crowl were arrested last December on similar charges. A Chester countygrand jury refused to indict them. Two years ago Vergis was accused of violating the 1939 civil rights act and the grand jury also that time refused to indict.

Dr. Bond said when he and his three companions attempted to enter the theater, the film being shown was stopped, the audience was dismissed, and the theater was locked up for the night.

Horace Mann Bond Urges Students Not To Fear "Fascists"

14e(1)

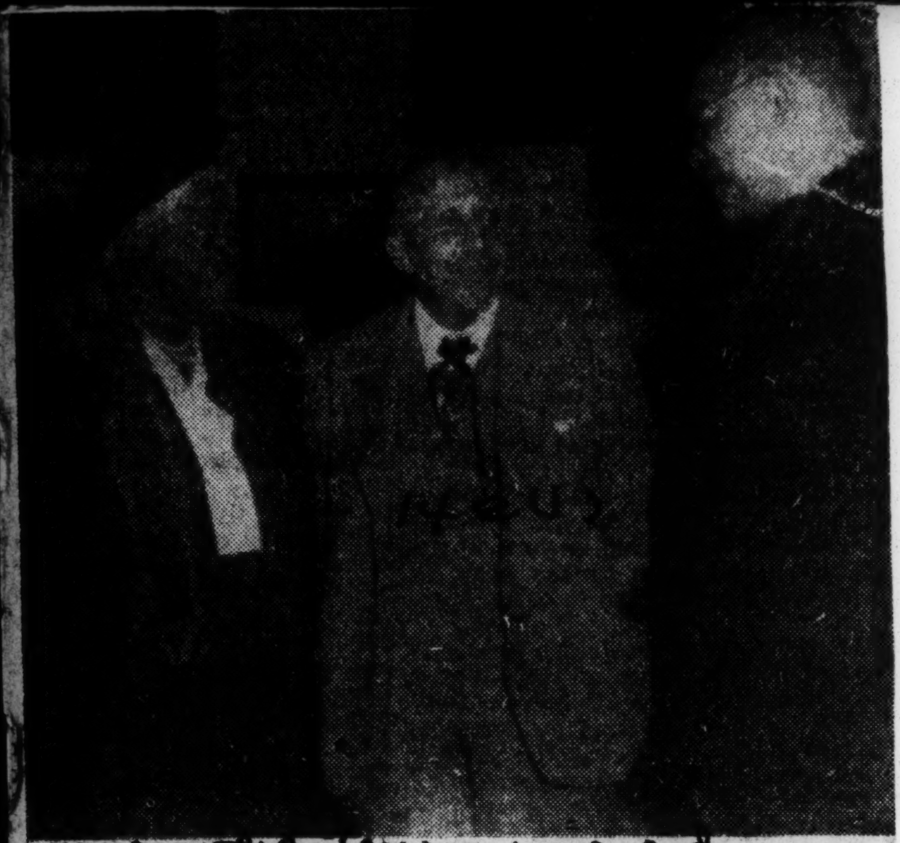
Lincoln University— (ATLAS)—In a letter the students of Lincoln University, President Horace M. Bond urged that any fears concerning the National Action League's request for an official investigation of Lincoln be dismissed. The League's director, W. Henry MacFarland, Jr., of Philadelphia, had addressed a letter to Attorney-General T. McKeen Chidsey of Pennsylvania, hurling communist charges at the University administration.

Sat. 3-31-50

"Personally, I am itching for an investigation of the kind suggested quite as much as Mr. MacFarland appears to be," declared Dr. Bond. He added that the MacFarland organization was purely facist, having borrowed its name and program from Adolph Hitler.

"Few citizens are informed regarding the forces at work in our modern society." Dr. Bond stated. "For lack o finformation they are totally unprepared to make intelligent conclusions about great social and political issues. Their action is so clouded with the promptings of hidden forces that they become like puppets, drawn on strings.

Dr. Bond, pointing to the Christian faith as a basic philosophy for modern living, added, "That faith quite completely gives courage for the right and justice, and for the future of us all, in spite of a thousand National Action Leagues."



LINCOLN (PA.) HONORS BETHUNE, DUBOIS — Lincoln University in Pennsylvania added the names of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished lecturer and author, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted educational leader, to an impressive list of recipients of the annual Alpha Medallion Award. Dr. DuBois, who received the award for significant contributions to human understanding over the past 50 years, and Mrs. Bethune, who was cited for leadership in Negro higher education, are shown with Lincoln University President Dr. Horace Mann Bond following the presentations last night in the Lincoln University Chapel.

LINCOLN PREXY TO LECTURE IN INDIAN SERVICE SCHOOL

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, April 4 —President Horace M. Bond, of Lincoln University, will serve as lecturer in the U. S. Indian Service Schools at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Chemawa, Washington, it was announced today by the Education Division of the U. S. Indian Service. His topics will be Rural Education and Merging Culture Patterns.

Dr. Bond has done extensive research in the field of rural education and race relations and culture patterns. He recently made a study of the secondary school system of British West Africa under the auspices of the African Council on Arts and Research, headed by Nnamdi Asikiwe, Nigerian political leader and a graduate of Lincoln.

Albert Barnett

Lincoln U. (Pa.) Alumni Seek $2,000,000 Fund For School

LINCOLN University, Pennsylvania—founded in 1854—rates an orchid this week for its success in laying the groundwork for a drive to raise $2,000,000 for campus improvements and expansion of its physical plant.

Lincoln's claim to fame lies in the fact that it pioneered in interracial education, with Christianity and true brotherhood as its credo. President Horace Mann Bond states it thus:

"Founded (for freedom's sake) on the hills of Chester County, Pennsylvania, Lincoln University became the first institution in the entire world established to make men free through higher education. The friends of human freedom everywhere are therefore the friends and the public of Lincoln University."

Today, the interracial faculty is composed of 40 men, all scholars in their chosen field and 'representatives of the widest scope of human interests.' A stroll through the campus and its imposing buildings reveal that white and Negro, Catholic, Protestant and Jew—teach, work and live together in a spirit of complete harmony and brotherhood.

Lincoln alumni are loyal to their alma mater and respond generously to appeals for funds for the school. In his annual report, submitted recently, President Bond, referring to the present drive, stated: "Timed to be concluded by 1954, Lincoln University's Centennial Year, an interesting feature is the proposal that each Lincoln alumnus contribute at least $100 to the Centennial Fund. Lincoln men's generosity to their alma mater is astonishing—their contributions exceeded $450,000 in the last five years, the largest sum ever contributed by Negro alumni to an institution."

In the $2,000,000 drive, largest in the school's history, Lincoln men have perfected an efficient fund-raising organization, with the country divided into sections, each presided over by an alumnus of highest repute and integrity. President Bond is national chairman for the campaign and directs the over-all effort from his office on Lincoln's campus.

Typical of the business-like alumni organizations raising funds in the various districts is the Western Division, with headquarters in Chicago and directed by Dr. Henry Goss, prominent dentist and leader in church, fraternal and civic affairs.

Dr. Goss' co-workers, all successful men in their chosen fields and enthusiastic Lincoln boosters, are Atty. Fred D. Roseborough, for the legal fraternity; Bishop John W. Martin, for the church; Louis E. Redmond, for the teachers, and Dr. Chauncey Giles for the medics.

Concerning allocation of the funds to be raised, President Bond stated: "A new dormitory and more faculty houses are in the blueprint stage for another year's construction; and the old gymnasium is to have a face-lifting during the summer for little theatre, moving picture and television projection."

It was also explained that although Lincoln University is for men students only, many social activities brighten life on the campus. Dances are sponsored by the Student Senate, by the five intercollegiate fraternities, and by other student clubs which attract numbers of personable young women to the campus for a variety of social events.

At Lincoln, it's quality, not quantity, that counts. President Bond explains: "In number, our enrollment exceeds 450 men. In quality, this intimate family represents careful selection from four times as many applicants. They come from 27 states and six foreign countries; they include all races and creeds.

How compact and selective Lincoln's student body is, can be seen by comparison with the three white and three Negro leading universities of the nation, all, with one exception, privately endowed.

Here's the score: Harvard University has a faculty of 1,740, a student body of 6,826 and an endowment fund of $156,079,411; Yale has 731 faculty members, 5,700 students and an endowment of $121,374,572; Columbia has a faculty of 1,740, 38,000 students and endowment fund of $88,265,934.

The Big Three among Negro schools are Howard University, Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute. Here are the figures: Howard U.—only Negro college or university supported in part by Federal funds, has a student enrollment in excess of 4,500, and a plant and plant funds amounting to $7,815,970; Tuskegee Institute has an enrollment in excess of 2,600 students and plant and plant funds amounting to more than $4,800,000; Hampton has 1,700 students and plant and plant funds of $4,000,000.

L. U. Journalism School Starts Courses In Photography

Plaindealer

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP)— Beginning courses in photo-engraving and news photography will be offered by the Lincoln University School of Journalism during the second semester, Dean Armistead S. Pride announced last week. They are being introduced into the journalism curriculum at Lincoln for the first time in Feb.

[illegible]

The new courses, open to both professional and non-professional students, will be taught by John V. Eastwood, graduate of the Kansas State college at Manhattan and owner of the Enterprise Engravers, Kansas City, Mo. Each course carries two semester hours credit.

Sat. 1-14-50

Students enrolled will use two newly-equipped laboratories in the basement of the journalism building. A dark room, with stainless steel developing tanks and enlarger, will serve photography registrants.

Oklahoma Eagle

A complete new photo-engraving unit including Robertson gallery camera, arc lamps, zinc etching machine whirler, router, burning-in stove, vacum printing frame, powder box was recently installed for the instructional work in the second course.

Lincoln Admitted To Missouri Music School Association

Journal and Guide

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — It is reported that Lincoln University becomes the second college operated primarily for Negroes to attain membership in the Missouri Association of Schools of Music. The announcement was made last week by Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, head of the department of music at Lincoln.

Sat. 3-11-50

The other Missouri school admitted was Central College, Fayette, Missouri.

Norfolk

Roena Savage, internationally known soprano, was presented in recital at Lincoln, Sunday evening, March, 5, at eight o'clock.

Mrs. Savage, a member of the university's music department faculty, chose a fellow worker, Miss Gwendolyn Belcher, as her accompanist.

The concert introduced the series of faculty recitals for the current school lear.

Says Law School Does Well In Mock Court

Daily World

14e(1)

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)— Students representing the Lincoln (Mo.) university's School of ~~law did very well in mock court~~ competition held here last week at Washington university.

Sat.

Youthful barristers representing 42 law schools from colleges and universities all over the nation competed in this mock state supreme court. The question argued was the following:

12-2-50

If the person who owns land next to yours hires an artificial rainmaking firm to wring moisture out of clouds moving your way, and your land dries up, your crops die off and you lose your shirt, can you collect damages from him and the scientists involved?

This type of case at present has no precedent in American law, and is likely to remain unsettled until it reaches the U. S. Supreme court according to Russell Doerner, president of the St. Louis Bar association.

Orating for Lincoln's team are Rose E. Bowles, Sylvester L. Carter, and James L. Jones. This group was eliminated by the University of Kentucky team. The Kentuckians ended up a finalists, runnerups to the winning University of Kansas squad.

Atlanta

The two teams in the finals receive trips to New York. After the contest members of the teams and the deans of the schools attended a cocktail hour and banquet at the Chase hotel.

12-2-50

Chief Justice Laurence M. Hyde of the Missouri Supreme court wrote Dean Richardson of Lincoln:

"I heard many favorite comments about the work of your students in the regional competition at Washington university last week. I am sorry that they did not get into the finals so I could hear them myself."

hy Livingstone College Exists

14e(1)

Afro American

CHICAGO—Livingstone College n North Carolina was established school to train colored missionaries to Africa who would not be nder suspicion as exploiters of the ative's wealth.

J. C. Price made this statement o the World Methodist Conference n 1881, the AFRO was told last eek by Bishop W. J. Walls of the econd Episcopal District of the AME Zion Church with conferences in New York, New England, estern New York, and Allegheny.

Price Scorned Exploiters

Price's view here, Bishop Walls aid, that Africa could never be hristianized by the exploiters of ources of wealth.

Both Mohammedanism and Communism are sweeping Africa today nd nobody knows where the end s to be.

Bishop Walls expects to visit frica on his next trip abroad. He cancelled his ticket last year from aris to Africa and Palestine because of emergencies in his work ack home.

14e(1)

Memphis World

Fri. 5-19-50

DR. TRENT RECEIVES PLAQUE — Mrs. Meta Warrick Fuller, celebrated Boston sculptress of international fame, is showed as she presented President W. J. Trent of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., a plaque of his likness. Mrs. Fuller conducted the art conference recently held at the college.

Dr. Trent's Anniversary Celebrated At Livingstone

Journal and Guide

14e(1)

SALISBURY, N.C. — A holiday was declared last week at Livingstone College when students and faculty members of the institution paused for a day to pay tribute to their president, Dr. William J. Trent, for his having entered his 25th year as president of the college.

Sat. 5-13-50

Activities for the occasion began at 10:30 last Thursday morning with a program in the college auditorium under the auspices of the college's student government organization. In the afternoon an open house of all dormitories and a tea in Goler Hall Dining Room was held and in the evening a buffet supper and a spiritual recital by the Livingstone College Choral Union rounded out the festivities.

Norfolk

Va.

At the morning program, John F. Robinson, vice president of the student assembly, presided. William Highsmith read the scripture and Nathaniel Morgan sang the Lord's Prayer. Julia Battle, Conaster Love and Parker Bailey also participated.

* * *

AT THE AFTERNOON tea, Trumiller Wimberly presided. Charles Ward gave welcome remarks and various classes provided entertainment for the occasion.

Howard Lynch, representative of the senior class, gave the principal address. He stated that as Plato said in his "Apology to Socrates" that the life not worth examining is not worth living, so it is that President Trent's life is definitely worth examining.

"As I understand it," Mr. Lynch stated, "and if I am not mistaken, Dr. Trent accepted the strenuous responsibility of being president of his Alma Mater when it was in a grave state of jeopardy, when it was standing dangerously on the banks of doom."

* * *

DR. W. J. TRENT came to Livingstone College as president in 1925, more than 25 years after he had graduated from the institution. Since then the college has grown to more than double its former size. Even during the last decade, a new instructional building, a central heating plant, a new gymnasium, a new apartment for teachers and numerous additions and improvements in older structures have been accomplished.

Livingstone now boasts of having one of the best science **departments among schools of comparable size in the South. New departments have been added to the school in the last ten years and plans are now underway for enlarging the physical plant still more. The college is supported mainly by the AME Zion Church.**

14e(1) 1950

Louisiana State College

2 MORE VICTORIES OVER JC EDUCATION:

1st Tan Student Enters LSU; Court Ends Ky. College Ban

Afro-American. Sat. 11-11-50

14e(1)

The doors of Louisiana State University and the municipally-maintained Junior College in Paducah, Ky., were opened to colored students last week for the first time by Federal Court rulings.

But in backward Mississippi, students at the State University in Oxford set fire to a cross on the campus in protest of an editorial in their newspaper calling for the admission of colored students.

History Made in La.

Roy Wilson, 30, became the first member of his race to enter the 90-year-old Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge when he attended his first class in the Law School last Thursday.

The student arrived just before Prof. Robert A. Pascal began his lecture, chatted with several students standing in the corridor, walked in and took a seat, and was helped by a white student in finding the right place in a textbook on family law.

Dean Henry George McMaho of the Law School said Mr. Wilson would not be treated as a special case, but "will be considered just another one of our students."

Nattily Dressed

The freshman was dressed nattily in a light gray shirt, gray trousers, a light blue tie and brown shoes. He wore no coat.

Mr. Wilson was admitted to the university under a ruling by a special three-judge Federal Court on Oct. 30 that equal facilities were not provided for colored law students at Southern University.

The State of Louisiana has filed notice of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Paducah Ban Lifted

In Kentucky Federal District Judge Roy M. Shelbourne ruled that colored citizens are entitled to admission to Paducah Junior College, whose enrollment has heretofore been restricted to white students.

In his findings of fact, Judge Shelbourne concurred in the pleadings of NAACP lawyers who represented Fred A. Wilson Jr., and Henry L. Powell, the plaintiff.

Paducah maintains no institution of similar standing where colored students are able to obtain courses at the college level.

The court noted that students attending Paducah Junior College are able to save from $400 to $900 per year by being able to attend college while living at home.

Rights Denied

"The plaintiffs," said the court, "and any and all other persons situated similarly...are entitled to admission to Paducah Junior College as students, upon the same terms and conditions as...members of the white race.

"Barring their admission constitutes denying their Constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment."

Attorneys handling the case for the NAACP were Joseph Freeland of Paducah and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

Mississippi Fights On

In Oxford, Miss., more than 2,000 residents congregated about the campus of the University of Mississippi while students circled a flaming cross chanting: "We want Krebs' resignation. We want a new editor."

Harry Krebs, editor of The Mississippian and writer of the editorial calling for the admission of colored students was picketed in his room by students who jammed the hall of his dormitory.

Chancellor J. D. Williams said the editorial did not represent the school's policy and pointed out that "State laws require racial segregation."

Rep John Rankin (Dem., Miss.), said in an intervied at Tupelo that the editoiral was shocking."

Reported Living In Dormitory

14e(1)

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) — The board of supervisors of Louisiana State university last week bowed to the dictates of the federal district court here and admitted Roy S. Wilson to the law school, which, at an earlier date had refused his admittance because of his racial identity.

University officials, however, let it be made known that they will appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme court.

Informer

The court denied a request for a stay of execution until the higher tribunal renders a decision, and as a result Wilson is now living in a campus dormitory. He attended his first class last Wednesday.

Sat. 11-11-50

Dean Henry George McMahon of the law school received Wilson and his attorney, A. P. Tureaud, in his office after they had filed registration papers. Aside from being sure that Wilson had qualified McMahon said: "The university must abide by the court's decree. He can attend classes as soon as he has finished registering, although it is not completely practical to enter law after a term has begun."

Houston

Attorney Tureaud said that he and his client were cordially received at LSU, and that every one seemed friendly.

Texas

The three-court judge ordered the admission of all qualified Negroes to LSU, but left the way open for an appeal to the U. S. Supreme court.

Wilson holds a bachelor of science degree from Grambling college, which is not far from his home in Ruston. It will be remembered that the late Huey P. Long was instrumental in making the institution a state supported school.

When the LSU board of supervisors rejected applications for enrollment by Wilson and eleven other Negroes, the NAACP accepted Wilson's request for legal aid and sent its chief counsel, Thurgood Marshall, to represent him.

LSU Enrolls First Negro

Courier

BATON ROUGE, La.—Louisiana State University's Law School bowed to the dictates of justice as the sixteenth child of a Negro farmer enrolled here last Tuesday.

Sat. 11-11-50

Accompanied by his attorney, A. P. Tureaud, Roy S. Wilson, plaintiff in the celebrated suit against LSU, became the first Negro student to enter the law school's portals.

14e(1)

Pittsburgh, Pa

They were greeted by Law Dean Henry G. McMahon, who presented Mr. Wilson with an application form. A battery of newspaper photographers and newsmen were on hand for the occasion.

University officials, however, let it be made known that they will appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

'Treated Wonderfully,' LSU's First Negro Student Ready for First Class

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 1—Louisiana State university's first Negro student moved into a campus domitory Wednesday and prepared for his first class Thursday.

14e(1)

Roy S. Wilson, 30, of Ruston became the first Negro student in LSU's 90-year history Tuesday when he enrolled in its law school. A federal court ordered the university to accept him as a student.

Wilson was assigned a private room in the law section of Hatcher hall, a new men's dormitory completed a few months ago. University officials said all facilities, including the cafeteria, will be available to him.

Final registration details Wednesday—paying fees and buying books—took so long Wilson missed a 10 a. m. class. LSU law dean Henry George McMahon said he could attend an afternoon session, but Wilson elected to wait until Thursday morning.

Wilson said he has been "treated wonderfully" at LSU and does not think of himself as unusual.

"I look on it as something that should be ordinary," he said.

LSU students questioned appeared to be taking his enrollment casually.

Dean McMahon said Wilson will audit classes, or sit in on them without credit toward his degree, this semester, explaining that the month and a half he has missed poses too big a handicap to overcome. He will register for credit next semester, after Christmas, dean McMahon said.

LSU Admits First Negro

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 31 (AP).—Louisiana State University Tuesday accepted a Negro student for the first time in its 90-year history.

He is Roy S. Wilson, 30, of Ruston, La., who expects to live in a campus dormitory and attend his first class Wednesday. Wilson registered as a student in the LSU Law School after a federal court ordered his admission.

The 3-judge court in New Orleans Monday ordered the admission of qualified Negroes to the school, but left the way open for an appeal direct to the United States Supreme Court.

The LSU board of supervisors recently rejected applications for enrollment by Wilson and eleven other Negroes. Wilson's suit for admission was then filed.

Negro enters L. S. U. first time in 90 years

BATON ROUGE. La., Nov. 1—(AP)—For the first time in its 90-year history, Louisiana State University has opened its classes to a Negro.

14e(1)

Thirty-year-old Roy S. Wilson registered as a law student at L. S. U. yesterday, and planned to attend his first class today.

* * *

A FEDERAL COURT ordered the university to accept Wilson and other qualified Negroes as students, but left the way open for a direct appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"The university must abide by the court's decree," said Dean Henry George McMahon of the law school.

Wilson holds a bachelor of science degree from Grambling College, near his home at Ruston, La.

LSU Accepts Negro Student First Time

Constitution

Wed. 11-1-50

Atlanta, Ga.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 31—(AP)—Louisiana State University Tuesday accepted a Negro student for the first time in its 90-year history.

14e(1)

He is Roy S. Wilson, 30, of Ruston, La., who expects to live in a campus dormitory and attend his first class Wednesday. Wilson registered Tuesday as a student in the LSU law school after a federal court ordered his admission.

The three-judge court in New Orleans Monday ordered the admission of qualified Negroes to the school, but left the way open for an appeal direct to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Wilson, who holds a bachelor of science degree from Grambling College, near his home, arrived here by airliner from New Orleans Tuesday. He was accompanied by A. P. Tureaud, a New Orleans Negro lawyer.

Negro Student at L. S. U.

Associated Press wirephoto

Roy Wilson

First Negro Enters L. S. U. Law Class

Tribune 14e(1)

Dean Says He Will Get No Special Treatment

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 2 (UP).—The first Negro student in Louisiana State University's ninety-year history attended his first class today, and another student helped him find the right place in a textbook on family law.

The Negro, thirty-year-old Roy Wilson, arrived just before Prof. Robert A. Pascal began his lecture. Mr. Wilson chatted with several students standing in the corridor, walked in and took a rear seat.

Fri. 11-3-50

Mr. Wilson had trouble finding the right chapter in the textbook since it was his first class, and one of the students helped him.

Mr. Wilson, a slightyl built man, was dressed in a light gray shirt, gray trousers, a light blue tie and brown shoes. He wore no coat.

He seemed to be at ease, although one of the students who talked to him in the corridor said he actually had been a "little nervous." Dean Henry George McMahon of the law school said Mr. Wilson would not be treated as a special case. "He will be considered just another one of our students," he said.

New York

Mr. Wilson was admitted to the L. S. U. Law School under a Federal Court ruling that equal facilities were not provided for Negro law students at Southern University, Negro institution.

NEGRO STUDENT ACCEPTED AT LSU

Times-Picayune

Registers in Law School After Court Order

Wed 11-1-50

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 31—Louisiana State university Tuesday accepted a Negro student for the first time in its 90-year history.

He is Roy S. Wilson, 30, of Ruston, La., who expects to live in a campus dormitory and attend his first class Wednesday. Wilson registered Tuesday as a student in the LSU law school after a federal court ordered his admission.

14e(1)

New Orleans La.

The three-judge court in New Orleans Monday ordered the admission of qualified Negroes to the school, but left the way open for an appeal direct to the US supreme court.

Wilson, who holds a bachelor of science degree from Grambling college, near his home, was accompanied by A. P. Tureaud, a New Orleans Negro lawyer.

The LSU board of supervisors recently rejected applications for enrollment by Wilson and 11 other Negroes. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People accepted Wilson's request for legal aid and his suit for admission was then filed.

Dean Henry George McMahon of the LSU law school received Wilson and Tureaud in his office after they had filed registration papers. McMahon said he is sure Wilson is qualified and added:

"The university must abide by the court's decree. He can attend classes as soon as he has finished registering, although it is not completely practical to enter law after a term has begun."

Tureaud, speaking for Wilson, said he is scheduled to pay his fees and get his books Wednesday morning. He will attend his first class in the LSU law building then, Tureaud said. He described their reception at the LSU registrars office as "very friendly, very courteous."

The decree of the three-judge federal court enjoined the LSU board from denying admission to Wilson or other qualified Negroes where the sole grounds were that they are Negroes. Signing the decree were circuit court Judge Wayne G. Borah and district Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright.

The same court recently enjoined the LSU board from enforcing a resolution it had adopted denying the 12 Negroes admission.

Monday, the court approved a defense motion for a direct appeal to the US supreme court, but denied a stay of execution requested pending the supreme court decision.

Louisiana State U. Admits First Negro Law Student

By the Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 1.—For the first time in its 90-year history, Louisiana State University has opened its classes to a Negro.

Evening Star

Roy S. Wilson, 30, registered as a law student at LSU yesterday, and planned to attend his first class today.

Wed. 11-1-50

A Federal Court ordered the university to accept Mr. Wilson and other qualified Negroes as students, but left the way open for a direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

"The university must abide by the court's degree," said Dean Henry George McMahon of the law school.

14 ed.

Mr. Wilson holds a bachelor of science degree from Grambling College, near his home at Ruston, La.

First Negro At LSU Says: 'Wonderful'

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 1—(U.P.)—The first Negro student in the 90-year history of Louisiana State University finished registering in the law school today, moved into a white men's dormitory and ate in a white men's cafteria. He said his reception was "wonderful."

Post

"I can say sincerely that I have been treated wonderfully . . .," the Negro, Roy Wilson, 30, said. "I expect it to continue to be that way for the most part. While there may be some who will be reluctant to see this change, I do not anticipate any difficulty."

11-2-50

L. S. U.'s approximately 8,000 white students—both men and women—appeared to be paying no more attention to Wilson than to any other strange student entering school. One person who investigated the attitude of white students said he found a "dead calm."

"They (white students) appear not to be concerned at all," the investigator said.

State University Must Admit Negro

Louisiana Yields to Democracy

NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana joined the fast-growing ranks of Southern states forced by legal action to admit qualified Negroes into graduate schools, Saturday, Oct. 7, when a three-judge U. S. District Court ruled unanimously in favor of Roy S. Wilson, Ruston, La., who sought an injunction restraining Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge, from denying him admission into its law school because he is a Negro.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The decision was handed down by Judges Wayne G. Borah of the U. S. Fifth District Court of Appeals, and J. Skelly Wright and Herbert W. Christenberry of the U. S. District Court.

Wilson's case, filed Sept. 13, followed his unsuccessful attempt to enter the law school this summer and the subsequent resolution adopted by the LSU Board of Supervisors on July 28 denying admission to him and eleven other Negroes.

The case was argued Sept. 29 by Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, New York, and Attys. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, and U. S. Tate, Dallas, Tex., and was taken under advisement that day.

Courier Sat. 10-14-50

By a pre-trial agreement the outcome of the case applies only to the law school and not other departments of the university. The decision was written by Judge J. Skelly Wright.

All Calm As Negro Student Begins His Studies At LSU

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 2 (U.P.)—The first Negro student in Louisiana State University's 90-year history attended his first class today and a white student helped him find the right place in a textbook on family law.

Post Herald

The Negro, 30-year-old Roy Wilson, arrived just before Prof. Robert A. Pascal started his class. Wilson chatted with several white students standing in the corridor, walked in and took a rear seat.

A white student sat beside him and other white students filled out the row. Wilson had trouble finding the right chapter in the textbook, since it was his first class, and one of the students helped him.

11-3-50

Professor Pascal started his lecture immediately, and as he did so a hum, apparently of approval for the way in which the situation had been handled, ran over the class.

Wilson, a slightly built man, was dressed in a light gray shirt, gray trousers, a light blue tie and brown shoes. He wore no coat.

He seemed to be at ease, though one of the students who talked to him in the corridor said he actually had been a "little nervous." Dean Henry George McMahon, of the law school, said Wilson would not be treated as a special case.

Birmingham Ala.

"He will be considered just another one of our students," he said.

Wilson was admitted to the LSU Law School under a ederal Court ruling that equal facilities were not provided for Negro law students at outhern (Negro) University. He vas graduated from Grambling Col- ege near Ruston, La.

Ranking Land-Grant School

Maryland State Beginning Extensive Building Program

14E(1)

PRINCESS ANNE, Md.—With three agriculture buildings recently completed and five additional structures in their final stages, the extensive building program at Maryland State College, the land-grant college for Negroes in this state, is rapidly changing the face of historic old Princess Anne.

Under a legislative appropriation of $850,000 for permanent improvements on the campus the Eastern Shore institution has literally mushroomed over its vast acreage—and the end is not yet in sight.

Funds have already been dedicated for several other campus structures, including a $385,000 agriculture building on the bend of the main campus drive. Over a three-year period the building program of Maryland State has created new housing facilities for all branches of the institution's services to its students and to the people of the state, including classroom and academic, dormitori, extra-curricular and service phases of the school's program.

At the beginning of the current academic year a new dormitory for men, a new classroom building, and an apartment building for faculty and staff members were opened for use.

Under way at present around the main campus horseshoe are a commodious dining hall, designed to accommodate some 500 persons; a men's dormitory which will add fifty-one rooms to the school's housing facilities, and a power plant which will furnish heat for the entire group of buildings on the main campus.

The new agriculture building, for which contracts are being negotiated, will include completely modern facilities for the laboratory and classroom phases of the Maryland State program in agriculture, capping the considerable improvements in housing for this important branch of the institution's work.

Already under way or completed are new barns, silos, poultry houses, storage buildings and similar farm structures.

A notable feature of the Maryland State building program is the extent to which students of building construction and other mechanical industries have been employed in the planning and actual construction of buildings.

Particularly in respect to faculty homes has the institution called upon its neophyte builders and, under the supervision of staff members in the several areas of building construction, the students have had an active part in the actual building process. Much of the preliminary surveying of building sites on the campus has been included as a part of courses for students.

Cour

Sat

6-3-50

Pitts

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14e(1) 1950

Meharry Medical College

Cancer Research

New Grant For Meharry

14e(1)

Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Meharry Medical College announced last week it has received a new grant amounting to $77,540 from the Atomic Enegery Commission for use in its cancer research program.

Dat. 4-22-50

The grant covers work to be done for sixteen months. It marks a total of $186,540 granted by the AEC to the college for underwriting cancer research work since the college's cancer research laboratories were established in March, 1948, under the directorship of Dr. Paul Hahn.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Meharry is one of the twenty Southern medical schools participating in the activities of the medical division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Meharry Gets New AEC Cancer Grant

14e(1)

Afro-American

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — Meharry Medical College announced last week that it had received a new grant of $77,540 from the Atomic Energy Commisson for use in its cancer research program for a 16-month period.

Dat. 4-22-50

This brings to $186,540 the total amount granted the college by the AEC since its cancer research laboratories were established in March, 1948, under the directorship of Dr. Paul F. Hahn.

Hospital Beneficiary

Funds supplied by the AEC are used only to defray the cost of research and are not available for expenses of Hubbard Hospital, a unit of the college, which is benefitted by the program.

Patients receiving treatments are screened by a committee of the Tumor Clinic of Hubbard Hospital composed of: Drs. J. G. Tarleton, professor of radiology; Matthew Walker, professor of surgery; J. R. Cuff, professor of pathology; G. W. Hilliard, associate professor of surgery; and Dr. Hahn.

Meharry Prexy Resigns Post

14e(1)

Dat. 6-3-50

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(INS)— Resignation of Dr. M. Don Clawson as president of Meharry Medical College was accepted today by the board of Trustees meeting in Nashville.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Clawson resigned to return to private dentistry practice. The Board accepted his recommendation that a committee be appointed to administer the institution until a new president is selected.

Dr. Clawson had been president for five years of the only medical college for Negroes in the south.

Meharry Gets $12,463 Grant

14e(1)

Courier

NASHVILLE — Meharry Medical College has received a grant of $12,463 to finance an expanded teaching program in undergraduate psychiatry.

Dat. 11-18-50

The grants are part of a national program of 160 totaling near $2,000,000 that were announced last week.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

14e(1) 1950 Meharry Medical College

Meharry Alumni May Start $100,000 Quiz

Pittsburgh

HAMPTON, Va.—A Meharry Medical College alumni fight over $100,000 loomed this week as preparations were being made here for the annual convention of the National Medical Association Aug. 28 to Sept. 1.

Members of the Meharry's General Alumni Association are said to have planned a special forum at the convention where they will hear the report of the association's president, T. H. Brewer of Columbus, Ga.

It is said that he has aleady promised to intercede with the trustees of the, college to return $100,000 back to the alumni treasurer, Mr. J. Bent, dean of Meharry.

The general charge mounting here and there among the alumni membership is that the money was given to the college trustees by the officers of the general association without the proper sanction of the entire body. Such action, it is said, was agreed upon at the alumni meeting held at the college in 1948.

May Demand Audit

It is expected that during the forum, demands will be made for a complete audit of the treasurer's books and those of the alumni secretary, D. T. Wolfe of Nashville.

It was also hinted that in view of the charges made against certain officers, and they to be proved beyond a doubt, resignations of some of the general alumni association officers will be demanded. If this plan does not work out satisfactorily, a law suit concerning the disposition of the funds will follow, the report said.

Over Funds

Meharry Alumni Feuding

Louisville

10-14-50

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Construction of a $600,000 alumni memorial building at Meharry Medical College is expected to begin early in January, 1951, despite disagreement between major alumni groups.

Dr. D. T. Rolfe, president of the Nashville chapter of the Meharry Alumni Association, said preliminary plans for the structure have been completed and final details are being worked out.

14e(1)

Dr. Rolfe said the building will be financed by $200,000 in alumni contributions, supplemented by $400,000 from the Meharry Board of Trust.

His announcement came after a group of alumni in Chicago had charged that half of the alumni contribution of $200,000 had been turned over to the college without authorization.

In Columbus, Ga., Dr. T. H. Brewer, president-elect of the association, said any report that he sanctioned transfer of the funds was a lie. Dr. Brewer is spokesman for the Chicago group.

14e(1)

Dr. Rolfe said he knew nothing about Dr. Brewer's feelings in the matter, but that he did know the alumni association by a membership vote authorized transfer of the funds from the association to the board of trust at its 1949 meeting.

He said the distputed $100,000 is being held in trust by the college trustees and will be used only for the alumni building. Officials of the medical school confirmed this.

14e(1) 1950 Meharry Medical College- Knoxville College

Meharry, Knoxville Heads Resign Posts

Defender 14E(1)
Sat. 6-17-50

The desire to return to their previous professions led the presidents of Meharry Medical College and Knoxville College to resign last week.

Dr. M. Don Clawson's resignation from Meharry becomes effective July 1 at which time he will resume his practice of dentistry. Dr. J. Reed Miller will return to the pastorate when he leaves Knoxville August 31.

Chicago, Ill.

Meharry College

An internationally known dentist, Dr. Clawson became president of Meharry in January 1945 after serving three years as professor in dentistry and head of the dental department of the college. He has held top dental posts in England, Syria, Palestine, and Iraq.

He is a member of the board of trustees of Fisk University and of Meharry. During World War II he served as director of dental services at the Manhattan project for atomic energy at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Dr. Robert A. Lambert has been appointed by the Meharry trustee board to head a committee which will guide the school until a new president is chosen.

Knoxville College

14e(1)

Taking the reins of Knoxville College in June, 1947, Dr. Miller saw the school receive an A rating from the Southern Association the following year.

An extensive program of improvement and modernization has been carried on during his administration. More than $100,000 was poured into the expansion program.

Knoxville College celebrated its 75th anniversary recently and the Governor of Tennessee and the Mayor of Knoxville joined in lauding the institution for its outstanding record of achievement in Christian higher education.

Meharry Ill Advised

Afro American
6-3-50

The grapevine says that out of some 65 freshmen who will be accepted at Meharry Medical School next year, 45 of them are coming from the so-called "regional school plan" Southern States.

This means, virtually, that Meharry is being taken over by the regional school plan of southern universities which have declined to admit colored students to the State medical schools.

In addition to the tuition which the student will pay under the regional plan, each State gives Meharry an appropriation of $500 per student.

Howard University Medical School can take care of Howard graduates and maybe a few from Lincoln, Morgan and Hampton, but where are the bulk of these other students to go who want medical training?

Baltimore, Md.

They won't be able to get in Meharry. They will have to make application to enter the medical schools in their own States.

The University of Maryland will have to open its doors to colored doctors if we are to have any at all and the the University of Virginia must do the same for the students of Hampton and Virginia State.

14e(1)

It is a dirty trick that the administration of Meharry Medical College is passing off on its alumni and on the schools which have supported it throughout the years.

The regional school plan will fail just as soon as citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia and other States do what we have done in Maryland, apply to enter the State university medical and nursing school and win their cases in court.

Meharry Medical School then will have lost its friends among its own alumni and other private schools and will discover what we already know—that the regional plan is using it for its own selfish purposes which will prove in the long run to be a complete failure.

Miles College Reading Clinic March 23-24th

Atlanta, Ga. World

Tues. 3-21-50

Under the sponsorship of the Division of Languages of Miles College, a Remedial Reading Clinic will be held at the College March 23-24. The theme for the two-day session will be "Improving Reading Competence." The Clinic will be attended by interested teachers from the Birmingham, Bessemer, Fairfield and Jefferson County school system, respectively.

14e(1)

Persons who will serve as specialists during the clinic are: Miss Lynette Saine, a candidate for the doctorate degree with reading as her specialization at Chicago University, who has complete supervision of the reading program and teaches general education courses at Spelman College, and partial supervision of the reading program at Morehouse College and Atlanta University where she teaches special reading courses for teachers; Mrs. Thelma Taylor Murray, a candidate for the doctorate degree with reading as her specialization at Northwestern University, who has fourteen years of vast experience as a high school teacher and supervision of the reading program at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia; and, Mr. Ralph H. Lee whose advanced training in the field of reading has been done at the University of Michigan and the School of Education at New York University. Since 1943, Mr. Lee has served as Head of the Department of English at Alabama A. and M. College, Huntsville, Alabama.

Miss Carrie C. Robinson, Chairman, Division of Languages at Miles College, and staff extend to the public a cordial invitation to attend the two-day clinic.

College To Begin Fund Drive

Birmingham, Ala.

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT

News 14e(1) 8-3-50

Post Herald

Students of Miles College are planning a campaign to raise $10,000 in an effort to fulfill a three-year pledge of funds toward building an athletic field and gymnasium for the college.

The pledge came after cancellation of several scheduled football games because of the lack of a place to play them. Local alumni of the college, under the leadership of John Moss of Fairfield, are helping to put the project over.

Tied in with the local drive for an athletic field and gymnasium are preparations for a larger campaign that aims at the relief of an overcrowded situation resulting from record enrollment.

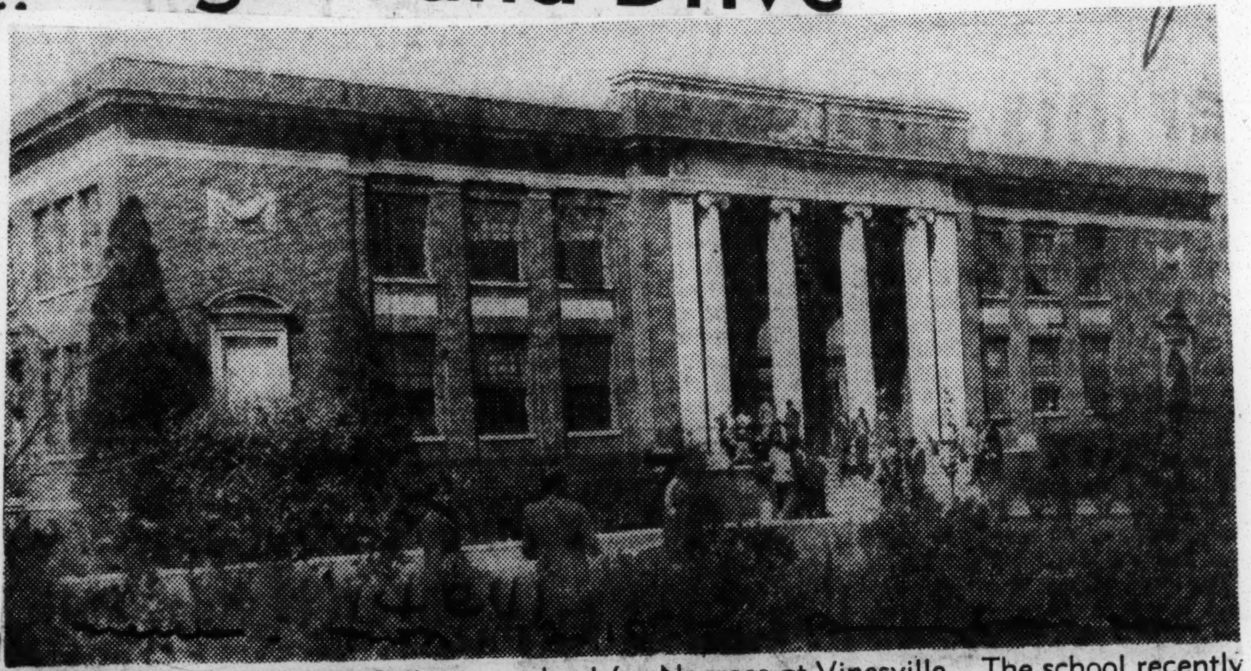
Future plans are for two new dormitories, a physical education building, science building and a larger library.

Miles College Gets 'A' Rating by Southern Unit

12-30-50

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Amid cheers and applause of students and faculty, Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College, announced last week at chapel services that the college had received an "A" rating by the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools at its annual meeting in Richmond, Va., Dec. 4-7.

This classification means that the college is now rated among the top ranking institutions of the Association, and that work done at the college will receive the same consideration by member colleges of the Association and outstanding universities and colleges of the country.



Rated high—This is Miles College, a school for Negroes at Vinesville. The school recently received an "A" classification from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The school is operated by the Negro Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miles College gets 'A' rating by Southern school group

14e(1)

When Dr. A. W. Bell took over as president of Miles College in 1936, the school for Negroes in Vinesville was just about on its last leg . . . ridden with debt, and sorely in need of repairs.

News

Last week the school received an "A" classification from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, meeting in Richmond, Va.

Mon. 12-18-50

This classification placed the school among the top ranking institutions of its kind in the South.

For Dr. Bell the struggle had not been an easy one.

Always there had been the problem of funds, repairs, debts.

Today, 800 students are taking advantage of the liberal arts curricula offered at Miles.

Birmingham

Students range in age from 15-year-old William Christian to a 48-year-old liberal arts major.

Miles College was founded 50 years ago. It is operated by the Negro Methodist Episcopal Church.

Its president, Dr. Bell, is a graduate of Payne College.

At present the school is making plans for a fund raising campaign to be carried out in 1951.

rof. J. H. White o Be President Of ew Miss. College

14e(1)

Globe

A recent issue of the Christian ex carried a news item telling President J. H. White of Lane College having been elected for a o-year term as president of a w Vocational College located at a Bena, Mississippi. It is stated t Prof. White is to take over his ties at the Mississippi school in rch of this year.

Jan 3-50

Nashville Tenn

The item stated that more than million dollars is to be spent in building program at the school that $350,000 has been appropriated for administrative work for school year.

The item regarding Prof. White is quite interesting to Nashvillians because he is a "native son of Nashville." In the early years of his life he received the fatherly assistance of Mr. J. W. Frierson the well known real estate broker of this city and at one time he was a member of the Sunday School Congress and, so Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, recalls.

Prof. White is one of the most successful members of the A. and I. State College alumni and has made a great record in Tennessee in building the Allen-White High School at Whiteville, Tenn., to its present status of outstanding size and usefusness. He had just begun to settle down at the big job of running Lane College, when he received the flattering offer in Mississippi.

Several years ago Prof. White was a leading candidate for the presidency of Alcorn College, the land-grant college of Mississippi. It was stated in the press that he would have been chosen for the presidency except for the fact that one of the other candidates was Dr. W. H. Pipes, who was a native of Mississippi, but at the time was teaching in Paducah, Ky.

Will Let Contract For Negro College

Greenwood Miss Commonwealth

14e(1)

Bids for the construction of a classroom building and work shops for the Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes at Itta Bena will be received by the board of trustees of state supported institutions of higher learning at Jackson on Thursday, January 19.

Mon. 1-16-50

The Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes was authorized by the regular session of the state legislature of 1946, making law the bill for same authorized by Senaator John Kyle of Sardis, the late Representative E. T. Woolfolk of Tunica, Representative Hilton Waits of Washington County, Representative Livingston of Scott County and Representative Thigpen of Bolivar County.

The college will be located 2 miles west of Itta Bena on highway 82 and will be situated on a 500-acre plot. The school will be strictly a Mississippi institution, owned and operated by Mississippi under the same board of trustees that controls the University of Mississippi, State College and other state supported institutions.

The purpose of the college as set forth in Section 2 of House Bill No. 700 is as follows: "The object of the Mississippi Vocational College shall be to train negro teachers for teaching in the negro public schools of this state by giving instruction in the art and practice of teaching in the elementary and high school grades and in all branches of study which pertain to industrial training, health, and rural and elementary education, and to provide instruction and training in such other subjects as the board of trustees of state institutions of higher learning in cooperation with the state department of education, may from time to time prescribe. It shall also be the object of said school to establish and conduct schools, classes or courses, for preparing equipping and training negro citizens of Mississippi for employment in gainful occupations, in trade, industrial and distributive pursuits whether such students are qualified by educational requirements or not."

The trustees of the Mississippi institutions of higher learning have selected J. H. White of Jackson. Tenn. to act in the capacity of president of the new school. White, a leading negro educator, has served for a number of years as president of Lane College in Tennessee.

The state legislature has appropriated 300 thousand dollars for the initial building program and provided another 50 thousand dollars for the purchase of the building site.

Miss. To Get Third College

[illegible]

ITTA BENA, Miss. — Groundbreaking ceremonies were held here last week for the beginning of construction on the newest Negro training institution, in the state of Mississippi Vocational college. The new college, estimated to cost $9,000,000 will offer four-year college courses, premedical, pre-dental and nurse training.

14e(1)

It will be the third four-year Negro college in the state. The others are Alcorn A and M near Corinth and Jackson college, Jackson. Work is to begin immediately on two buildings.

NEGRO COLLEGE CONTRACTS LET

Times

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 19.—Contracts totaling $336,921 were awarded Tuesday by the state building commission for construction of dormitories at the Mississippi Vocational college for Negroes at Itta Bena, E. J. Yelverton, secretary of the commission, announced. Awards for the new Negro college projects were made to the following bidders:

Picayune New Orleans La Wed 9-20-50

14e(1)

General construction — Wright and Maugh Construction Co., Leland, $251,913.86.

Mechanical work — Harris and Powers, Greenwood, $61,315.

Electrical work — Southern Engineering and Electric Co., Jackson, $13,693.

The commission rejected all bids for kitchen equipment in the buildings, Yelverton said.

Other contracts awarded by the commission at its regular monthly meeting were: $11,024.65 for sewerage work at Mississippi Southern college, to Southern Engineering and Construction Co., Laurel: and $86,737.86 for drainage and flood control breastwork at the state fair grounds in Jackson, to M. C. Vaughn, Shannon, Miss.

14e(1) 1950 Morehouse College

Wife Of Mayor Of Seoul Guest At Morehouse

Sat. 12-30-50

ATLANTA, Ga.—The students of Morehouse College were visited by Mrs. Ki Poong Lee, wife of the major of Seol, Korea, who addressed them in Sale Hall Chapel last week.

14e(1)

The distinguished South Korean visitor is director of the literary department and professor of English literature at Ewha Women's University, located in Seol. She spoke to the men of Morehouse about the work of this school and about her country. On the latter subject, Mrs. Lee stated that the much-talked-about 38th Parallel which divides South Korea from North Korea is an artificial, militarily imposed division which, since 1945, has established a cleavage between a once homogenous people who would like nothing better than peace and unity and who have the same language, customs and traditions.

Mrs. Lee explained that rival ideologies necessitated this arbitrary political division, and she attributed the regrettable situation to the Russians, who entered North Korea and there set up a Communist regime which caused thousands of North Koreans to see refuse in South Korea, where they greatly taxed the facilities of the schools and universities.

* * *

NO STRANGER to this country, Mrs. Lee was educated at Mt. Holyoke College, Scaritt and Peabody Colleges in Nashville, Tenn., from which latter institution she holds the master's degree.

Traveling with her is another of her countrymen, Mrs. Chung, principal of a public high school in Seoul.

Morehouse Graudates Rate High in Nation's Graduate Schools

14e(1)

Globe

12-15-50

Recently a questionnair went out from the administration of Morehouse College to some 19 universities and graduate schools where 49 recent graduates of Morehouse were enrolled during the last several years, including -1949-50. The purpose of the questionnaire was to find out the caliber of work being done by these Morehouse graduates in those institutions. Responses to these questionnaire reveal that about 90 per cent of the men under consideration were doing acceptable work 25 per cent of them were doing excellent work, and about 29 per cent of them were doing work judged to be "very good" or "good."

The institutions where these 49 Morehouse graduates were enrolled are the Baston University Law School, Harvard University (School of Business Administration and School of Law), Howard University (School of Medicine, School of Law, and School of Religion), Meharry Medical College, New York University, Ohio State University, Syracuse University, the University of Michigan (School of Law and School of Medicine, School of Business Administration and School of Graduate Studies), the University of Oklahoma (School of Pharmacy), Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Columbia University, Crozer Theological Seminary, Northwestern University Dental School, Union Theological Seminary, the University of Arkansas, the University of Chicago School of Business, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Wisconsin.

Some of the appraisals of these institutions on individual students follow:

Harvard University Law School: 'I am happy to be albe to report that in his year of graduate study here Mr. Anderson (Charles F.) did exceptionally fine work. His grades average 75, which is the beginning of our A line. Relatively few of our graduate students achieve an A average. . . I need only to add that we should always be happy to receive students of Mr. Anderson's qualities."—Paul A. Freund, chairman, Committee on Graduate Studies. **Graduate School of Business Administration:** "Mr Maxey's work with us was good and we are proud to have him a graduate of this school."—Lewis B. Ward, Director of Admissions, (Charles E. M. **Boston University Law School:** "Mr. Anderson (Charles F) was graduated from Boston University School of Law, **magna Cum laude**, in 1947. The following year he enrolled at Harvard Law School for graduate work, and successfully pursued a course of study leading to the Master of Laws degree.

"Since that time he has been practicing law here in Boston. Just recently I appointed him as a Lecturer in Law at our School of Law.

"His attainments, I feel, speak for themselves. I have the highest regard for him as a man and as a scholar."—Edward H. Hettrick, Dean N. B. Since his graduation from Boston and Harvard, Mr. Anderson was on a commission appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to codify the laws of the State of Massachusetts.

The University of Chicago Business School: "I am happy to write concerning the work of Mr. Charles Crenshaw. . . His record, undoubtedly reflecting good background, improved continually. In his field of concentration he received a grade of A.

"As well as being a good student scholastically, Mr. Crenshaw was a excellent school citizen. One of our professors summarized his qualities as follows: "Mr. Cresshaw is emotionally mature and well adjusted socially! . . . "—Charles A. Rovetta, Dean of Students.

In addition to Mr. Crenshaw, four Chicago professors give **Mr. F. E.** Mapp top rating.

Crozer Theological Seminary: "King (Martin L.) is one of our most outstanding students, from my point of view. Academically he is doing superior work. We have just had a period of comprehensive examinations and only one man was granted honors in them; it was King. In the life of the school he is playing an important part and is president of our student body this year. . He reflects fine preparation, an excellent mind, and a through grasp of the material."—Charles E. Batten, Dean

Colgate-Rochester Divinity School "Herman Williams. . . has made a fine academic record and has been accorded an enthusiastic reception by his professors and fellow students. He is a man of very great promise and we shall be made exceedingly happy by any other students of his type whom Morehouse may send in our direction. I consider him one of our most outstanding students."—Oren H. Baker

Ohio State University: "I am happy to write you about your former student, Mr. Samuel D. Cook. He has been in my class and I helped to supervise his graduate study in the Department of Political Science, from which he received the Master's degree a short time ago. I think I speak for all his teachers when I say that we are delighted with him. He has a very keen mind and an earnest desire to learn. We think that he will be a promising candidate for the Ph. D. . . . "—Frederick Heimberger, Dean.

Syracuse University: "Mr Willie (Charles V.) came to us last fall and almost immediately gained the high regard of both the staff and his colleagues. We have found him to be exceedingly well grounded in sociology and related fields. He has great abilities. In fact, I rate him as one of the most promising graduate students I have ever had." Earl H. Bell, Departmental Chairman.

"Mr. Shropshire (LeRoy) . . . is doing very well . . . He has won a very real place for himself with staff and students. The quality of his work is excellent. . "—Arthur W. Coombs, Director, School of Education.

M. B. Mr. Shropshire and Mr. Willie are doing some teaching this year at Syracuse.

Union Theological Seminary: "May I say that Mr. William S. Cary, who is a graduate of Morehouse College, is doing eminently satisfactory work with us. . . We regard him as one of our best men and are grateful to you for sending him to us."—John Knox, Director of Studies.

Meharry Medical College: "Clarence G. Littlejohn ranks 6 (upper third) in a class of 65; William Beck Jr., ranks 5 (upper third) in a class of 62; Homer Nash, Jr., ranks 3 (upper third) in a class of 56; Clinton E. Warner, Jr., ranks ((upper third) in a class of 56; and Edwin Smith ranks 2 (upper third) in a class of 34 (dentistry)."

University of Michigan Law Schoo: "Shelton Penn made a very satisfactory showing during his first year in the Law School." —E Blythe Stason, Dean.

Howard University School of Law "James Taylor . . . has done exceptionally well."—George M. Johnson, Dean

Howard University School of Dedicine: "Benjamin H. Barbour is an outstanding student. He ranks No. 3 in his class of 71 students."—Joseph L. Johnson, Dean.

Thirty-four Morehouse Graduates Have Earned Doctorates:

To date, 34 Morehouse graduates have earned doctorates (Ph. D.; Ed. D.; D. Th.; and Doctorate d'Universite) from 19 Universities of the United States of America, Canada, and France. The institutions from which these degrees have been granted are Boston University, the

University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Colorado State, Brown, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio State, the University of Pittsburgh, Wisconsin, New York University, the Pacific School of Religion, Toronto (Canda), Toulouse (France) and Yale, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania.

Fourteen fields of specialization are represented by these holders of the highest academic degree, namely Biology, Chemistry, Economics, English, Education, Music, French, Romance Languages, Personal Administration, Physical Education, Religion, Philosophy, Social Science Sociolagy.

Morehouse Faculty Now has 15 Doctors

Fifteen, or one-third of the total teaching faculty, of Morehouse faculty for the academic year 1950-1951 are holders of the Doctor's degree from outstanding universities of this country and a few foreign universities. This, we believe, is a record for small colleges. The 83-year-old college for men has an enrollment of about 600 students and a teaching faculty this year of 45.

14e(1) 1950

Morehouse College

8 Foreign Students At Morehouse College

14e(1)

Norfolk Journal

Jan 26 50

Morehouse College lists eight foreign students among the 619 enrolled during the first semester at the 83-year-old college for men. These eight students from other lands represent West Africa and the British West Indies, and they expect to return to their native countries when their studies and training are completed to devote themselves to a life of service and usefulness among their people.

All these students are active in student life and activities at Morehouse and some of them are leaders among their fellow collegians. One of them is a top-ranking student on the Dean's list.

These eight foreign students are: A. Romeo Horton 2nd, of Liberia, West Africa, who is president of the senior class at Morehouse this year. He is majoring in economics. Mr. Horton's father and mother are graduates, respectively, of Morehouse and Spelman colleges. After graduating from the Booker T. Washington Elementary School and the West Africa High School in Monrovia, Liberia, the younger Mr. Horton worked for a time in the Public Health Service in Liberia.

Atlanta Ga

Hezekiah A. Oluwasanmi, of Nigeria, West Africa, is a junior at Morehouse and is majoring in political science. He is a four-point honor student, and he led the Honor Roll during his freshman year at the College. Mr. Oluwasanmi's secondary education was obtained at the Abeokuta Grammar School, after graduating from which he was employed for a time as a clerk in the Treasury Department of his country.

James O. Ogunsanya, of Nigeria, West Africa, is a sophomore and a pre-medical student. He is a graduate of St. Andrew's College, Oyo, Nigeria, and has served as a produce inspector in the Department of Agriculture in his country.

Louis B. Emodi, of Nigeria, West Africa, is a freshman and a pre-medical student. He is a graduate of King's College, Lagos, Nigeria, where he has served as customs officer.

Fidelis O Obi, of Nigeria, is a graduate of Africa College, Onitcha, Nigeria. He is a freshman and plans to major in economics. In his country he worked as a clerk in the

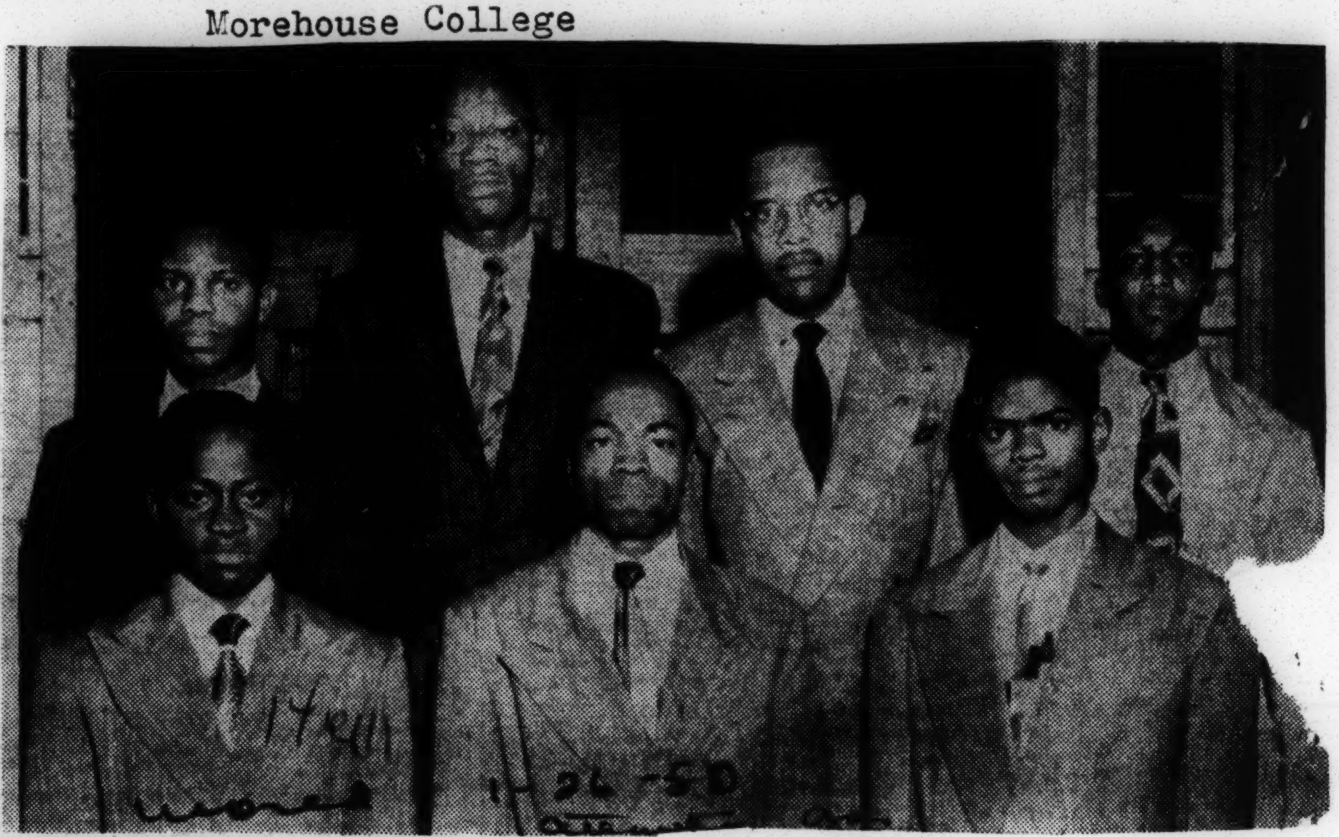
Supreme Court of Nigeria.

Nathaniel O. Olaku, also a freshman and a prospective economics major, is a graduate of the Baptist Academy of Lagos, Nigeria. He has served as a stenographer in the Office of the Commissioner of Colonies, Nigerian Civil Service

Howard J. Kemp and Charles F. Lunn, 2nd, freshman, are from Nassau, the Bahamas, British West Indies. Mr. Kemp, a prospective chemistry major, is a graduate of the Eastern Senior High School in Nassau, and he has worked in the General Post Office there. Mr. Lunn graduated from the Goversment High School in Nassau. He hopes to major in biology.

14 e(1)

All these men are serious of purpose, determined, and ambitious. They plan to pursue their academic training beyond the college level so as to better fit themselves for effective work and leadership back in their respective countries.



14e(1)

Norfolk

1-26-50

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE — Front row — left to right: Nathaniel Oluwole Olaku, Nigeria; James Ogunleye Ogunsanya, Ijeba Ode, Nigeria, West Africa; Fidelis O. Obi, Onitsha, Nigeria, West Africa.

Second row — left to right: Louis Bobo Emodi, Onitsha, Nigeria, West Africa; Hezekiah Adedunmola Oluwasanmi, Ipetu-Ijesha, Nigeria; A. Romeo Horton, Monrovia, Liberia; Howard Joseph Kemp, Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I. Not on picture, Charles F. Lunn, Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I.

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2 Chinese Scholars Husband and Wife, on Morehouse Faculty

14e(1)

ATLANTA — Two Chinese scholars, trained in China and the United States, have been added to the Morehouse College faculty this semester in the sciences. They are Dr. Jen Sen Hsiang and Dr. Tsung-Hsun Hsiang, husband and wife. Both are holders of the Ph.D. degrees from outstanding American universities.

Dr. Jen-Sen Hsiang holds the B.A. degree from the National Tsing Hua University in China, the M.S. degree and Ph.D. degree from Rutgers University. He will teach physics. Dr. Tsung Hsun Tsao Hsiang holds the B.S. degree from Tsing-Hua University and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in botany from the University of Wisconsin. She will teach botany.

14 e11

EDUCATOR-CHURCHMAN AT CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH—Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College (second from left) received warm greetings at Concord Baptist Church of Christ, Brooklyn, Sunday. Left to right above are the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor, Dr. Mays, Mrs. Gardner C. Taylor and the Rev. Jerome D. Harris, associate pastor. Dr. Mays delivered an inspiring Educational Day address at the church whose congregation presented him a substantial check to add to the educational fund of Morehouse. He also received a copy of "Lead Kindly Light" by Vincent Shenan from the Sisterhood Club of Concord.

3-4-50

The prominent churchman-educator is in the midst of a busy speaking tour which has taken him to Fort Wayne, Ind., Akron, O., and S. C. He is scheduled at Berea College, Plymouth, N. H., and Boston U. He will receive an honorary degree at the latter school where he will be at the convocation and dedication of the new chapel of the School of Religion March 13. His subject will be "Religion and Racial Tension." —(Photo by Bing).

Morehouse Tributes Pres. Mays For Ten Years Of Service There

Loosely worded [illegible] 6-8-50

14 (11)

At the traditional post-commencement banquet Tuesday evening, June 6, the Morehouse College faculty and staff paid tribute to President Benjamin E. Mays for his leadership, as president of the college and as eminent and influential figure on the local, national, and international scene in education, religious, and civic activities.

An appraisal of Dr. Mays' first ten years at Morehouse was given by John P. Whittaker, registrar of Morehouse and Atlanta University, who enumerated in vivid detail the multiple achievements wrought by Dr. Mays in the decade 1940-1950. Among those achievements are additions to the physical plant; increase in the quantity and quality of the faculty, which numbered 24 in 1939-40 but which numbers 44 in 1949-50, and which had 2 persons with the Ph. D. degree ten years ago and which today has 14 persons with the Ph. D., representing approximately one-third of the total personnel; salary increases placing the pay of Morehouse teachers on par with salaries paid in the other schools of the Atlanta University Affiliation; the tenure, and retirement; the encour-establishment of rank, salary scale tenure, and retirement; the encouragement of research and advanced study; the initiation of a reading clinic to raise the literacy level of students coming to Morehouse from inadequate high schools; the democratic integration of students and faculty personnel on important committees of the College; the strengthening of faculty morale and the restoration of self respect and self assertion at the College; and 80 per cent increase in endowment. These are some of the most outstanding accomplishments of the noted educator during his ten-year presidency at Morehouse as enumerated by Mr. Whittaker.

A magnificent watch with an extra gold band was presented to President Mays by the Morehouse faculty and staff. Dean B. R. Brazeal made the presentation. Dr. Eward A. Jones, of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages, read and presented to Dr. Mays a scroll from the faculty and staff expressing the appreciation of that group for the leadership and fellowship which President Mays has given them during the past ten years. The scroll was hand-printed on white sheep-skin and encased in maroon leather, thus carrying out the color combination of the College, maroon and white.

MRS. MAYS GIVEN PRESENTATION

Mrs. Jeannette B. Stewart, College hostess, paid tribute to Mrs. Sadie Gray Mays, wife of Morehouse president, and presented her with a set of silver ware which the faculty and staff had purchased for her by the faculty and staff of the College, who also presented her with a corsage for the occasion.

An original poem in tribute to Dr. Mays' first decade at Morehouse was read by Professor G. Lewis Chandler of the English Department. Other speakers on this occasion were Presidents F. M. Read of Spelman College and R. E. Clement of Atlanta University. (Dr. Clement's message was read since he was out of the city).

HONORARY DEGREE RECIPIENTS ALSO FETED

Other honorees at this 9th post-commencement banquet in the Morehouse dining hall were the two recipients of honorary degrees at the 83 commencement of Morehouse College, President Lawrence Arnett Davis of Arkansas State College, LL.D., and Austin Thomas Walden, Atlanta attorney, L. H. D. They were honored in the first part of the program, over which Dr. Mays presided. Dr. E. B. Williams, of the Economics Department, presided over the second part honoring Dr. Mays.

Morgan Heist Nets $16,000

Afro-American Sat. 2-11-50 Baltimore

Bandits Score Coup on Registration Day

BALTIMORE

Four armed men, unmasked, staged a $16,000 holdup at Morgan State College, Monday afternoon, one-half hour after student registrations closed out for the day.

The school library had been converted into one large registration room. At one side, a partition had been set up with three windows for cashiers.

Behind the center window stood James H. Carter, college business manager, with most of the money.

Arrive With Drawn Guns

Registration was discontinued at 4:30 p.m., Mr. Carter said.

Shortly after 5 p.m., four men came in with guns; and the leader, described as being over six feet tall, straddled the partition keeping the occupants of the room under constant surveillance.

One of his accomplices stationed himself in the library door, as the men robbed nine employees in the room, putting the money into a navy duffle bag. The men took only cash, throwing the checks onto the floor.

While the holdup was in progress, Frank Wilson, the head custodian, started to offer resistance, but he was advised by Mr. Carter to obey the men.

They then forced Mr. Wilson to join the other employees behind the partition where they could watch him better.

In the meantime, one bandit told Miss Evelyn Berry, an assistant librarian, to, "Take a good look at me, but if you identify me, you'll get what's coming to you."

The entire operation took less than 3 minutes, Mr. Carter said.

The men left by the main door and escaped from the campus in a dark automobile, parked in the rear of the dining hall. They drove off down a hill on a back road of the college.

How Morgan Robbery Was Staged

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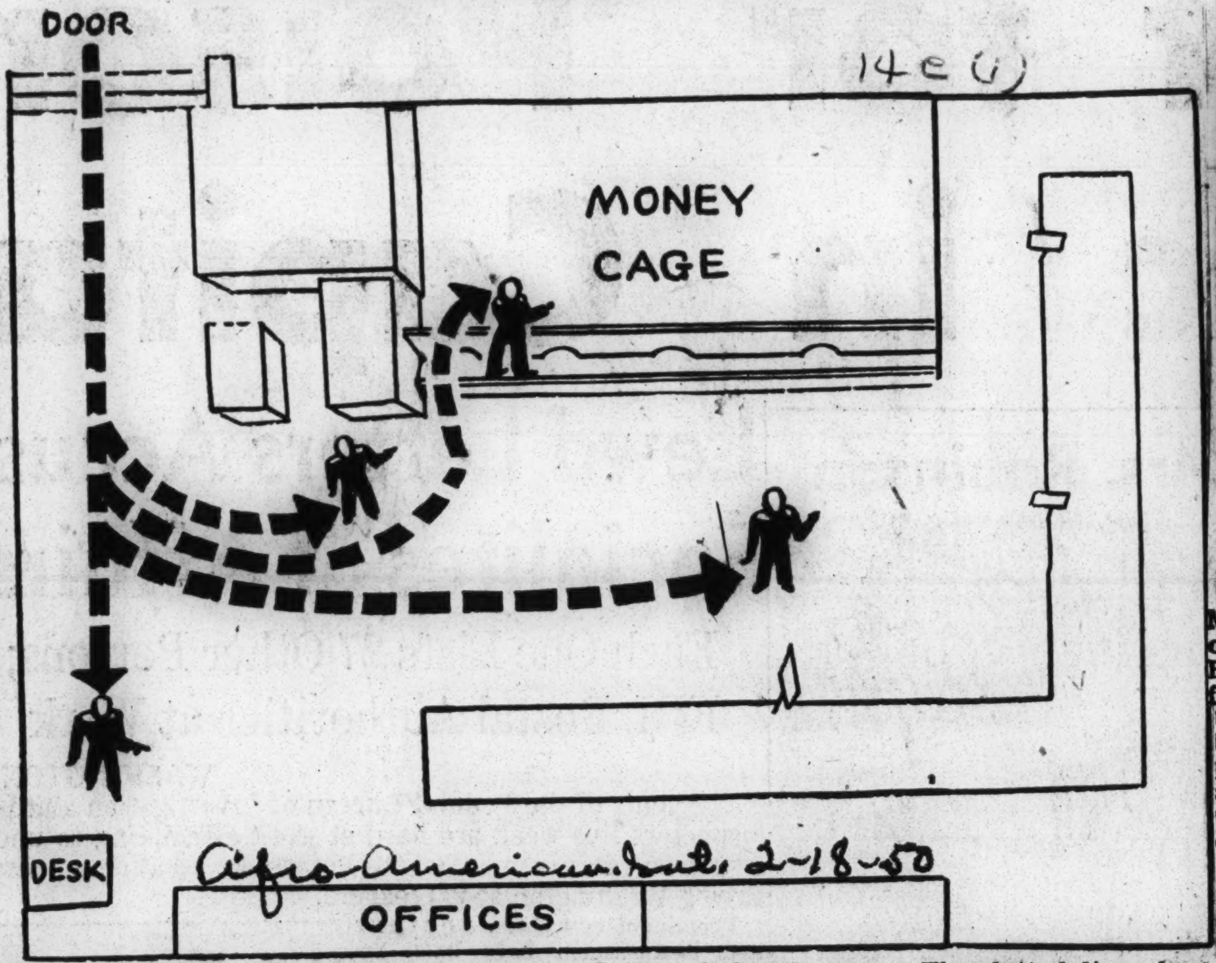


Afro-American. Sat. 2-18-50

This is the artist's conception of the Morgan College holdup scene. The dotted line shows where the bandits ran into the library. One gunman stood near the librarian's desk, another atop the cashier's counter, and the other two in front of the counter. Within three minutes the men had completed the daring holdup of $16,500 and escaped in a car parked near the building.

Was Morgan College Holdup Inside Job?

Afro-American Sat. 2-18-50 14e(1)

Brains of Outfit Too Familiar With Setup

Pictures of Former Students Examined to Determine Who Pulled $16,500 Robbery

(Full Page of Pictures on Page 12)

BALTIMORE

Police are working on the theory that the $16,500 hold up at Morgan State College on Monday, Feb. 6, was an inside job.

Notes Turning Up

The intensive investigation being conducted on the Hillen Road campus is based on the assumption that the well-planned, perfectly-timed hold up was engineered by a student, a former student or someone with more than average knowledge of the school's operations.

The two young men arrested and released by police Thursday night in connection with the case brought to eight the number of persons apprehended since the probe got under way.

One of the men, a 20-year-old radio television student, was freed after a co-ed said his car was not the one she noticed parked on the campus Monday.

The other, a 22-year-old laborer was held for questioning for 24 hours after police received a tip that his brother came here from Virginia last week end and left a sedan with friends here.

Both cars were old models and resembled the one used by the gunmen in their getaway.

The investigators have abandoned an earlier theory that two five-dollar bills found in North Baltimore business establishments were part of the college loot.

The probe is now being centered on an old model car seen by several students on the campus shortly before Monday's sensational daylight robbery was staged by four unmasked gunmen.

One of the five-dollar notes turned up in a Dartmouth Rd. beauty salon, and the other appeared in a Roland Ave. drug store. Both bills bore penciled notations and the store owners became suspicious and called police.

Morgan College cashiers examined the bills Wednesday in an effort to recognize their handwriting. James H. Carter, college business manager, explained that the markings were similar to those made on money in practically all business establishments, but did not resemble notations made on the college funds.

Probe College Students

At the college campus five policemen, working under Lt. Amrein of the Northeastern district, are pressing the investigation. The officers are still questioning students and employees in an effort to get some bit of information that may have been overlooked in the first hasty questioning.

Working on a theory that the well-planned and perfectly-timed holdup was "engineered" by a student or former student, Capt. Julian I. Forrest, Northeastern district commander who is heading the probe, had the cashiers examine pictures of all students who had attended the school in recent years.

After looking at thousands of pictures taken for identification purposes, the cashiers were unable to recognize any as the holdup men. They also scanned rogue gallery pictures at police headquarters without success.

Afro Sat. 2-18-50

Car Description Given

Police are assuming that the bandits have now divided the holdup "take" and have begun to spend the money. Most of the money, paid in mid-term registration fees, was in small, easily-passed denominations.

Meanwhile, police in 16 States joined Baltimore authorities in a search for an old model car bearing orange-and-black license plates. It is believed the holdup men used this machine in their getaway.

Of a greenish-blue color and dirty, the car has tags with "numbers, then letters, then more numbers," according to a teletype alarm sent over a 16-State hookup.

Descriptions of the wanted men have also been sent to police throughout the East Coast.

She Thought Bandit Was Kidding

Mrs. Martha Campbell, Morgan College assistant librarian, tells an officer how she brushed by one of four holdup men, who looted the Baltimore school of $16,500 Monday. She said she thought he was fooling.

Placement Service Begins At Morgan

Journal and Guide

BALTIMORE, Md.—Recognizing the many problems faced by students in initial employment, Morgan State College recently organized a placement service under the direction of Isador Boyd Oglesby.

14e(1)

Mr. Oglesby is beginning the program with job orientation for senior students.

Sat. 3-18-50

On Friday, March 3, Samuel Danley, of the United States Labor Department, and Cecil Scott, industrial secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, talked with over 125 graduates on the employment outlook throughout the country as seen by their respective agencies.

Norfolk Va

During the early Spring five additional conferences will be held on the campus at which time different local and national persons will be invited to discuss with the students different inter-related employment problems. Plans are underway to sponsor on the campus conference between leaders in industry and business.

Morgan College Head Sees $4 Million Fund Needed

[illegible] 10-25-50

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The president of Morgan College said today the State must spend about $4,650,000 on the school quickly if Maryland wants to continue racial segregation for undergraduate students.

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins made the observation in discussing Morgan's $8,248,000 long-range building program with the State Planning Commission.

14e(1)

He described this as an honest estimate of what will be needed at Morgan to comply with recent Supreme Court decisions that the State must offer equal public education opportunities to Negroes.

Morgan Prexy

14e(1)

Defender:
Sat. 4-1-50
Chicago, Ill.

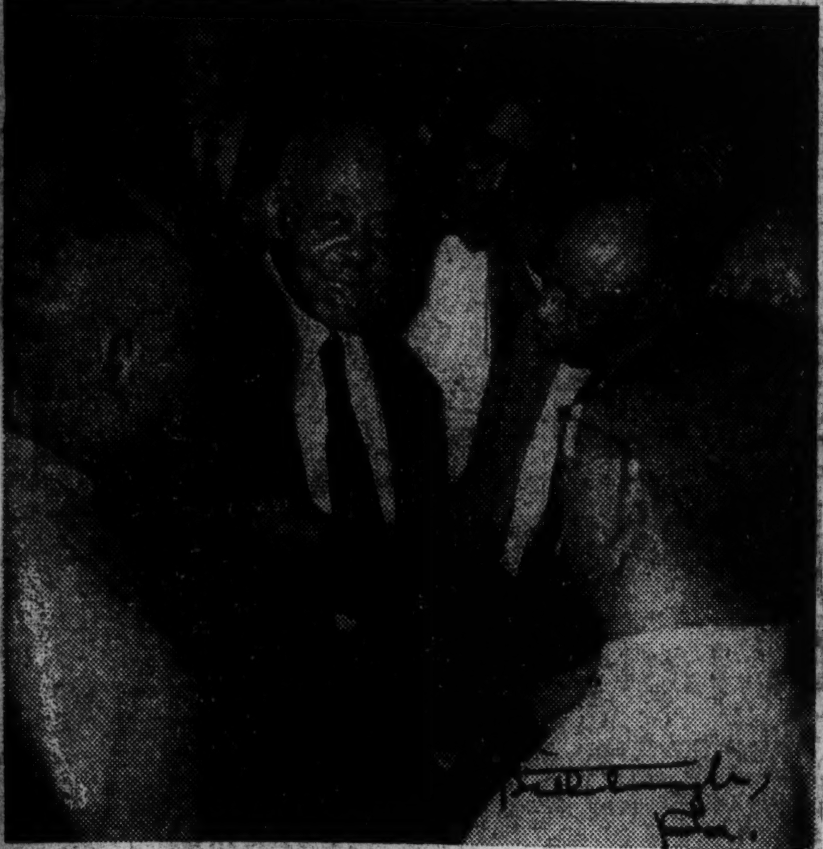
Professor of education and director of student personnel at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., Dr. Oscar J. Chapman of Stockton, Md., has been elected president of Delaware State College in Dover. He succeeds Dr. Howard D. Gregg, who resigned in September of last year

14e(1) 1950 Morris Brown College

Fireworks at Morris Brown

AME Bishops Nip Move to Oust College President

Courier
Sat. 7-15-50
14e(1)



Support Bishop—Surrounding Bishop R. R. Wright, Episcopal head of the Sixth District (Georgia) are some of the pastors and Morris Brown College trustees who defied the decision of the Bishops' Council in over-ruling them in firing Morris Brown President W. A. Fountain Jr.

Bishops Council Overrules Trustees

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA—Twenty-four hours after Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr. had been dismissed by Morris Brown College trustees as president of the educational institution, the Bishops Council of the AME Church "requested" that Dr. Fountain be returned to his official position.

Courier

Bishop R. R. Wright, chancellor of the college, told The Courier Sunday morning that he would abide by the decision of the council, but felt that the "true reason" for the dismissal of President Fountain should be made public.

14e(1)

The unprecedented move by the Bishops, designed to avert further confusion in another of the great AME educational institutions, came after Dr. Fountain had been dismissed on a charge of "misusing school funds."

The Bishops' Council, in session at the Atlanta school last Thursday, the day after Dr. Fountain's dismissal, "requested" Bishop Wright, as chancellor of the schools, to see that Dr. Fountain was restored to "full authority as president of the institution."

The vote of the council was unanimous on the matter, with Bishop Wright and Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr., father of the college president, passing their right to vote.

Bishop Wright was further "requested" to "refrain from interference" with the president in the performance of his academic duties.

In announcing the request of the Bishops to his board of trustees in a meeting attended by a number of ministers from throughout the state, Bishop Wright quelled threatened revolt by appealing to the trustees to abide by the council's decision. "They can transfer me to Africa or some smaller district, you know," he told the protesting ministers.

Courier

The action brought into sharp focus the feud between the two family religious groups which had been in sharp conflict since Bishop R. R. Wright had been assigned to Georgia two years ago. Bishop Fountain had formerly been the presiding Bishop of the state, and is now over the Arkansas-Oklahoma District.

It had been rumored that Bishop Wright looked upon Dr Fountain's presidency as the last vestige of the Fountain control over the AME Church in Georgia. It was further rumored that Bishop Wright had intended to replace Dr. Fountain with the Rev. D. V. Kyle, the Bishop's son-in-law, and pastor of Atlanta's large Big Bethel AME Church.

14e(1)

In earlier action, Dr. Fountain had been given a six-month leave and ordered to repay alleged shortages which amounted to approximately $18,000. Dr. Fountain refused to take the leave but repaid immediately what he called "salary advances."

When at a special meeting in Nashville, Tenn., on June 28, the council asked Bishop Wright to stop interfering with President Fountain, the board of trustees retaliated by giving the president his outright dismissal.

A spokesman for the council told The Courier that the group had [illegible] for the best interest of the college in warning Bishop Wright to refrain from interfering with President Fountain in performance of duties.

The council admitted that it considered the development of Morris Brown under the administration of Dr. Fountain in taking action. It was felt that Dr. Fountain had used the monies which he had been accused of "misusing" in developing his program to improve the school's physical properties and general public relations for the institution . . . items not included in the school's budget.

Dr. Fountain felt that the support of the council would enable him to continue his program of "building a better Morris Brown."

Twelve of the seventeen active Bishops of the AME Church were present at the special council meeting. They included Bishops D. Ward Nichols, Frank Madison Reed, S. L. Greene, A. J. Allen, George W. Baber, J. H. Claybourne, L. H. Hemmingway, W. R. Wilkes, R. R. Wright, W. A. Fountain Sr., D. Armond Walker and Joseph Gomez.

College Elects Vice President

Courier 14e(1)
6-17-50

ATLANTA—Dr. E. C. Mitchell, professor of Religious Education at Morris Brown College, last week was named vice president of the Atlanta institution. W. A. Fountain Jr. is president.

Council Backs Dr. Fountain

Postpones Problem of College Finances

14e(1)

ATLANTA.—A majority of the members of the AME Bishops' Council, in a special meeting here, last Thursday, threw the full support of the denomination's highest body behind Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., president of Morris Brown College, in his dispute with the school's board of trustees and the board's leader, Bishop R. R. Wright.

Their stand, expressed in a resolution affiirming the president's position, meant a flat rebuff to Bishop Wright, prelate of the Georgia District for two years and chancellor of the AME institution, who has headed up the trustees in their attack against Dr. Fountain.

Sat. 7-15-50

Bulwark of Dr. Fountain's strength on the Bishops' Council has been his father, Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr., now of the Arkansas-Oklahoma District, who headed the Georgia District prior to Bishop Wright's appointment as its prelate.

The smouldering feud between the two family religious dynasties broke out during June, when the school's trustees accused Dr. Fountain of "misusing" $19,000 in school funds and gave him a six-month leave of absence. within which time he was to have replaced the money.

When Dr. Fountain refused to take the leave, contending that the money was for salary advances and that he was paying it back, the trustees created the new position of vice-president, naming E. C. Mitchell former dean, to the job and ousting Mrs. Anne Graves, staunch Fountain supporter, from her post as registrar.

Friends of Dr. Fountain and his father, Bishop Fountain, interpreted these moves of the Morris Brown trustees, with Bishop Wright as chairman, as "an effort to wipe out the last vestiges of the Fountain regime in Georgia."

Bishops Step Into Picture

As a next step, the Bishops' Council met in Nashville on June 28 to consider the Georgia and Morris Brown problem and at that time sent a letter to Bishop Wright asking him to refraim from interfering with the president. The bishops, that time, decided to hold the July 6 meeting in Atlanta.

The climax had come about when the board of trustees met last Wednesday, and voted "enforced leave of absence" for Dr. Fountain. Dr. Fountain, who with Bishop Fountain had attended the meeting, uninvited, again refused to take the directed leave and added that he had repaid the alleged fund shortage since the June meeting.

The president also revealed that he had found the locks changed on his office doors and had been unable to use his office for four days prior to the Wednesday board meeting.

The Bishops' Council meeting on Thursday, had been called at the request of Bishop Fountain. Observers said it was a striking test of the strength of Bishop Fountain, now sightless, as against that of Bishop Wright.

Council Puts Foot Down

The council session, attended by 12 high churchmen from over the nation, with three others voting by proxy, adopted a unanimous resolution, with two members not voting, to:

1. "Request" the Morris Brown board of trustees to "restore" President Fountain to full authority as president, effective at once; and

14e(1)

2. Ordered Bishop Wright to "refraim from interfering with Dr. Fountain in the performance of his duties."

Suggestion No. 1 was tempered by the proviso that Dr. Fountain would handle only academic activities of the school. The trustees it was learned, would be calkd soon to decide on handling of financial matters.

Wright's Backers Defiant

The Morris Brown board of trustees had acted to fire the president on the night before the scheduled July 6 meeting. Observers were speculating whether they would abide by the council's decision.

Bishop Wright, however, seems fearful of "sticknig his neck out", any further. In answer to the Rev. A. L. Brewster of Dublin, Ga.

who declared, "they can't tell us how to vote," he advised the crowd of trustees and ministers gathered around him:

"We must accept this decision in Christian faith and now work for peace and harmony in the school and church." Then he added, "you know, the bishops can, if they want to, transfer me to Africa or some smaller district."

The 12 of the council's 17 members who attended the important meeting were:

Bishops S. L. Green, Alabama; D. Ward Nichols, New York; Frank M. Reed South Carolina; A. J. Allen, Ohio; George W. Baber, Michigan; J. H. Clayborne, Tenn.; L. H. Hemmingway, Washington;

Bishops D. Armond Walker, Wilberforce, Ohio; W. R. Wilkes, Virgin Islands and South America; R. R. Wright, Georgia, and W. A. Fountain Sr., Arkansas-Oklahoma. Bishops John A. Gregg, M. H. Davis and I. H. Bonner voted by proxy.

Probing Union Finances

Later the council appointed a committee from among its members to go to Nashville and investigate the handling of the finances of the Sunday School Union under E. C. Selby and Bishop Fountain as chairman of the board.

Main goal of that committee will be to determine the disposition of $36,000 tha thad been received from the City of Nashville for the condemnation of certain properties in the building of a highway.

The Situation At Morris Brown

Daily World 14 e(1)

It is gratifying to learn that the difficulties which have arisen within the official family at Morris Brown College have been removed and that the road has now been paved for a smooth, harmonious and united administrative machinery.

That is as it should be, for in a very real sense, the school is more than a mere educational institution for the education of Negro youth. It is a great tradition for hundreds of thousands of Negroes, not only in Georgia but throughout America. Unlike any of our other Atlanta colleges, she stands as the symbol of racial self-help and for more than 65 years it has led Negroes from ignorance to intelligence, from darkness into light. And today, in this critical era when Christian Education is demanded more than ever to cope with the world's ills, it would be little short of tragedy if it should be forced to forego this indispensable service because of internal difficulties.

July [illegible] 50

In another important respect, the students who are to be our leaders of tomorrow, are entitled not only to the most capable teachers that the school can afford, but also to a united administration. It supplies for them the moral leadership and example with which they should be equipped and it teaches them respect for their elders.

Atlanta Ga

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. head of the Sixth Episcopal District, and by virtue of that fact, Chancellor of Morris Brown and Chairman of its Board of Trustees, has pledged a harmonious future for the institution, backed up by an efficient administration of affairs with a proper conduct of every phase of the school's program, including its budget. Any school or business has a right to ask and to expect that much from those responsible for its management and conduct.

The college has come a long ways and today stands at apex and the undisputed leader among the schools operated and maintained by the AME connection. For that great credit should be given to those who have engineered it across the years.

Whether it shall maintain these gains and move ahead is the crucial test for all of us. They owe this to the students, who look to the school for an education. They owe it to the graduates who are rated by the kind of school they finish. They owe it to the thousands and thousands of well-wishers, who each year join the ministers, students and teachers in raising badly needed funds for its operation. And no matter what personal animation we may entertain we simply cannot break faith with the students, the vast public and to the great African Methodist Episcopal church, which across the last three-quarters of a century has gone forth proclaiming a gospel of racial self-help and integrity. Thus, in the name of everything high and sacred, let's keep Morris Brown for the good of the race!

Bishops' Council Reaffirms Support To Pres. Fountain

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — The Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Chu.ch, meeting here Monday, reaffirmed its position of support to Dr. Wm. A. Fountdin, Jr.; as president of Morris Brown college.

At its June meeting in Atlanta, the Council directed the Board of Trustees through Presiding Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. to restore Dr. Fountain to the presidency at once. The Board of Trustees, acted in obedience to the order, held an all-day meeting last Saturday, July 29, at which time the Council's directive had been carried out and Dr. Fountain restored to his former post as president.

Daily World

Approximately 50 trustees and ministers from Georgia attended the Council's meeting here Monday, ostensibly as a token of esteem for Bishop Wright. Bishop Wright denied emphatically any responsibility for a statement appearing in The Atlanta Daily World of Sunday July 30, imputed to the trustees that they "had no confidence" in the administration of president Fountain.

July [illegible] 50

Monday's meeting was notably quiet without the anticipated fireworks. No hint was made nor action taken to remove or to transfer Bishop Wright.

Atlanta Ga

Thirteen bishops participated in Monday's Council session, including George W. Baber, R. C. Ransom, R. R. Wright, Jr.; W. A. Fountain, A. J. Allen, L. H. Hemmingway, Wm. R. Wilkes, S. L. Greene, C. A. Gibbs, D. Ward Nichols, J. H. Claybourne, Frank M. Reed and M. H. Davis

Bishop Wright's action.

However, the Bishops' Council ruled otherwise and ordered that Dr. Fountain be reinstated. Bishop Wright was appointed presiding bishop of Georgia by the General Conference which met in Kansas City in 1948.

After Dr. Fountain's reinstatement by the Bishops' Council, the L. W. LaFrentz Company's auditors of Boston, New York and Dallas explained that they had called Dr. Fountain's attention to the shortages of funds and general irregularities.

This information led the college trustees to again back Bishop Wright in the firing of the prexy and the Atlanta AME Ministers' Union wrote the Bishops' Council and deplored its action. They stated in part:

Morris Brown

Afro-American

Prexy Fired

Sat. 11-25-50

DALTON, Ga.—In spite of the Bishops' Council's action to the contrary, the North Georgia Conference of the AME Church last week approved the firing of Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., as presidnet of Morris Brown College.

Dr. Fountain, who is the son of Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr., was fired originally by Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., for allegedly mishandling the funds of the college. The trustees of the college upheld

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Morris Brown College In Financial Crisis

Constitution

14e(1)

Morris Brown College, one of the nation's oldest and most respected Negro educational institutions, is today faced with an acute financial emergency.

The college must, within the next 40 days, raise more than $60,000 to meet a mortgage obligation, and by June it must raise $150,000.

Atlanta, Ga.

The present financial crisis arose from an honest attempt on the part of those interested in the school to meet the growing needs of the students. Two years ago Morris Brown launched a plan to add to its physical plant. A stadium and several new buildings were erected.

The U. S. Government backed the building program to the extent of $450,000. The officials of the college expected to secure the difference between the mortgages and the cost of construction (nearly $1,000,000) from certain foundations and liberal-minded persons.

Contributions, however, have been scanty. Thus, the school last year faced a similar crisis. This was met by a drive launched by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in which $243,000 was contributed, largely by members of the church.

The money was used partly for construction and partly for current operations of the college.

1-15-50

The church members are not able to meet the present financial obligations. Thus, the $60,000 must be raised from both Negroes and whites who are interested in the advancement of Negro education.

Morris Brown officials have organized an "SOS" campaign for the purpose of raising the necessary sum. They say they hope the white people of Georgia will contribute at least half of the $60,000. Contributions should be mailed to Morris Brown SOS Fund, care of the Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta.

Morris Brown is more than 60 years old, has an "A" rating in the Southern Association. Its alumni total more than 12,000 scattered throughout Georgia.

Morris Brown College Must Raise $210,000 By June Or Close Doors

Defender, Sat. 1-28-50 Chicago

ATLANTA, Ga. — Morris Brown College, one of the oldest Negro educational institutions in the nation, is facing a financial crisis.

Within the next 30 days the school must raise more than $60,000 to meet a mortgage obligation, and by June it must raise $150,000.

It was reported that the present financial emergency is the result of an attempt to meet the growing needs of students at Morris Brown.

14e(1)

Two years ago the institution launched a plan to add to its physical plant. A stadium and several new buildings were erected.

The federal government backed the building program to the extent of $450,000. Officials of the college expected to secure the difference between the mortgages and the costs of construction, nearly $1,000,000, from certain foundations and liberal-minded persons.

Contributions to the school have been lacking. Last year Morris Brown faced a similar crisis, but this was met by a drive started by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. of the AME church. Members of the church contributed most of the $243,000 raised.

Defender 14e(1) 1-28-50

The money was used partly for construction and partly for current operations of the college.

Morris Brown officials have organized an "SOS" campaign for the purpose of raising the necessary sum of $60,000. An appeal is being made to its alumni totaling more than 12,000 in the state of Georgia.

Contributions may be mailed to the Morris Brown SOS Fund, care of Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Cuban Brothers Enjoy Rich Student Experience

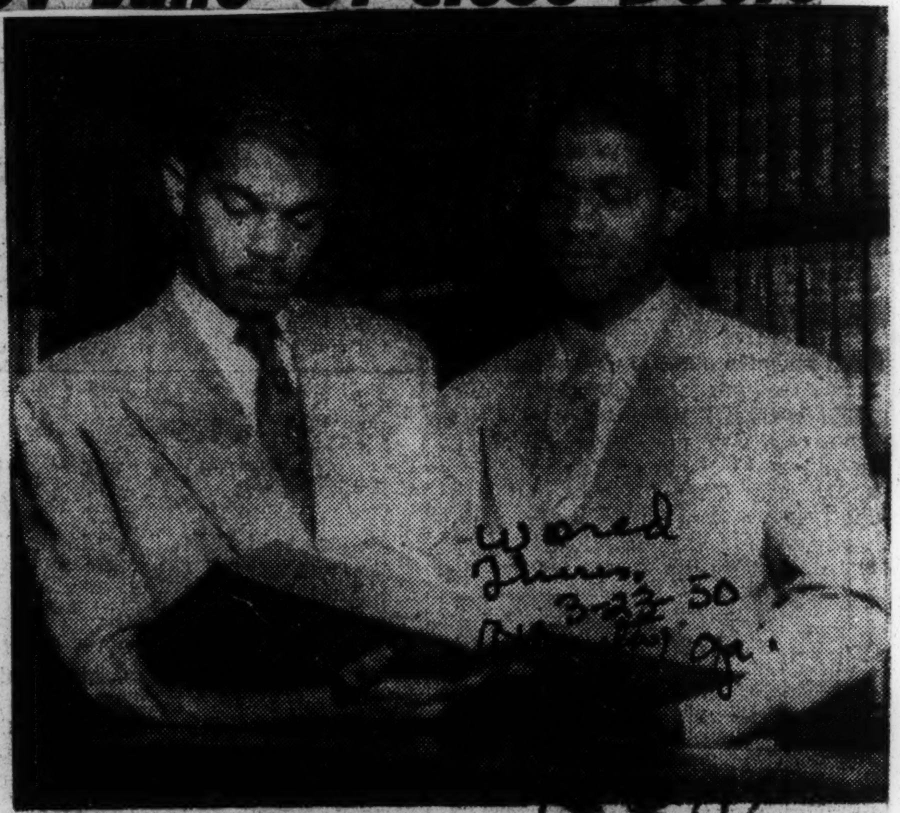
Word, Thurs. 3-23-50

(By PERRY)

Seeing Carlos Max Montaban, and Gerardo Mack Eubanks on the streets wouldn't cause a second glance, or any eye-brow lifting, because they look like any of the hundreds of Negroes we meet daily, but your curiosity would be aroused the moment you heard them speak with their extreme Cuban accent.

Atlanta, Ga.

Arriving in this country less than a year ago from Havana, Carlos, 21, a male nurse, and Gerardo, 23, an interpreter and translator, are students at Morris Brown College, majoring in pre-med and religious courses respectively.



Word Thurs. 3-23-50 Atlanta, Ga.

14e(1)

EUBANKS and MONTABAN AT MORRIS BROWN...

Both having a life-long desire to visit this country to study the social pattern of the American people, saw this dream come true when they received scholarships through the A. M. E. authorities," said Gerardo. "They saw in us great promise, and encouraged us to come here to continue our studies."

There was little use to ask the usual questions as the interview began in their dormitory room, for Gerardo, lean-mustached youth with a serious face, chose to act as spokesman for the two, and seemed eager to speak, while Carlos, a handsome, more carefree type, said," everything that my brother says go for me also."

"Our scholastic achievement thus far has been, and in the future will be, a matter of extra effort on our part to prepare ourselves for leadership in our land," said Gerardo.

SPEAK FREELY

Lighting a cigarette and taking a seat beside his brother, Gerardo spoke freely, but emphasized words and syllables in such a manner that made it difficult to understand him.

"We hear of the oppression of the black man in this country in many ways. We have read the history of the American Negro, and his fight to his present social status, and we are extremely impressed by what he has achieved against the odds."

Thumbing through a scrapbook, Gerardo displayed pictures and clippings about their homeland, and its leaders. He gave the impression of being well informed on both Cuban and American social and political history, and at times contrasting the two.

As for the people of America, Gerardo said, "The people here have made our stay very happy. They always ask questions about our land."

Asked to state his opinion of our way of living Carlos answered, "The only things that puzzle us are your foods, the slang, and the women. Why do you mix all of your foods on the same plate, why do you say "that's a killer" or "she is real gone," and why do the women ask the men for dates?"

Morris Brown at the Crossroads

14e(1)

Constitution
3-5-50
Atlanta Ga

By BILL BORING

A 72-year-old Atlantan whose entire family once sold for $300 on a slave block near Dalton today could be content to rest on his "Who's Who in America" rating as one of the top great of our time.

But Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., the man in question, does not live in the past. As the ecclesiastic leader of 125,000 members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in this region, he is now engaged in one of the toughest fights of his life.

That fight is to save Morris Brown College, long-revered Negro institution here, from financial ruin. Although solvent and from the standpoint of physical properties in excellent shape, Morris Brown needs to raise $150,000 by June 7 in order to balance its budget.

Morris Brown, although its students come from all denominations, is an AME Church school and Bishop Wright, as head of the Church here, is responsible for the institution"s budget. He has been here only two years and in his first year raised $243,000 among church members and friends of the school. The huge contribution taxed the church and the remainder of the emergency fund will have to be contributed by others. The Bishop hopes that both the Negro and white races will help with contributions.

In going to bat for Morris Brown, Bishop Wright is continuing a family tradition. His father before him was a pioneer in promoting better living conditions for Negroes and in bringing about a better understanding between his and the white race.

In working toward a better relationship, the senior Wright derived much support from Henry Grady, The Constitution's great editor of the Reconstruction Era. Bishop Wright says his father and Grady were good friends.

Bishop Wright's father was a graduate of Atlanta University when it was located on the present Morris Brown campus. The class (of 1876) was the first group of Negroes to receive college diplomas in Georgia.

The Bishop's father helped establish Savannah State College for Negroes and became its first President. Bishop Wright was the college's first graduate.

After receiving his diploma, Bishop Wright, as a boy of 14, began teaching school in Liberty County at $6 a month. He recalls that he had to start wearing long trousers "so I'd look like a man."

In 1899 he was called to the ministry and licensed to preach. He chose the University of Chicago Theological Seminary for his studies because it was a Baptist institution. There was at the time factionalism between the Methodists and Baptists and Bishop Wright felt that if he, a Methodist, entered a Baptist school he would help promote a better relationship between the two denominations. He also wished to learn for himself just what the Baptist doctrine was.

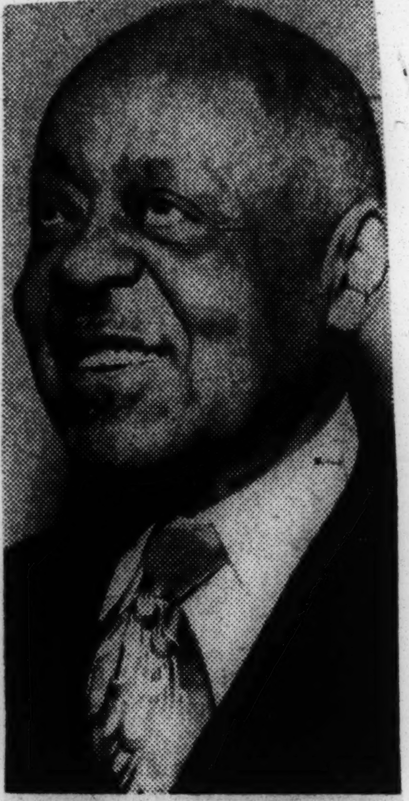
The Bishop studied additionally in the University of Leipzig and Berlin University. He also acquired an M. A. degree from the University of Chicago and studied under a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania.

By all theological standards, well prepared for the ministry, Bishop Wright, then an itinerant preacher, assumed his first pastorate—in Chicago's worst crime area. His parishioners numbered eight, but only one of them, and he deaf, felt inclined to hear the young minister's initial sermon.

While serving this church Bishop Wright conducted what was generally considered the first sociological survey ever undertaken in the United States. He made a census of the brothels, crime, diseases and income in the area. He plotted the results on a map, then showed the findings to the leaders of the adjoining community.

In the neighboring community lived the wealthiest people of Chicago—the Armours, the Swifts, the Pullmans and other titians of commerce. These men were amazed by Bishop Wright's disclosure of neighboring conditions. Their civic pride was awakened. The survey was given much publicity in the Chicago press. A net result was that Chicago launched its first organized program to improve social, moral, economic and health norms.

Such has been the life of Bishop Wright. His interest in people and his yearning to promote better race relations and better living standards for all peoples have taken him all over the world—doing good.



BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR

Enters Toughest Fight

Morris Brown Makes Urgent Appeal To Public For Funds

World
14e(1)
3-23-50
Atlanta Ga

BY WILLIAM GORDON

After rounding out more than 65 years of service to the youth of America as an institution of learning, Morris Brown College, one of the nation's oldest and most highly respected colleges, today stands at the crossroads of an acute financial emergency.

Although solvent and in fine shape as far as physical properties are concerned, the noted institution is badly in need of funds and must raise $150,000 by June of this year in order to balance its budget and meet current obligations.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., head of the African Methodist Church here and chairman of the board of the college is waging an all out fight to obtain assistance for Morris Brown in an effort to save it from financial difficulty and to preserve what is termed a symbol of Negro achievement in the field of education during the last half century.

Started by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Morris Brown shares in a rich tradition of educational service to Negro American youths and has been foremost among educational institutions of America in the development of character and citizenship. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, having a membership of more than 125.000 in this area, today enjoys a tradition for being among the first church groups to pioneer in education. Seeing the need of education, this group has built schools in many parts of the world to serve as a useful force for democracy.

THE BUDGET

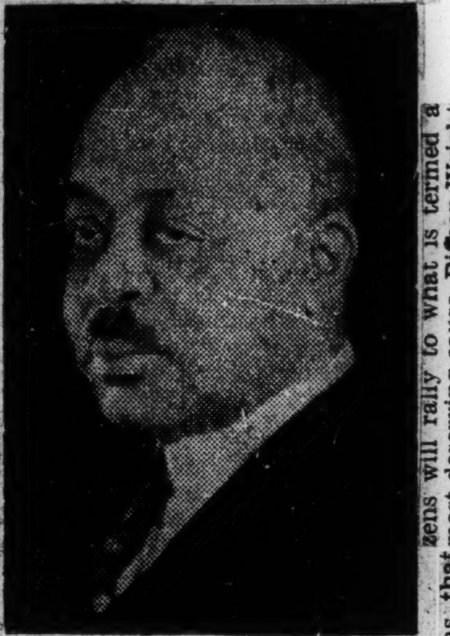
As head of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and chairman of the board of the college, Bishop Wright is also responsible for the school's budget.

He has faced difficult situations before with the school, but the present one rates the most outstanding.

During his two-year stay in Atlanta Bishop Wright has promoted a most successful program, raising $243,000 for the school among church members and friends. Most of this was raised during the first year. While facing the present crisis a more intensive program is being studied by the Bishop in order to meet the emergency.

Ever since its inception, Morris Brown has shown constant growth and development. Its most outstanding growth however, has taken place during the last eleven years. Beginning back in 1937, a series of constructive achievements followed each other in rapid succession.

The construction of a modern stadium which begun during the early forties is today rated to be the largest and most complete of its kind in the country. The structure when completed, cost $350,000. In addition to this great project, a new gymnasium has been completed at a cost of $100,000 equipped with the newest and most advanced physical and recreational facilities. Plans for further expansion of the physical plant is already on the agenda of Morris Brown College. These plans call for the most modern of plant facilities which would include a three-winged chapel library, classroom building, an infirmary, cafeteria, home economics building and boys dormitory.



BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR.

PROFESSIONAL GROWTH

When the college received its "A" rating award from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the institution immediately set forth plans to acquire a faculty both in training and experience. Today, more than eighty-seven percent of the faculty members hold memberships with honorary societies and fraternities. Several of them have published papers, articles and other matter in national scientific and educational publications.

AM ABLED LEADER

Like his father before him, Bishop Wright has been a pioneer builder of character and citizenship among the youth of the nation and goodwill between Negro and white citizens. He enjoys a broad background of experience growing out of a rich heritage.

During his formative years, he entered the University of Chicago Theological Seminary where he later acquired his M. A. degree. He did additional work at the University of Leipzig and the University of Berlin. He received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

FIRST ASSIGNMENT

The Bishop received his first assignment as a minister in Chicago's worst crime section. While serving a church in this area, he conducted one of the most intensive sociological surveys ever undertaken in the United States, making a census of the brothels, crime, disease and income in the area.

So startling were the results obtained from his well organized survey that they attracted the attention of many from the Chicago wealthy lot, whose community and civic pride was awaken with interest. The result following was that Chicago launched its first well organized program to combat poverty, disease and crime.

AN APPEAL

Morris Brown College which has served the community for more than a half century is putting on an appeal for funds to assist in its present crisis. Bishop Wright is hoping that white as well as Negro citizens will rally to what is termed a most deserving cause. Bishop Wright contends that Morris Brown College must live an even larger life in the future, helping to educate young Negroes regardless of their background or denominational affiliations.

Through more contributions, no matter how small and no matter how large, Morris Brown officials contend that this traditional of higher learning may continue to perform a most useful purpose in the lives of thousands in American life. This may be made possible from support from citizens, graduates, students, friends and business people throughout the nation.

Let's Help Save Morris Brown

14e(1)
Daily World
Tues 4-18-50
Atlanta Ga.

On April 25, Morris Brown College will have completed more than 65 years of useful service to the growth and development of Negro youth in the field of education. Such an outstanding contribution by an institution of higher learning should not go unnoticed by the people of this city, the state and the nation. Like many other worthy Negro institutions of learning, Morris Brown stands as a symbol of what Negroes have achieved in the field of education. This achievement should not be allowed to die for the lack of funds or cooperation from the public and the people who have profited from this school's existence.

Morris Brown College, although solvent, is in need of funds to continue operating its physical plant and to be able to meet current operating cost. Part of this current cost represents interest to be paid on borrowed capital.

During the past two years, Morris Brown College launched a great program of expansion and added nearly a million dollars worth of new buildings to its physical plants. Among these buildings has been the construction of Herndon Stadium. Herndon Stadium, one of the finest structures of its kind in the country, has been a tremendous asset to the people of Atlanta. It was built for the purpose of affording decent and wholesome recreational facilities for the people of our race which is their's to enjoy to the fullest extent. The stadium has saved this community time and money and has likewise served a very unique purpose in proving that we can build the finest while we enjoy the the finest.

On April 24 and 25, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., and the members of the Morris Brown Faculty, together with friends and supporters of Morris Brown, will try to raise upwards of $75,000 to assist with the current budget. The school is asking that we make our pledges and help keep it as a living example of what we have achieved for educational advancement. Every dime and dollar given to this institution in the time of its greatest need will return to the giver in dividends in value far beyond the ability of the average person to conceive. These dividends will be paid back in the form of good citizenship, better education for Negro youth and better opportunity for all of us who cherish a free and democratic life.

Morris Brown College must live an even larger life and exert greater influence in the American community. This can be accomplished with the full and honest support and encouragement of its graduates, friends, students, business people in the community and the thousands of us who respect the worth and value of education everywhere.

Let's render a most deserving service on April 24 and 25 by seeing to it that Morris Brown College raises the amount of money needed to carry on its most valuable service.

Sacrifice for Morris Brown

14e(1)
Constitution
Thurs 4-27-50
Atlanta Ga.

Morris Brown's annual Founders' Day program, concluded Tuesday in Atlanta, produced one of the most remarkable demonstrations of Christian strength and loyalty, as well as proof of belief in education that Atlanta has seen.

The presiding elders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, together with their pastors and bishops, saw reported in the college chapel more than $75,000 in gifts from the churches, alumni and students. But, most of it came from the churches. They are for the most part rural churches. The money turned over to the school represented eggs sold, a bale of cotton given to the Lord, a basket of tobacco's proceeds given to the college; and other farm produce sold for "the church and the college." Negro business and professional men, too, sacrificed to give.

Morris Brown was founded by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. It has an "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It has an enrollment of 875 students.

14e(1)

In all these years it has remained alive because of the support the church members have given. It has received little support from the East, where the gift money exists in greatest amounts. It is without doubt the outstanding example in the entire United States of "Negro self-help in education."

The Atlanta Constitution earnestly commends it to those foundations devoted to education and to those individuals who might wish to be of assistance. It offers the best bridge across which the two races may walk to co-operation and mutual progress. It is important the college be known and its worth appreciated.

Morris Brown Over the Top

Constitution
14e(1)
Atlanta Ga.
Wed 4-26-50

Morris Brown College exceeded its Founder's Day goal of $75,000 by more than $4,000.

At the [illegible] Annual Founder's Day celebration yesterday, the student body and faculty reported contributions totaling $9,034.16. More than 650 African Methodist Episcopal Churches of Georgia reported [illegible]9.84, approximately ships will be given to 1950 high school graduates.

Principal speakers at the celebration were Ralph McGill, Editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and D. Ormonde Walker, Bishop of the Fifth Episcopal District. W. A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris Brown, was master of ceremonies. R. R. Wright, is Bishop of this district. Annette M. Roberts, of the Cosmopolitan AME Church $70,000 of which will go to the support of the college.

Founder's Day contributions bring the total amount raised for the school so far this year to $120,000. Administrative officials are hoping to reach their goal of $150,000 by June 8.

From the amount raised yesterday, approximately 100 scholar- in Atlanta, repeated her prize-winning oration and was awarded a $1,000 scholarship for four years.

AME's Give $125,000 To Morris Brown

14e(1)
Call
Fri 6-23-50
Kansas City Mo.

ATLANTA — (ANP) — During the past school year the African Methodist Episcopal Churches of Georgia gave more than $125,000 to Morris Brown college. This is considered to be one of the largest sums ever given a Negro college by a Negro organization.

More than 70 churches under Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., helped to support the school. Contributions from 150,000 church goers ranged from five cents to $1,[illegible].

Since June, 1948, the church has given more than $350,000 to Morris Brown.

Mitchell Named To Vice-Presidency At Morris Brown

Daily World
Thurs 6-8-50
Atlanta Ga.
14e(1)

In a series of actions taken Wednesday by the Morris Brown College Board of Trustees, Dr. E. C. Mitchell, professor of Religious Education, was elevated to the position of Vice-president and the Registrar's and Dean's offices were consolidated into one.

In an interview last night at the home of Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. president of the institution's Board of Trustees, it was learned that the steps to consolidate the two offices were taken for economy, and that the office of vice president is being re-activated so as to aid in facilitating the administrative work of the college.

Mr. Mitchell has been associated with the college for nearly a quarter of a century, having served as Dean of the college during part of this time. He is a former president of Daniel Payne College, at Selma, Alabama and is a graduate of Morris Brown, Northwestern University and the University of Chicago.

He is prominent in the AME connection and served as director of Religious Education for the church in Georgia.

In his interview last night, Bishop Wright told an Atlanta World representative that a continuing session of the Board today is expected to bring about other developments in the school's program.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Georgians Rally To Boost Morris Brown Fund Drive

Constitution

14e(1)

Georgians of all rares are responding generoosly to the rrusade to help Morris Brown College over its present economic hump.

At the Founder's Day meeting last week Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who is heading the dirve for funds announced the $88,000 has been contributed from friends throughout the State.

This represents a huge stride toward the goal of $150,000 which must be raised by June 2. Confident of success, Bishop Wright, a native of Cuthbert, was overjoyed when the tabulation of contributions was completed and the amount known.

"Truly Georgia, my native Georgia, has redeemed my faith. Our white and colored friends all over the nation share in my joy. I am without further expression."

It was a great day at the venerable institution. Ralph McGill, Editor of The Constitution, who has taken a leading part in the crusade to save the college, delivered wat educators and churchmen present described as "a masterful and inspiring address that will live forever in Morris Brown's memory."

Bishop D. Ormand Walker, of the California diocese, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the Founders' Day sermon.

Bishop Wright, head of the Georgia AME diocese, is responsible for the budget of Morris Brown, the church's educational institution here. When he assumed duties, the college was experiencing a financial crisis and under his leadership has gradually improved its position.

AME members through the State have backed him and other church leaders "to the hilt" in the campaign to meet the school's financial obligations.

Katherine Graves, soprano, of Philadelphia, Pa., will appear as a part of the Annual Festival of Music and Arts. Her accompanist will be Frank Mittler, a member of the First Piano Quartet. Miss Graves is known for her ability in dramatic and lyric forms of c.

Ga.

-50

Morris Brown Board Delays Ouster Action

Constitution

Sat. 7-8-50

14e(1)

A request by the African Methodist Church Council of Bishops that Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., be restored as president of Morris Brown College will be acted upon by the Board of Trustees of the institution within the next few weeks.

Atlanta

But [illegible] such action is taken by the Board and approved by the 27-man Executive Committee of the Board, Dr. Fountain will remain inactive, Bishop R. R. Wright, chancellor of the college, said Friday night.

Ga.

Dr. Fountain was removed by the executive committee at a special meeting Wednesday, after charges were made that he had overdrawn his salary.

By a unanimous vote Thursday, however, the council adopted a resolution asking that Dr. Fountain be immediately restored to full authority.

Bishop Wright, who was a leader in the ouster proceedings, Friday termed the whole affair "an unfortunate case."

Bishop Wright Warned Against Interference

14e(1)

By C. W. GREENLEA

Members of the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal church, meeting in Atlanta Thursday, requested the Board of Trustees of Morris Brown College to "restore" Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr to the full authority as president of that institution, effective at once

This action of the church's ruling body in the absence of the General Conference, climaxed an extended controversy between the President and the Chancellor, Bishop R. R Wright, Jr. The action also reversed an earlier action taken here Wednesday afternoon by the Trustees, when they voted President Fountain "an enforced leave of absence."

Daily World

The President had been charged with "misuse" of funds, entrusted to him.

Fri. 7-7-50

The president told the World however, that he had paid the money back in full.

At the June Board of Trustees meeting, the president had been directed to take a leave which he refused. The Board, with Bishop Wright as chairman, had created the new job of Vice-president and appointed Prof. E. C. Mitchell to the position. It also had combined the offices of dean and registrar under one head.

Atlanta

Ga.

Board members at that time accused the president of misusing $19,000, which Fountain said he used in expanding Morris Brown's facilities. His father, Bishop W. A. Fountain, who now heads the Arkansas-Oklahoma district upheld him in these contentions.

Interviewed last night at the home of Bishop W. A. Fountain, Sr., Bishop D. Ward Nichols, spokesman for the Bishops' council, revealed that the group acted to protect the "academic freedom of the president of the college."

Bishop Nichols said the Bishops' council acted in a "friendly spirit." He said the group took a "fatherly attitude toward President Fountain and a brotherly spirit toward Bishop Wright." He added:

"But the Council took a firm stand that the president of the college should be entirely free to discharge the duties of his office."

The New York Bishop also pointed out that the council "separated the Bishop's authority from the president's authority."

Following a meeting of the Bishops' Council at Nashville, Tenn. June 28, called at the request of Senior Bishop W. A. Fountain, the Council voted to hold its July 6 meeting on the campus of Morris Brown. At the Nashville meeting, the Bishops sent a letter to Bishop Wright, directing him to refrain from interfering with the president in the performance of his duties.

The news of the action of the Council was greeted with mixed emotions. On one side, friends of Bishop Wright termed the action "outside interference," while friends of President Fountain hailed the action as a "sane and sober move to preserve harmony and maintain academic freedom in education.

14e(1)

Two Bishops of the 12 present did not vote on the important resolution. The other attending bishops voted unanimously for the resolution. These included:

Bishop S. L. Greene, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Bishop Frank M. Reid, Bishop A. J. Allen, Bishop George W. Baber, Bishop J. H. Claybourne, Bishop L. H. Hemmingway, Bishop D. Armond Walker, Bishop William R. Wilkes.

Three bishops, John A. Gregg, M. H. Davis, and I. H. Bonner, voted by proxy.

AME Bishops Meet At M' Brown Today

Daily World

Thurs. 7-6-50

14e(1)

A special session of the Bishops' Council of the AME Church will be held this afternoon on the campus of Morris Brown College. The call reportedly was issued by Bishop John A. Gregg, president of the Council.

Rev. J. S. Bryan, D. D., pastor of St. Phillips AME Church of Savannah, Ga. will preach the main sermon at Morris Brown College today during the meeting of the Bishop's Council, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. announced last night.

Rev. D. V. Kyle, pastor of Bethel AME Church of Atlanta, will make the welcome address. Bishop S. L. Greene of Birmingham, Ala. will preside during the services.

The bishops, it was reported will be meeting here to attempt a solution of a situation which has presented a cloudy picture at the African Methodist Episcopal institution since the change of the district episcopacy head at the Kansas City General Conference.

Atlanta

Ga.

It was reported President W. A. Fountain has refused to take the "leave of absence," reported to have been agreed upon by an executive committee, which made several changes at the annual meeting of the trustees during the June commencement. The offices of dean and registrar were consolidated at this time.

The June trustee board meeting saw the re-activation of the post of vice president of Morris Brown. Dr. E. C. Mitchell, former dean and director of religious education, was named to the vice presidency. He had not taken over the duties of the "president in absentia" on June 30, as ordered by Bishop R. R. Wright and the trustees, according to available information from the college Wednesday.

President Fountain continued to occupy the home erected for the Morris Brown College head during his administration. He attended an executive meeting of the trustee board convening committee called for later on in the day to which he had not been invited. At this meeting it was reportedly voted that administration affairs be turned over to Vice President Mitchell.

Trustees Restore Fountain As President Of Morris Brown

Daily World

Board Protests Council's Action Here July 5

14e(1)

Sun. 7-30-50

Atlanta, Ga.

In a special and dramatic meeting on the campus of Morris Brown College Saturday, the Board of Trustees voted 49 to 13 to reinstate Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., to the presidency.

Before taking definite action on the question of keeping the president or dismissing him entirely, the Board of Trustees voted unanimously as "having no faith in Dr. Fountain as president of the college."

The President had been charged with the "misuse" of funds entrusted to him.

Board members made public statements to the effect that the restoration of Dr. Fountain to the president, but in compliance of an presidency was done so not in behalf of the president, but in compliance of an order demanding his reinstatement by the Bishop's Council which met in Atlanta, July 5. Board members also went on record as indicating that such action was done "in the interest of the college and the present supervision of funds by Bishop R. R. Wright."

The Board of Trustees, in a June meeting, demanded that Dr. Fountain take a leave of absence, which he refused. At this same meeting, the Board created a new position that of Vice president. Dr. E. C. Mitchell was appointed to this position.

STRONG PROTEST

The Board also combined the offices of dean and registrar under one head.

At the request of Dr. Fountain's leave of absence, the Boar had accused the President of misusing upwards of $19,000, which Dr. Fountain said he used in expanding the facilities of Morris Brown College.

In complying with the Bishop Council's demand for Dr. Fountain's reinstatement, some members of the Board went on record as protesting strongly against "outside interference" and said that "in sight of all evidence, the Council had done wrong in its action."

A strong feeling against the stand taken by the Council, particularly among presiding elders and members of the African Methodist Church throughout Georgia, seemed to persist. There was strong action on part of Board members to stand up in favor of keeping Bishop R. R. Wright in this section as head of the Church in Georgia.

14e(1)

A motion was made and voted upon, that members of the entire board make a trip to the Bishop's Council meeting to be held in Memphis on Monday, July 31 in interest of laying before the body "the real facts in the case."

Members of the Bishop's Council, in their meeting here July 5, requested the Board of Trustees of Morris Brown College to "restore" Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., to the full authority as president, effective at once. Bishop P. D. Ward Nichols, statement to the press, said that the group was acting to protect the "academic freedom of the college." He also said that the Council acted in a statement to the press, said

Some of the Board members indicated that the Council acted entirely on "political grounds" and that such an action was done so without complete knowledge of the situation involving Dr. Fountain and the school.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

Up until recently, Morris Brown College has been in severe financial difficulty. In an attempt to balance the budget of the college, the public was called upon for support.

The fund-raising campaign was initiated by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Trustees and chancellor of the college. Working closely with friends of the school and liberal minded people throughout this area, he was able to offset a large portion of the [illegible] while maintaining its high level of academic rating.

The Business office of the college has shown through its operations as saving $22,000 as compared with last year's budget.

On December 31, 1949 the college owed 244 different firms and individuals who extended the school credit on an open account. This number has been reduced to less than 150 such firms.

On the basis of the record of the school's financial operations under Bishop Wright as chancellor, members of the AME Church and the Board of Trustees are making a trip to Memphis in interest of keeping him in this district.

AME Elders Ask Ouster Of Fountain

Constitution

8-25-50

14e(1)

Atlanta, Ga.

Presiding elders of Georgia's African Methodist Episcopal Church voted unanimously Thursday to request Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., to resign as president of Morris Brown College in Atlanta "to relieve the whole church of serious embarrassment."

The elders' action, taken at a State meeting in Macon, reopens a three-month-old controversy.

Morris Brown's Board of Trustees dismissed Dr. Fountain in July. On July 29 the board restored him to the post after passing a motion that he was "unfit for the job." Spokesmen said the move was intended to prevent the possible removal of Georgia Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., by the A. M. E. National Council of Bishops.

Thursday's action, Bishop Wright explained from Macon, represents the sentiment of the majority of A. M. E. Church members in the State. He declined to say what effect the request would have, but pointed out that each of the 39 elders present at the Macon meeting represents 10 to 20 churches.

Dr. Fountain, also in Macon for the meeting, could not be reached for comment.

Morris Brown was founded in 1881 by the A. M. E. Church and has a regular enrollment of about 1,000 students.

Dr. Fountain Back; Bishop Wright Hit In Ga. School Row

14e(1)

Courier

8-12-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—Temporary peace is reigning in the Morris Brown College situation as the Bishops Council in a call meeting last week refused to act on a request to transfer Bishop R. R. Wright from the Sixth Episcopal District, and trustees of the college voted Dr. W. A. Fountain back as president with "no faith" in him.

DR. W. A. FOUNTAIN JR.

. . . prexy under cloud

As a result of this meeting which could have spelled a great upheaval in the African Methodist Episcopal Church the following relationships exist:

Bishop Wright will remain as prelate of the Sixth District, ruled by Bishop W. A. Fountain, the president's father, for twenty years before Bishop Wright took over two years ago.

The council delayed action on a request to transfer him from the district until charges against him could be taken up by a regular meeting of the Bishops Council.

Dr. Fountain is back as president of Morris Brown, but with certain tensions still existing. He has the full support of the Bishops, thirteen of whom were present at the Memphis meeting.

On the other side, the board of trustees voted unanimously to restore him to office but "having no faith in Dr. Fountain." The board said it acted as it did to save Bishop Wright from possibly being moved out of Georgia.

It said it acted in compliance with the July 5 directive of the council to restore Dr. Fountain. Further, it criticised the council, calling its action "outside interference" with the affairs of the college.

As far as the Bishops Council is concerned, its part in the case apparently is closed. Expressing the council's attitude, Bishop S. L. Greene, acting president, commented: "Bishop Wright complied with our directive to restore President Fountain. This was all we asked him to do."

The apparent disagreement between the trustees and Bishop Wright on one side and President Fountain on the other, came out into the open early in June when Bishop Wright and the trustees ordered a "leave of absence" for Dr. Fountain for an alleged shortage of $19,000, all of which has been repaid except a reported $5,000.

Then followed a series of charges and countercharges with a final result that the Bishops Council, with twelve of the seventeen Bishops acting, first requested unofficially that Bishop Wright restore Dr. Fountain, and then ordered Bishop Wright to do so.

CHARGES AGAINST WRIGHT

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, said to be an anti-Wright man, pointed out that charges against a Bishop required a trial. He said because of this charges have been referred to Bishop John A. Gregg, president of the Bishops Council, and Bishop Greene for study. He did not say what these charges were.

Bishops attending were: Reverdy C. Ransom, Richard R. Wright Jr., W. A. Fountain, A. J. Allen, L. H. Hemingway, W. R. Wilkes, S. L. Greene, D. Ward Nichols, C. A. Gibbs, George W. Baber, John C. Clayborne, host Bishop, Frank M. Reid, and M. H. Davis.

Fountain Stays at Brown as Trustees Vote 'No Faith'

Afro-American,
8-12-50

AME Bishops Order Prexy's Restoration, Refuse to Transfer Bishop Wright From Ga.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (ANP) — Temporary peace is reigning in the Morris Brown College situation as the Bishops Council in a call meeting last week refused to act on a request to tranfer Bishop R. R. Wright from the Sixth Episcopal district, and trustees of the college voted Dr. W. A. Fountain back as president with "no faith" in him.

As a result of this meeting which could have spelled a great upheaval in the AME Church the following relationships exist:

Bishop Wright will remain as prelate of the Sixth District, ruled by Bishop W. A. Fountain, the president's father, for 20 years before Bishop Wright took over two years ago, and Dr. Fountain is back as president of Morris Brown, but with certain tensions still existing. He has the full support of the 13 bishops.

The board of trustees voted unanimously to restore him to office, but with "having no faith in Dr. Fountain." The board said it acted to save Bishop Wright from possibly removal and in compliance with the July 5 directive of the council to restore Dr. Fountain. It criticized the council, calling its action "outside interference" with the affairs of the college.

Baltimore

Expressing the council's attitude, Bishop S. L Greene, acting president, commented: "Bishop Wright complied with our directive to restore President Fountain. This was all we asked him to do. We have not dealt with the Morris Brown Trustee Board. We have dealt only with Bishop Wright as a member of this council and chancelor of the college."

Monday's council meeting is the first big climax of an apparent disagreement between the trustees and Bishop Wright and President Fountain. Early in June Bishop Wright and the trustees ordered a "leave of absence for Dr. Fountain for an alleged shortage of $19,000, all of which has been repaid except a reported $5,000.

Coming to the council meeting in support of Bishop Wright were 50 presiding elders and pastors from all over Georgia. The Rev John S. Bryan of Savannah, was spokesman. The bishop's supporters included his son, R. R. Wright 3rd, reported to be business manager of Morris Brown, and his son-in-law, the Rev. D. V. Kyle, pastor in Atlanta.

Dr. Fountain spoke for himself before the council. His supporters included his father, Bishop Fountain, and Dr. R. A. Billings, Atlanta, former treasurer of Morris Brown.

Bishop John A. Gregg was absent because of the recent death of his wife. Bishops attending the meeting were: Reverdy C Ransom, Richard R. Wright Jr., W. A. Fountain, A. J. Allen, L. H. Hemingway, W. R. Wilkes, S. L. Greene, D. Ward Nichols, C. A. Gibbs, George W. Baber, John C. Clayborne, host bishop, Frank M. Reid and M. H. Davis.

Fountain Again Asked To Quit At Morris Brown

14 e(1)

8-25-50

Georgia's AME Presiding Elders, despite a directive from the Council of Bishops of the church, have not dropped their fight to oust Dr. William A. Fountain, Jr. from the presidency of Morris Brown College.

At their statewide meeting at Macon, Georgia Thursday, on motion of Presiding Elder A. A. Hightower, the 39 presiding Elders comprising the sixth Episcopal District over which Bishop R. R. Wright presides, voted unanimously to request Dr. Fountain to resign as president of the Atlanta AME institution "for the good of the A. M. E. Church in Georgia and for the students of Morris Brown college," the resolution read. The resolution also pointed to the fact that continuance of Dr. Fountain at the head of Morris Brown was proving embarrassing to the whole church and that his resignation would "relieve the church of serious embarrassment."

The net reaction to Thursday's meeting among the Bishops of the church cannot yet be determined. Bishop Wright, shortly after the statement was released to the press, is said to have assured a newsman that the presiding Elders' action "represents the sentiments of a majority of AME's of Georgia." President Fountain, reported to have been in attendance at the same meeting, made no comment for publication.

Thursday's action was the climax to a smoldering undertone of resentment by rank and file AME ministers of the state since last March.

Trustees of Morris Brown, presided over by Bishop Wright, at their June meeting called upon President Fountain to accept a six months' leave of absence. This the president refused to do. At a subsequent meeting the Trustees voted to dismiss the president. Following this action the AME Bishops' Council ordered him restored at once. At Memphis, Tenn. charges against Bishop Wright were said to have been heard by the Bishops but were subsequently denied.

Fine Work At Morris Brown

14 e(1)

Constitution

For many years we have been interested in Morris Brown College, largely because of the really inspirational support given it by members of the A. M. E. Church. It may come in dimes and quarters, as well as in dollars, but it comes from every member.

Therefore, we are gratified by the news report that as of yesterday, when classes began, the attendance was slightly above last year, a significant fact when most colleges are reporting a decline. Also of interest is the fact the school attracted the winner of a national scholarship for oratory, given by the Young People's Congress of the church, in Miss Dolores Spann, of Nashville, Tenn., and a second national scholarship by the Negro Elks, good at any college in America, won by Charles A. Jones, of Washington, D. C.

Atlanta Ga.

Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., whose father was a Georgian and who was a friend of Henry Grady, of The Constitution, in the past century, has done a great job at Morris Brown, overcoming many obtacles with patience at a time when there was not full understanding of his problem. He has unified the A. M. E. Church and given it new morale and will to support the college.

Under him the indebtedness was reduced by more than $100,000 last year and the church has pledged $115,000 this year. The athletic budget was cut, with the result the teams won championships in basketball and baseball and twice as many football games as before. We commend Morris Brown to the support of any person looking for a deserving school in the South, fully accredited and working in the field of Negro education.

14e(1) 1950 Morris Brown College

Board Fires W. A. Fountain

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent) 14e(1)

ATLANTA—Dr. William A. Fountain Jr. was ousted last week as president of Morris Brown College. The ouster came through a vote of the executive board of trustees of the AME Church institution. A vote of twenty-one to one was cast that the office of the president be declared vacant.

Dr. E. C. Mitchell, vice president, was immediately elected acting president.

The ouster followed accusations that the administration had mishandled funds over a period of several years. Dr. Fountain denied any misappropriation of funds in a short speech at the special meeting Thursday. He said he had always acted in interest of the school he headed for more than twelve years.

Whether or not there would be any further moves on the part of Dr. Fountain to retain the presidency was speculative last week. A source, usually well informed, said the controversy would again be thrown into the laps of the AME Bishops Council, which once before intervened and urged Fountain be retained as Morris Brown head. The trustees had voted his dismissal at the spring meeting, but the council order followed, restoring Fountain.

Friends of Fountain, however, were advising that he abandon any future fight.

The special meeting was held at Big Bethel Church, Dr. D. V. Kyle, pastor, and presided over by Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. who had appointed the special committee for action.

The committee resolution announcing the almost unanimous vote dismissing Dr. Fountain said the action was "for the best interest" of Morris Brown and the AME Church.

The first recent annual conferences of the Georgia District had voted to uphold the board of trustees in the former action of dismissing President Fountain. His dismissal was a foregone conclusion. 14e(1)

President Fountain and his father, Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr., had held the ruling destinies of Morris Brown for over twenty years when the latter was prelate of Georgia. A suit in the episcopacy came following the 1948 Quadrennium when Bishop Fountain was changed to Arkansas and Oklahoma, and Bishop Wright sent to Georgia. A change in the administration of Morris Brown had been predicted from the time of the bishopric shift.

Mitchell served as dean under Dr. Fountain. He was elected vice president last spring.

MILLIONAIRE GETS DEGREE

Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Calin Perkins Nationally known Puliteer and Educator was honored Wednesday, May 25th at Jackson, Mississippi by receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. This is an unusual happening for a Methodist school to bestow such honors upon a baptist preacher. Dr. Perkins a week before this had been reelected president of Natchez College with increase in salary and amid great ovation. He is called the best church school administrator in America. He made Natchez College run itself this year with a handsome bank balance. There were seventy graduates in various departments.

14e (1)

The Bacalaureate Sermon was preached at Natchez College by Dr. W. P. Whitfield and the Annual Address was delivered by Dr. E. W. Perry, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the Vice President National Baptise Convention, Inc., U. S. A.

At the close of Dr. Perry's address, Dr. Perkins asked four men to stand and then called for 200 of his friends to stand. Then he said "I want to see $50 placed in each of the hands of these fourmen." and within five minutes $500.00 was placed in the hats. Then he appointed the Hon. Mr. Chas. Schleat, Commissioner of Natchez for the College. Mr. Sleet, a wealthy Newspaper man arose and said. "I am glad to work with Dr. Perkins and he can rest assured that if no one elst helps to raise $10,000, he can get my check for the amount. That's how much I appreciate him and the work he is doing." Besides being president of Natchez college, Dr. Perkins is a respected Mississippi farmer and pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dr. Perkins is shown above issueing a degree to Mr. Wm. Beard, millionarie planter of Arcola. Mississippi. Two other white people received degrees from Natchez college this year.

Dr. W. H. Sullivan, pastor of 1st Baptist Church (white) Natchez, Mississipi.

Dr. John Lucy (white) President Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Mississippi.

People like Calvin Perkins. He is a cornonet. Easily approached, at all times happy and foreved has the common touch.

14e(1) 1950 National Alumni Association

NAA Elects Officers At Annual Meet

Defender

Dat. 4-29-50

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — With 16 colleges represented and a registered attendance of approximately 75 members, the National Alumni Association closed its fourth annual meeting with a banquet at Tennessee State college.

Speakers were Rev. Ralph W. Riles, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville; Dr. Don M. Clawson, president of Meharry Medical college; Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State college; Dr. D. T. Rolfe, of Meharry Medical college, and Dr. H. H. Walker, president of the Meharry Alumni Association.

14e(1)

Newly elected officers are R. W. Hilliard, Prairie View A and M college, president; Mrs. Vhaness McHenry, Arkansas A and M college, vice president; Miss Rachel E. Diggs, Winston-Salem Teachers college, executive secretary; Mrs Pearl W. Gore, Tennessee A and I State college, assistant secretary; M. S. Johnson, North Carolina college at Durham, treasurer; B. A Gary, Allen university, chaplain and N. A. Sweets, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., parliamentarian.

The next meeting will be held at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., in April, 1951.

Colleges represented were Arkansas State college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Allen university, Columbia, S. C.; Wiley college, Marshall, Texas; Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Prairie View A and M college, Prairie View, Texas; Winston-Salem Teachers college, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Samuel Huston college, Austin, Texas; Fayetteville State Teachers college, Fayetteville, N. C.; Florida A and M college, Tallahassee, Fla.; Albany State college, Albany, Ga.; Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky.; Houston college, Houston, Texas; North Carolina college at Durham; Fisk university, Nashville; Meharry Medical college and Tennessee State college, Nashville, were host colleges.

President Re-Elected

Alumni Association Meets in Nashville

Courier Dat. 4-29-50

14e(1)

Pittsburgh Pa.

NASHVILLE—With sixteen colleges represented and a registered attendance of approximately seventy members, the national Alumni Association recently closed its fifth annual meeting with a banquet at the Tennessee State College. Oficers elected for the ensuing year were:

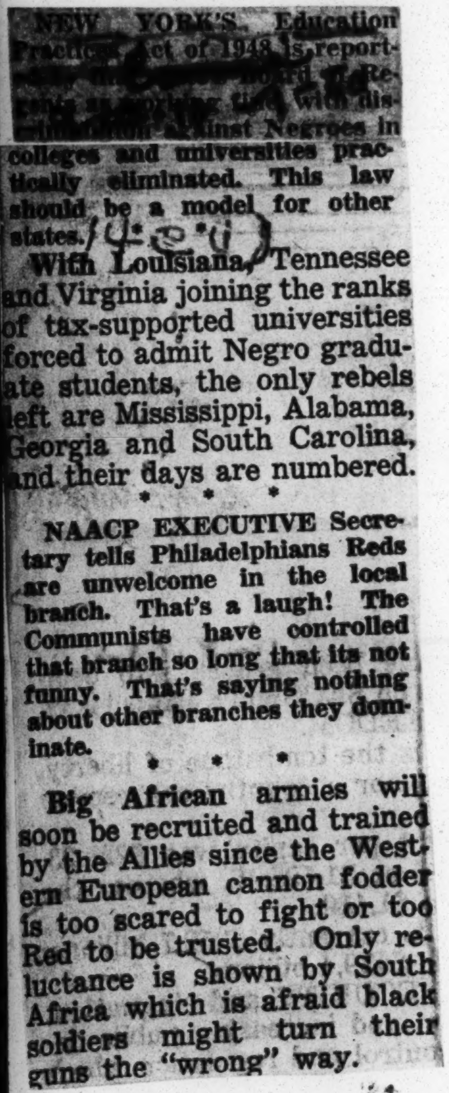
R. W. Hilliard, Prairie View A. and M. College, re-elected president; Mrs. Vhaness McHenry, Arkansas A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, vice president; Miss Rachel E. Diggs, Winston-Salem Teachers College, executive secretary; Mrs. Pearl W. Gore, Tennessee A. and I. State College, assistant secretary; M. S. Johnson, North Carolina College at Durham, treasurer; B. A. Gary, Allen University, Columbia, S. C., chaplain, and N. A. Sweets, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., parliamentarian.

COLLEGES REPRESENTED

Colleges represented were Arkansas State, Allen University, Wiley College, Lincoln University, Prairie View A. and M. College, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Samuel Huston College, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Florida A. and M. College, Albany State College, Kentucky State College, Houston College, North Carolina College, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Tennessee State College.

The Rev. Ralph W. Riley, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, and who has recently returned from Palestine as the only Negro churchman to be elected on a fact-finding commission on the internationalization of Jerusalem, delivered the banquet address.

14e(1) 1950 New York's Education Practices Act of 1948



NEW YORK'S Education Practices Act of 1948 is reported [illegible] board of Regents as [illegible] with discrimination against Negroes in colleges and universities practically eliminated. This law should be a model for other states. 14e(1)

With Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia joining the ranks of tax-supported universities forced to admit Negro graduate students, the only rebels left are Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, and their days are numbered.

* * *

NAACP EXECUTIVE Secretary tells Philadelphians Reds are unwelcome in the local branch. That's a laugh! The Communists have controlled that branch so long that its not funny. That's saying nothing about other branches they dominate.

* * *

Big African armies will soon be recruited and trained by the Allies since the Western European cannon fodder is too scared to fight or too Red to be trusted. Only reluctance is shown by South Africa which is afraid black soldiers might turn their guns the "wrong" way.

Mrs. FDR Tells Co-Eds

'H-Bomb, Discrimination Endanger World Peace'

14 e(1)

DURHAM, N. C.—The hydrogen bomb and racial discrimination were among the perils to world peace listed here last week by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in an address in B. N. Duke Auditorium at North Carolina College.

Mrs. Roosevelt, United States representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations and chairman of the UN's Commission on Human Rights, discussed the work of the commission in her main speech.

In a question and answer period afterwards, however, she scored Russia and her satellites for denying freedom to their [illegible] and she deplored the "sad policy of the present government of South Africa" towards that country's colored majorities.

2-1-50

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

The widow of the late wartime president spoke before an over[illegible] crowd during the annual Wo[illegible] Assembly Day observance, which is traditionally the high[illegible] of the year's program fo[illegible] North Carolina College's under[illegible] women.

Pointing out that the Commis[illegible] on Human Rights is charged with drafting a world-wide docu[illegible] [illegible] the freedom and [illegible] of peoples, Mrs. Roose[illegible] said the absence of such a universal document in the pas[illegible] contributed to World War II.

"In the United Nations, a grea[illegible] many felt that one of the cause[illegible] of World War II, was the abroga[illegible] of human rights," she said. Mrs. Roosevelt went on to add tha[illegible] the "conscience of the world re[illegible] volted" at such action.

RIGHTS WORLD PROBLEM

"For the first time in human his[illegible] tory," she said, speaking of th[illegible] Commission's efforts to draft a universal Bill of Human Rights, "human rights and freedom and the value of the human personality are being thought about and acted upon at international level."

America's former First Lady said there are many difficulties involved in the attempt to get the fifty-nine-member nations of the UN to agree on what the United States means by human rights and freedom. Among the very real difficulties which her commission faces, she said, were variations in the development of UN member nations, differences in culture, language, and legal sys[illegible]

Center of Attraction

14 e(1)

Courier Sat. 3-11-50

Surrounded — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, U. S. representative to the General Assembly and chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights, addressed the annual women's assembly day observance at North Carolina College in Durham, last week. Miss Carolyn Smith, left, New Bern, N. C., senior and granddaughter of the late Dr. James Shepard, founder of the college, presided during the afternoon program. Miss Mary Bettis, Washington, D. C., presented Mrs. Roosevelt a check for $25 for the Willfrie[illegible] Boys School.—Stanback Photo.

Trustees Vote Hubbard Post

Defender

Journal & Guide

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. J. M. Hubbard, Durham dentist, active in state religious and civic affairs, was elected secretary of North Carolina college's newly-appointed 13-member trustee board here last week.

Dr. Hubbard is one of three Negro members on the board. The other two are Dr. C. C. Spaulding, head of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance and Dr. Robert M. Hendrick, Ashville dentist, and former professor in the Howard university Dental School. All were appointed last July.

14 e(1)

Chancellor Robert L. Flowers of Duke university was re-elected chairman of the board and Robert M. Gantt, Durham lawyer, was elected vice-chairman.

See 12d -1950

14e(1) 1950 Oklahoma (McLaurin)

CIO Seeks End Of Se on In Oklahoma Univ.

THE CIO last week hopped into the middle of a major legal fight against state-enforced segregation of Negoes.

In the U. S. Supreme Court the CIO filed a "friend of the court" brief backing up G. W. McLaurin in his fight to put an end to segregation practices at the Univ. of Oklahoma Law School.

CIO

The university, having lost a fight to bar Negroes from the school, instituted a strict segregation set-up. McLaurin was forced to sit in a special section of the classroom, eat in a corner of the cafeteria, use a special desk at the law school library.

Mar 2-3-50

McLaurin protested in the courts that this scheme was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The CIO brief was filed in support of his case, which comes up before the nation's highest court this week.

Two other important discrimination cases are due to come up at the same time. One of the cases is Henderson vs. U. S., which challenges the right of Southern railroads to set up segregated dining car services for Negroes.

Washington D.C.

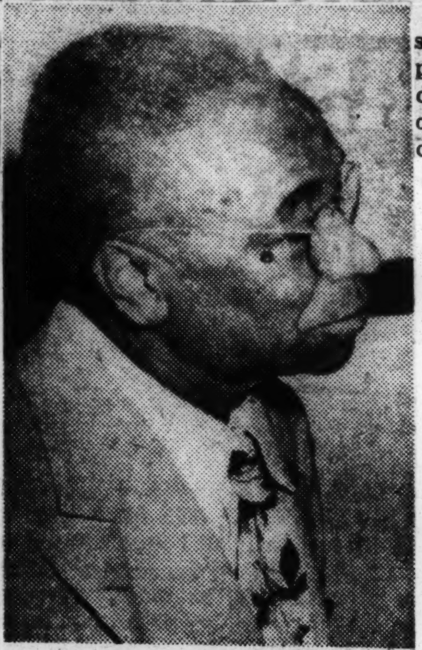
The Interstate Commerce Commission had approved the railroads' policy, but U. S. Solicitor General Philip Perlman—who represents Uncle Sam in arguments before the Supreme Court—has agreed with Henderson and opposed the ICC position.

THE OTHER case is Sweatt vs. Painter which involves the refusal of the Univ. of Texas Law School to admit a qualified Negro as a student. The CIO was barred from filing a friend-of-the-court brief in that state by the objections of the Texas attorney general.

The CIO brief in the McLaurin case was filed by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

"The question is only whether a state may require segregation for the sake of segregation, nothing more," Goldberg said in his McLaurin argument.

The Oklahoma Univ. rule, he charged, "is not to permit them (the students) to practice segregation but to require them to do so."



G. W. McLAURIN

. . . The CIO goes to his aid

OBJECTIVE of this type of regulation, the CIO added, is not to preserve public order—since there had been no evidence of disturbances or threats.

"The purpose and intent . . . whatever may be the justification offered, is to stamp the Negro as inferior and to require, in the field of higher education, the preservation and maintenance of the policy of 'white supremacy'.

"The issue which the Court must decide is whether such regulations meet the requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment that no state shall deny to its citizens 'the equal protection of the laws.' Once the issue is clearly seen, we submit that only a negative answer is possible."

The issue in the case, Goldberg's statement added, can be confused only by use of the "false assumption" of Negro inferiority and of the belief that no white persons ever want to associate with Negroes.

"The assumption is false," the CIO brief said. "The CIO is living proof that it is false. And, apart from matters of proof, certainly such an assumption . . . has no place in our constitutional doctrine.

"The Court should hold that such compulsory segregation is, per se, unconstitutional because it deprives both whites and Negroes of freedom of choice because of color, and nothing else."

Black Dispatch

Sat. 4-8-50

G. W. McLaurin

The McLaurin Case

Before this issue of the Black Dispatch reaches our readers attorneys for the NAACP will have presented their arguments in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the highest judicial tribunal in the land is urged to reaffirm the principle that governmentally enforced racial classifications are unconstitutional.

In their argument to the court, attorneys for G. W. McLaurin argued this week the framers of the 14th Amendment and contemporaneous statutes expressly rejected the constitutional validity of the "separate but equal" doctrine which has been a pattern of living in the Southland since the Plessy v Ferguson decision, and the NAACP attorneys build a fine argument when they presented the view that the 14th Amendment was passed following notice taken by Congress that the South was not granting equality to Negroes under the 13th Amendment.

The naive congressmen, unfamiliar with enacting legislation dealing with racial equality assumed it would be sufficient guarantee to Negroes that their freedom was assured when they pased the 13th Amendment, but it was quickly observed that unless the equal protection clause was incorporated in an additional amendment the South was going to separate the blacks from all of the emoluments, compensations, prerequisites of citizenship unless this idea and notion of absolute and total equality was completely spelled out in the Constitution. This is what Congress thought it was doing when the 14th Amendment was enacted.

The 14th Amendment is very clear and definite on this subject and when the attorneys for the NAACP offered in evidence the argument made by a Mississippi senator supporting this viewpoint, the brief of the seventeen southern attorney generals falls of its own weight.

Senator Charles Sumner introduced a bill in the 43rd Congress commonly called the "Force Bill." In his discussion of his proposal Senator Sumner said:

"Then comes the other excuse, which finds Equality in separation. Separate hotels, separate conveyances, separate theaters, separate schools, separate institutions of learning and science, separate churches, and separate cemeteries—these are the artificial substitutes for Equality; and this is the contrivance by which a transcedent right, involving a transcendent duty, is evaded . . . Assuming what is most absurd to assume, and what is contradicted by all experience, that a substitute can be an equivalent, it is so in form only and not in reality. Every such attempt is an indignity to the colored race, instance with the spirit of Slavery, and this decides its character. It is Slavery in its last appearance."

Senator Pease of Mississippi at a later date, shortly before the bill was passed in the 43rd Congress, states in unequivocal terms:

"The main objection that has been brought forward by the opponents of this bill is the objection growing out of mixed schools . . There has been a great revolution in public sentiment in the South during the last three or four years, and I believe that today a majority of the southern people are in favor of supporting, maintaining, and fostering a system of common education . . . I believe that the people of the South so fully recognize this, that if this measure shall become a law, theer is not a state south of the Mason and Dixon's line that will abolish its school system . . . I say that whenever a state shall legislate that the races shall be separated, and that legislation is based upon color or race, there is a distinction made it is a distinction the intent of which is to foster a commitment of slavery and to degrade him. The colored man understands and appreciates his former condition; and when laws are passed that say that 'because you are a black man you shall have a separate school,' he looks upon that, and justly, as tending to degrade him. There is no equality in that."

This Mississippi senator, who was born before the era of Bilbo, strikes the nail squarely on the head when he argued that legislation based upon color was intended to degrade the black man, and it clearly points up the fact that in the passage of legislation in that period Congress was attempting to effect the political, social and economic equality of the black man. This is what the South has persisted in denying, and especially since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Plessy Ferguson opinion, in which it accepted the "separate but equal" myth.

Black Dispatch

Sat. 4-8-50

In discussing the Plessy vs Ferguson opinion, the NAACP brief states:

"In Plessy v. Ferguson, a Louisiana statute, which required the separation of the races in railroad coach accommodations, was held to be a proper exercise of state authority under the Fourteenth Amendment as long as the facilities provided for Negroes were equal to those provided for whites. It is true that the Court cited several state cases condoning racial segregation in educational facilities, but the decision itself was necessarily limited to the problem before it.

"Equality of transportation facilities presents an entirely different question from that of equality of educational opportunities, which is involved here. In transportation, the primary considerations are the type of comfort and convenience, courtesy, fare, speed, time of arrival and departure. In determining whether equality of opportunity has been offered in education, one must consider the learning process, the types of offerings provided, the necessity of education to the development of citizenship, loyalties and devotion to democratic beliefs, and the development of an individual as a personal and national asset; in short the whole function of education in a democracy. This necessarily requires consideration of Psychological, sociological and spiritual factors in addition to pure physical measurements. Moreover, even as to transportation the application of Plessy v. Ferguson, has been considerably curtailed by Morgan v. Virginia, supra, and Bob-Lo Excursion Co. v. Michigan, 333 U. S. 28.

"It is to be remembered that Plessy v. Ferguson came to this Court for review of a judgment on a demurrer and that the sole question for consideration was a bare legal proposition to the extent of state power. When the case was decided, this court had had no experience in dealing with the type of question raised, and might have believed in all sincerity that assimilation of the Negro in American culture was impossible and that the experiment which the 14th Amendment was launching was liable to end in tragic failure. Experience has since demonstrated that such fears were groundless, and that individual development is determined by opportunity and not by race. In addition, the court had before it no facts to show racial discrimination would be the natural result of the 'separate but equal' formula and it presumed that no such discriminatory effect would result."

But the court in the intervening years, since its thinking and judgment in Plessy v. Ferguson, has had ripe opportunity to observe the vicious pattern of discrimination that surrounds not only accommodations in travel, but in all phases of a practice which has at its root, as the senator from Mississippi so clearly stated it, intent "to degrade" Nefroes and deprive them of that priceless measure of equality guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

In conclusion the McLaurin brief says:

"Most of those states which have traditions and practices similar to Oklahoma in enforcing racial discrimination refused in 1866 and 1867 to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, because it was felt, and correctly, that the Amendment would require them to accord o Negroes the same rights accorded to white persons. Their policy, since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, has been to continue the policy of refusing to recognize their Negro citizens as equal to other citizens. By means of discriminatory registration and voting practices, by unequal enforcement of criminal laws, and rigid segregation patterns, these states have continued to thwart the true purposes of the Fourteenth Amendmen.

"This Court has been prevented from passing upon the question here involvel because these states have, in the past, refused to give even a semblance of equality. Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada; Sipuel v. Board of Regents. Now that the issue is clearly presented, this ourt is urged to reaffirm the principle that governmentally enforced racial classifications are unconstitutional."

14e(1) 1950 OKLAHOMA SCHOOL OF NURSING

Bars Down For Negro in Oklahoma School of Nursing

Black Dispatch

The bars are down so far as Negroes enrolling in the nursing school, according to a letter received last week by Miss Glendell Gardner, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Robert Gardner, Wellston, from Mrs. Mary R. Caron, director of the Oklahoma School of Nursing.

14e(1)

10-28-50

Miss Gardner unsuccessfully applied for enrollment some time earlier in the year, and had moved to Oklahoma City since that time in anticipation of being able to enroll the next semester.

The letter written by Mrs. Caron to Miss Gardner reads as follows:

Oklahoma City
Okla.

Dear Miss Gardner:

Your application for admission, secondary School Record, and pre-entrance Dental Record has been received.

We admitted our last class on July 5th and plan to admit the next class on February 7, 1951.

Please notify us if you are interested in the February class so that you might be notified when to come for your pre-entrance tests.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Mary R. Caron, RN
Director, School of Nursing

"I would suggest that every parent who has a girl desirous of taking nurse training immediately secure application blanks and prepare for the February 7th opening date" said Editor Roscoe Dunjee Tuesday following perusal of Miss Gardner's communication from Mrs. Caron.

14e(1)

Dunjee pointed out that the nursing school officials had alleged no Negro girls had applied for the course, during a recent discussion of the enrolment techniques investigated by the NAACP. Dunjee said that he was personally responsible for filling out two application that were made prior to the starting of the July class.

Miss Gardner immediately reactiviated her enrollment by registered letter Tuesday.

Miss Maxine Smith, 1517 NE 7th, applied last week to the nursing school for enrollment in the nursing school by registered mail, which majes two now who have applied for this much needed training for Negro girls.

14e(1) 1950 OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

Brotherhood Alive On College Campuses

14 e(1)

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Negro students have been attending Oklahoma University at Norman and the A. & M. College at Stillwater, two semesters up to the present time without one single un-to-ward incident happening. They meet on the campus, eat in the dining halls and sleep in the dormitories without any of the troublesome, vexatious incidents we were told would happen in an integrated atmosphere.

Black Dispatch

To the contrary some things have happened in the realm of comity and good will, we did not think could occur so early during this new venture in social decency and brotherhood. We are reliably informed that three Negro students at the Stillwater institution were recently initiated into one of the fraternities. While we have not been able to determine the authenticity of this rumor it is certainly in line with much that has been occuring at these two institutions. The truth is if the old heads will just let the young people alone much of the bugaboos and taboos we have been nursing around in this section will become a thing of the past.

Two of the Negro teachers at Norman recently took advantage of the air-plane trip to Tinker Field and later to Will Rogers. The instructor in the class announced the trip as being provided for all students. As usual most of the Negro students assumed it was not meant for them, but two of the daring ones who felt there was integrity in the instructor's use of "all" appeared for the trip and were taken along with the rest of the class. The lesson here is that Negro students, by their private interpretation of what is offered in the classes may unwittingly be perpetuating segregation upon themselves. The thing to do is to accept this new environment and the language employed by the teachers at face value. Those who do not have this amount of courage should remain at home.

Dat. 8-12-50

But back to our first expression about the proof of the pudding. It appears to this writer that the experience Negro and white students have already had at Norman and Stillwater will go a long ways toward doing away wtih the canned argument of legislators who pictured in previous assemblies all sort of physical violence generated when the Negro students arrived. That argument has been knocked into a cocked hat. There may of course be some other thesis offered for return to the old order, but it will have to be something different. We know now beyond the shadow of a doubt that the young folk can get along together. Negroes and whites sit in the classes and pass on the campus without any thought of race or color. If the Negroes for some unthought of reason had to retreat from the present advantage tomorrow, the old argument regarding the danger of physical clashes is as dead as the Ten Commandments.

Oklahoma City

Monday of this week another group of Negro students donned cap and gown and marched in the summer graduating classes. As in the spring convocation they marched in alphabetical order, which means if a Negro student attending the classes was named "A. A. A." he marched at the head of the class. That is a democratic march and nothing else can be madeof it. The same thing is true at Stillwater with the exception that all forms or segregation are more effectually erased than at Norman.

Incidentially, where are those Doubting Thomases, of sable hue who predicted the Negro graduates would be given their diplomas at separate ceremonies. It would have been inspiring to have driven down to Norman for the graduating exercises Monday. Such an experience would liberate you from the thinking and gossip of the Uncle Toms, who like Ephraim are still joined to their idols, and who continually attempt to tell Negroes that conditions at Norman and Stillwater "are what they ain't."

14e(1) 1950

OUT- OF- STATE COLLEGES
Out-of-State Aid

Alabama Sends 129 Students To Out-of-State Colleges

Courier, Pitt. 7-8-50

14e(1)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Some 129 students are studying in forty different fields in thirty-three different institutions on out-of-state aid provided by the Alabama State Board of Education.

Fields of study interest are library service, 10; law. 18; dentistry, 11; medicine, 17; pharmacy, 9; English, 5; four each in social work, mathematics, educational psychology and journalism; three each in child education, business administration, and architecture; two each in history, horticulture, medical technology, speech, sociology, dental technology and textiles; and one each in physical and health, school administration, personnel administration and guidance, chemistry, secondary education, home management, French, vocational educational, art education, industrial education, nutrition and biochemistry, biology, clinical psychology, occupational therapy, teaching of science, home economics, fine and industrial arts, Spanish, agricultural education and industrial and mechanical English.

LISTS INSTITUTIONS

The thirty-three institutions in which these "separate but equal" aid students are distributed were Atlanta University, Columbia University — Teachers College, Chicago College of Laboratory Technique, Cornell University, Fordham University, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Lincoln University, John Marshall Law School, Medill School of Journalism, Meharry Medical College, Michigan State College, New York Law School, New York University, North Carolina State College, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Stanford University, Tennessee A. and I. College, University of Buffalo, University of California, University of Chicago, University of Colorado, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of New Mexico, University of San Francisco, University of Southern California, University of Wisconsin, Virginia State College, Wayne University, Western Reserve and Xavier University.

14e(1) 1950 Paducah Junior College

Court Opens Kentucky Junior College To Negroes

PADUCAH, Ky. —(ATLAS)-Federal District Judge Roy M. Shelbourne ruled this week that Negro citizens of Paducah are entitled to admission to municipally - maintained Paducah Junior College, whose enrollment has heretofore been restricted to white students.

In his findings of fact, Judge Shelbourne concurred in the position of the NAACP which represented plaintiffs, Fred A. Wilson Jr., and Henry L. Powell in their suit for admission to the college.

Paducah maintains no institution of similar standing, where Negro students are able to obtain courses at the college level. The Court noted that students attending Paducah Junior College are able to save from $400 to $900 per year by being abre to attend college while living at home.

"The Plaintiffs," said the court, "and any and all other persons situated similarly .. are entitled to admission to Paducah Junior College as students, upon the . same terms and conditions as .. members of the white race." Barring their admission constitutes denying their constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, Judge Shelbourne said.

Attorneys handling the case for the NAACP were Joseph Freeland of Paducah and Assistant Spcial Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

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to white students 11-10-50

In his findings of fact, Judge Shelbourne concurred in the position of the NAACP which represented plaintiffs Fred A. Wilson, Jr., and Henry L. Powell in their suit for admission to the college. Paducah maintains no institution of similar standing, where Negro students are able to obtain courses at the college level. The court noted that students attending Paducah Junior College are able to save from $400 to $900 per year by being able to attend college while living at home.

"The paintiffs," said the court, "and any and all other persons situated similarly . . . are entitled to admission to Paducah Junior College as students, upon the same terms and conditions as . . . members of the white race." Barring their admission constitutes denying their Constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, Judge Shelbourne said.

Attorneys handling the case for the NAACP were Joseph Freeland of Paducah and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

Court Opens Paducah Jr. College To Race

PADUCAH, Ky.—Federal District Judge Roy M. Shelbourne ruled this week that Negro citizens of Paducah are entitled to admission to municipally-maintained Paducah Junior College,

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URT OPENS KENTUCKY COLLEGE TO NEGRO CITIZENS

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 12—Federal [illegible] Judge Roy M. Shelbourne [illegible] this week that Negro citizens [illegible] Paducah are entitled to admission to municipally-maintained Paducah Junior College, whose enrollment has heretofore been restricted

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Paducah College's Race Bar Is Ended

Courier-Journal

Jnl. 10-28-50

U. S. Judge Rules Negroes Have The Right To Enroll; School Is Expected To Appeal

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 27 (AP)—Federal Judge Roy Shelbourne today signed a judgment giving qualified Negro students the right to attend Paducah Junior College.

Louisville, Ky.

The decision was in a case filed in October, 1949, by two Negro youths here who sought to enroll at P.J.C. and were turned down. They are Fred Wilson, Jr., and Henry Powell.

The college is expected to appeal. Joseph Freeland, attorney for the youths, said Wilson and Powell probably will enter the school at the beginning of the next semester unless the case goes to a higher court.

Judge Shelbourne said the Negro students should be admitted on the same terms and conditions as are applied by the college to applications for admission by white students.

The college's chief claim was that the institution is private, although it does receive tax money from the City of Paducah.

The decision of Judge Shelbourne was based on recent Supreme Court rulings, especially decisions concerning the University of Texas and the University of Oklahoma.

Palmer Gets $10,000 Gift

Afro American

BY LYDIA BROWN

14e(1)

BOSTON, Mass.—A surprise gift of $10,000, to be used toward the erection of a home economics practice house at Palmer Memorial Institute, was made, this week, by the Massachusetts Congregational House.

The practice house is one of two new buildings to be erected on the campus at Sedalia, N.C., and is to be named for the late Alice Freeman Palmer, first president of Wellesley College. The second cottage will be a memorial to Mrs. Galen Stone, whose family has contributed nearly half a million dollars to the school during the past fifty years of its existence. The two buildings will cost $64,000.

Greensboro AKAs Give $500 To Palmer Institute

14e(1)

Journal & Guide

Sat. 3-18-50

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A check for $500 was given to Palmer Memorial Institute last week by Beta Iota Omega chapter here of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, during the chapter's At Home in celebration of Founder's Day at the Nurses Home of L. Richardson Memorial Hospital.

The gift was presented to Miss Wilhelmina N. Crosson, assistant to President Charlotte Hawkins Brown.

The presentation was made to Miss Crosson, in the absence of Dr. Brown who was unable to attend, by Mrs. Esther H. Jenkins, past basileus of Beta Iota Omega and chairman of the courtesy committee. The money will help in the erection of a new Galen Stone Hall at the institution, the girls' dormitory which was recently destroyed by fire.

The occasion marked the 22nd anniversary of the chapter and throughout the afternoon hours, from four to six, many friends and well wishers dropped in to congratulate the members of Beta Iota Omega for their splendid achievement since the years of the chapter's founding.

Mrs. Natalie S. Haith provided music for the affair. Serving as hostesses at the beautifully decorated tables were Madams Constance H. Marteena, Mabel K. Jackson, Guyrene T. Simkins, and Esther H. Jenkins. Guests were greeted at the door by Madams Blanche T. Grant and Carolyn Humphrey. Madams Margaret A. Simmons and Pearl G. Bradley took charge of the guest book.

In the receiving line were the officers of Beta Iota Omega, who are Gwendolyn Tubbs Dickson, basileus; Sussie M. Taylor, anti-basileus; Fannie S. Leary, grammateus; Gwendolyn Jones Newkirk, epistoleus; Gladys D. Woods, tamiouchos; Alma Powell White, parliamentarian; Thelma L. Coleman, graduate advisor; Minnie B. Smith, hodegos; and Lucille C. Tarpley, philacter.

14e(1) 1950 Palmer Memorial Institute

Crowds gather around Galen Stone dormitory on campus of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., as firemen attempt to control the raging $150,000 blaze.—Photo courtesy the Greensboro Daily News.

Girls Were in Theatre

Water Tank Runs Dry, Blaze Sweeps Palmer Institute Hall

Courier Sat. 2-18-50

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

SEDALIA, N. C.—Friends and alumni of Palmer Memorial Institute and personal friends of the school's internationally renowned president and founder, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, are sending donations and pledges to rebuild the $150,000 girls' dormitory which was completely destroyed by a mid-afternoon fire here last week. The 66-year-old president, a small, tired but dauntless personality, bristled with courage as she told The Courier, "God was never closer to us here at Palmer than He was at the time of the fire."

The noted educator who has had a close association with adversity throughout her forty years here said, "I am just so thankful that I allowed the student body to attend a showing of "Pinky" in Greensboro. It must have been divine providence, for I can't remember when I permitted all of the students to leave the campus at the same time."

Dr. Brown said, there is no way of knowing how many fatalities would have occurred had the approximately 110 residents of Galen Stone Hall not been away, for it was customary for many of the girls to rest during this time of day before afternoon classes began.

The fire, which started from an unknown origin in the center of the attic of the fifty-room brick structure, was discovered about 1:30 P. M. Firemen from neighboring Gibsonville, Burlington, Oak Grove and Greensboro battled fruitlessly to put out the fire but at 3:10 P. M. when they almost had the conflagration under control, the institute's 55,000 gallon water tank ran dry and with it went the hopes of the heart-broken firemen.

Courier Sat. 2-18-50

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Robert Webb, captain of the Benedict College football team, last week became the campus hero when he rescued Bernice Campbell, a Darlington co-ed, despite the fact that he had a broken arm, suffered in a football last fall. Campbell scaled a fire escape and brought the girl down on his back after she had become panicked by a dormitory flash fire that did about $100 damage.

Larry Hirsh, an on-the-spot reporter from the Greensboro Daily News said, "The firefighters, their faces streaked with soot and sweating in the brisk cold wind, had to stand by and watch the flames blaze high again, eating down to the first floor and then to the basement, which housed a laundry and an infirmary."

Dr. Brown estimated the building and the equipment lost at $150,000, the cost of the building when it was built back in 1927, but stated that it would cost more than $200,000 to replace. Insurance was listed at approximately $50,000, the maximum because of the school's rural location.

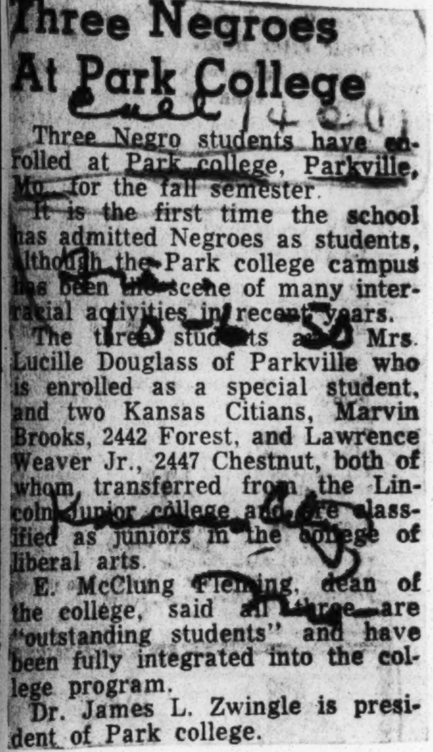
About fifty of the residents of the dormitory were temporarily housed at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., while the rest were provided for in the boys' dormitory, the boys being shifted to the gymnasium. Local chapters of the American Red Cross furnished cots and bedding and assisted generally in meeting the emergency.

Dr. Brown sent wires to parents of all students living in the dormitory informing them of the fire and of the well being of the girls.

After Fire—This ghost-like building is what remains of Galen Stone Hall, girls' dormitory at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C. Fire last week destroyed the $150,000 building. No injuries or deaths were reported.—Photo courtesy of the Greensboro Daily News.

14e(1) 1950

Park College (Parkville, Mo.)



Three Negroes At Park College

Call 14e(1)

Three Negro students have enrolled at Park college, Parkville, Mo. for the fall semester.

It is the first time the school has admitted Negroes as students, although the Park college campus has been the scene of many interracial activities in recent years.

The three students are Mrs. Lucille Douglass of Parkville who is enrolled as a special student, and two Kansas Citians, Marvin Brooks, 2442 Forest, and Lawrence Weaver Jr., 2447 Chestnut, both of whom transferred from the Lincoln Junior college and are classified as juniors in the college of liberal arts.

E. McClung Fleming, dean of the college, said all three are "outstanding students" and have been fully integrated into the college program.

Dr. James L. Zwingle is president of Park college.

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PROVING WOMAN'S STATURE

The 84th session of the Texas annual conference of the AME church was held in Beaumont, Texas not so long ago and a news reporter wrote that it "was an epoch in the life of African Methodism in Texas." One of the events which made it so was the personal appearance of Mrs. Anna Belle Aycock, president of Paul Quinn College, to present the "college on the move, in picture depicting" the activities and program of Paul Quinn, and giving the representatives of the church her own personal report of what is happening at this historic A. M. E. school under her leadership.

In her management of Paul Quinn College Mrs. Aycock is adding one more substantial element to the abundant evidence of the ability of women to do things worth while, and she is proving woman's stature and her right to equal status with men in running the complicated and worth while affairs of this world. It would be a mistake for men to get the idea that colleges and other institutions cannot be properly run except by men. Mrs. Aycock and other women of her caliber are proving every day that they can do these things as well and, in some cases, better than the men can do them.

14e(1)
2-28

14e(1) 1950

Philander Smith College

Philander Smith Puts 26 Students On '50 Honor Roll

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Twenty-six students were placed on the dean's list at Philander Smith College for the first semester, it was announced last week.

The honor roll is compiled according to scholastic averages for the second semester of the last school year. Attaining a straight "A" average were Christine Turner and Benjamin Yerger.

Making the list were Lois Rucker, Zelma Zachary, Adebayo Ojebubovboh, Willie Glover, Mildred Mackston, Joyce Montgomery, Lincoln Daniels, Oscar Hamilton, Alton Arnold, William Griggsby, [illegible]lene Williams, Arma Kirk, John Bell.

Also Maxine Gaines, Eugene Champion, Clara Smartt, James Adams, Welford Willis, Dorothy Pickens, Lelia Haynes, Grace Parker, Lillie Blake and Mattie Waters.

14e(1) 1950

Prairie View A. & M. College

To Teach in Texas

Afro American

19-50

14e(1)

Sherman Briscoe, information specialist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will teach a graduate course in public relations techniques for extension service workers, from 14 States, who will attend the regional summer school at Prairie View A. and M. College, August 7-28. Mr. Briscoe has completed residence requirements at American University for a Ph. D. in public administration.

Prairie View Honors 25-Year Faculty Group

Guide 14e(1)

Sat. 12-30-50

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—President E. B. Evans and twelve Prairie View A. and M. College staff members received congratulatory certificates and other honors for twenty-five or more years of service to the institution on the occasion of the annual faculty banquet last week.

Honorees were: T. L. Holley, A. I. Waston, E. B. Evans, F. G. Fry, William S. Kidd, D. W. Martin, N. A. Jones, H. R. Turner, J. R. Tapscott, Mrs. E. M. Galloway, A. W. Randall, C. E. Carpenter, C. L. Wilson, Dr. W. R. Banks, president-emeritus.

H. T. Jones, professor of biology, served as toastmaster.

Sociology Grads Earning Good Pay

Defender

14e(1)

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Graduates from Prairie View A and M college with majors in sociology during the last 20 years are earning an average of $3,140. This fact was brought out in a recently completed study by Miss Rose Etta Darden, Prairie View Graduate student, who investigated the achievements of the 120 sociology graduates between 1929 and 1949.

Miss Darden found only one person, a graduate student working part time, earning less than $1,500 per year, while 28 per cent earned between $2,500 and $3,000, with 14 per cent in each the income groups of $2,000 to $2,500, $3,000 to $3,500, and $3,500 to $4,000. Seven per cent earned from $4,000 to $4,500, four per cent from $4,500 to $5,000 and three per cent over $5,000. Only one of the 120, a June graduate of a school of social work, was not employed. He was negotiating with an agency and expected employment by September.

The vast majority of the group, 73 per cent, is engaged in teaching. This is interesting in view of the fact that only 16 per cent had expressed an interest in teaching while in school.

On the other hand, while 27 students had planned careers in social work while in school, only 6 are now employed in this field. Other positions held are ministers, librarians, telephone operator, managers of businesses, Public Relations Directors and clerical workers.

Thirty of these graduates have already received advanced degrees including one Ph. D and 57 are at present working on advanced degrees at Prairie View and other schools.

Heads Department

It is interesting to note that the first graduate with a major in sociology is now head of the department of sociology at one of the leading universities in the country. The first minor in the department is director of public relations in another large university. These graduates are employed in twelve states and the District of Columbia. Fifty-five of this group are married.

Like most members of the intelligentsia, or white collar class, the Prairie View sociology graduates are not reproducing their species. Only 22 of the married graduates have children. The total number being 33 or 1.5 children per married couple. Seventy five per cent of our graduates have been females.

Other findings of this study will be useful to the Department of Sociology in its future planning. One area of increasing interest to its students is preparation for positions of Visiting Teacher, or School Social Worker as it is called in some communities.

The department offers such social service courses as Social Casework, Problems of Child Welfare, Social Group Work, the Field of Social Welfare, Juvenile Delinquency, the Family and Social Psychology. Under the Gilmer-Aiken Laws, many new positions for Visiting Teachers must be filled.

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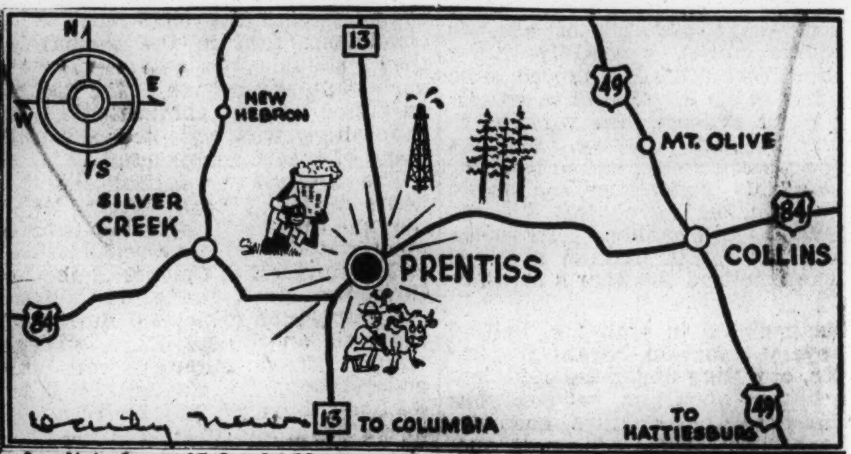


Daily News

Prentiss Institute for Negroes in Jeff Davis county has made a name of nationwide reputation in its 43 years of existence. Today the plant of the school sprawls over a large campus. J. E. Johnson and his wife, who founded the school as a private institution in 1907, are shown in the foreground.

Prentiss Institute Grew Up From Private School Opened In Antebellum Home In 1907

June 6-18-50
Jackson, Miss.

Back in 1907 two new Negro teachers met 60 students in a slavery-time home that was being opened as a private school. Today on the same site is Prentiss Institute, famed Negro high school and junior college, with an enrollment last year of 840.

14 e (1)

That is the success story of J. E. Johnson and his wife, who were those two new Negro teachers. It also is the story of their service to their own race close to home.

The antebellum home, which was built in 1817, was used as the school for many years and now is the music hall on the Prentiss Institute campus.

The school today is both public and private after the merging of all of Jeff Davis county's Negro high school work into the private school several years ago.

Many new buildings have been built on the campus in recent years, among them the new $60,000 fireproof girls' dormitory, a $40,000 surplus building group made possible by a federal government grant for classrooms, shop and community canning plant and cafeteria.

A modern brick home economics building was dedicated at the school two years ago to P. H. Easom of the state Department of Education.

Instead of two teachers, today there are 34.

This session just completed saw 89 graduated, of which 18 were from junior college and 66 were from high school. The remainder were in trade courses.

The school, in addition to its day students which come in from Jeff Davis and parts of five adjoining counties in 13 busses and bussettes, provided facilities for 160 boarding students.

Graduates of the school are located all over the nation. Wherever a large group is, a Prentiss Institute Club is organized. One of the largest is in Chicago, Illinois, where 500 graduates of the school are in almost every profession.

The clubs sponsor projects for the school and recent gifts have been library equipment and furniture for classrooms.

Quartets from the school have toured the United States, Canada and Mexico, appearing before civic clubs and churches. They advertise Prentiss and teh Institute wherever they go. The voices are always above par, and Clifton Applewhite made "hits" wherever he sang

for it to be paid for in 10 years.

He said the project is needed since it "is not unusual to have 4,000, to 5,000 people on the campus for school occasions with nowhere to seat them."

The school farm raises most of the food used in the school.

Daily News

The school offers a course in religious education which is an outgrowth of the Union Theological Seminary. The organization which began at the school ras spread throughout the state. It seeks to better train Negro ministers and to promote racial cooperation by Christians of the same faith. Dr. Mark Lowrey, white former pastor of the Goss Baptist church, is instructor in the course.

June 18 '50

The start of Negro extension work in the state began here. Prof. Johnson, with help of the late Senator Pat Harrison, brought M. M. Hubert from Georgia to the school. Hubert is now state head of Negro extension work.

One of the first Jean's fund workers in the state came to Prentiss Institute.

Athletics at the school is of high calibre. This season the girls' basketball team won a conference title.

Last year the boys basketball team won the state crown and took a trip to the national playoffs in Nashville, Tennessee.

This is the story of Prentiss Institute. Since Prof. Johnson and his wife embarked on their program 43 years ago the endeavor has continued to grow.

Jackson, Miss.

In view of the great emphasis in Mississippi today for Negro education from the bottom up to the usable levels and the need for new Negro school buildings, it would appear that Prof. Johnson and his wife were well ahead of their time that money could have been collected from the club.

Prentiss Institute offers two years of teacher training, and 45 were enrolled in the Spring session.

Trade courses for veterans consist of carpentry, auto mechanics, photography, shoe repairing, brick masonry, and vocational agriculture. It is the only Negro school in the state offering cleaning and pressing course for veterans.

Prof. Johnson is "home folks" and always tries to be "plain as an old shoe."

He was born in Pike county. His wife is a native of Copiah county.

Their lives seemed destined to be as they were. He was born on May. She was born on the same date but the years were different.

He graduated on May 7 from Alcorn College. She graduated on May 7 from Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington's school. Both of their class mottos stressed service.

She wanted to go to Africa, as Booker T. Washington had urged her, but her mother told her to stay and work among her own people here at home.

Together they have built the school and reared three children, all college graduates. One is a school official at Prentiss Institute, another is an attorney in Chicago, and another is a music teacher in Houston, Texas.

She was the first woman to receive an honorary master's degree from Tuskegee, and later headed the committee which sought, and had established, Oakley Training School in Hinds county for Negro juvenile delinquents.

In 1927, Prof. Johnson and his wife left Prentiss Institute for six years. They went to Laurel and built Oak Park Training school which Prof. Johnson calls "the best Negro high school in the state."

Since incorporation of all high school work of the county into the Institute, two county-wide tax levies for school benefit have been enacted. Two mills is levied for transportation of pupils to the school, and two mills has been levied for buildings.

The school has accummulated $30,000 in the latter fund, in preparation for the building of a $200,000 large auditorium and gymnasium for the high school division. Prof. Johnson plans

bass. He probably had the greatest voice of any of the quartet members.

The quartet tours are for fund raising. Grants also come from private sources. Most of the school's help comes from the South, however.

Prof. Johnson tells the story of a recent appearance before a Chicago white civic club by the quartet. He was introduced by a Southerner who coughed and painfully introduced him as "Mr. Johnson."

When the quartet was finished, Prof. Johnson said he rose to speak before the group.

He explained to the group that down South in Mississippi, the home state of this man, an uncle of the white man would have introduced him as "Johnson," and then they would pass around the hat and "pile up the long green."

He continued by telling the Chicago civic club that up North it's "Mr. Johnson and no long green."

He said the Southerner then got up and picked up a hat, starting the collection. When the members had filed out of the meeting $317 was in the hat.

Prof. Johnson said the man told him later that it was unbelievable

14e(1) 1950 'A ' R ATING FOR 3 NEGRO GEORGIA COLLEGES

'A' Rating Requested For Negro Colleges

Constitution Thurs 10-12-50

14e(1)

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Speeding improvement of Negro colleges to equalize educational opportunities, the State Board of Regents Wednesday announced Georgia's three Negro colleges are ready for "A" ratings. It invited the Southern Accrediting Association to make an immediate inspection. The schools now have "B" ratings.

Simultaneously, the board was informed that the six off-campus centers operated by the University of Georgia can give only one year's college credit—instead of two years—for work done in these part-time schools. The Southern Association said the training centers do not qualify as junior colleges. White centers are in Gainesville, Rome, Columbus, Savannah and Waycross. A Negro center is in Columbus.

The Regents asked Gov. Talmadge and the Legislature to double the present University System appropriation of $6,179,000. Gov. Talmadge is committed to financing the Minimum Foundation program, which calls for an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the University System.

As ground was broken on projects in the first part of the $12,000,000 University Building Authority program, the Regents sai plans for spending the second $6,000,000 will be completed by lat November. They will ask the Legislature to increase the authority' bonding limits to $24,000,000 i January.

Presidents of the units in th University System will outlin plans for $15,000,000 worth of ne buildings. The board will sele $6,000,000 in projects from these.

Dr. Frank P. King of Preston, Ga., and a member of the College of Agriculture faculty for several years, was named director of the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton. He succeeds George King, now Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture.

The University of Georgia received a special appropriation of $15,000 to help finance its sesqui centennial celebration.

14e(1) 1950 Roosevelt College- Chicago, Ill.

HAILS ROOSEVELT COLLEGE

Chicago—Roosevelt College of Chicago is the school which in 1945 dared to eliminate discrimination in its admission policies and the selection of faculty members.

As a result, persons of all races are given a chance to teach and to learn with only one criterion of selection—ability. What Roosevelt College has done not only aids the colored people in Chicago, it makes a good non-segregated education available to students everywhere.

The college also practices non-discrimination on its board of trustees. Dr. Percy L. Julian is vice-chairman of the board.

For these reasons the colored community in Chicago saluted the college and its fearless president, Edward J. Sparling, at a dinner Monday, Feb. 27.

The 6,000 students pay 90% of the $2,000,000 annual budget in tuition. The remaining amount of money must be raised by contributions. THE SCHOOL NEEDS $100,000 NOW TO MEET ITS SPRING PAYROLL AND OPERATING COSTS.

TRUMAN K. GIBSON SR.,
Dinner Chairman.

14e(1) 1950

Round the World Student Project

NEGRO STUDENTS PLAN TOUR FOR DEMOCRACY

New York N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8—Fifty Negro students from American colleges will take a world tour this summer to tell groups in more than twenty-five countries why they feel democracy is better than communism.

Times

Announcement of the air trip, which will start June 25 from Richmond, was made by officials of Virginia Union University, where the idea originated.

14e(1)

4-50

Clennon King, faculty director of the university's Round-the-World Study Project, said that besides combating communism the group would study America's role in the world, see Negroes at work throughout the world, learn foreign cultures at first hand, and "give the world the chance to meet the other part of America's great population."

The project will start June 18 with a week's orientation at Virginia Union.

The itinerary includes the Philippines, Japan, Formosa, Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Arabia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Italy, France, Belgium and England.

Some scholarships are planned and qualifications rather than financial means will determine which fifty students will tour, Mr. King said.

14e(1) 1950 Rust College

Methodists Honor Rust President

Afro American
Baltimore

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. L. M. McCoy of Rust College Holly Springs, Miss., is honored for his achievements in 25 years as president in the current issue of Christian Education, official organ of the Methodist Board of Education, published here.

Under the caption "Twenty-five Times Five," the paper honors five presidents of Methodist schools who have each served his institution in that capacity twenty-five years.

Sept 30-50

President McCoy is cited for his development of Rust College, which recently received A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. When he went to the presidency of Rust from the position of dean at Morgan College, Baltimore, he found a student body of 28 college men and women, 36 preparatory youths, and more than 300 grade pupils.

To-day, Rust College has no grade pupils, only two classes of college preparatory students, and more than 300 college men and women. In addition, the college instructs more than 600 in-service teachers in its summer school, and 800 more attend extension classes held in communities off the campus.

14e(1) 1950

Saint Augustine College
Raleigh, N.C.

What's Wrong at Saint Augustine?

'Nothing,' Insists President Trigg, Some Say, 'Where There's Smoke..'

It's Time to Bring Situation Into Open for Fight to Finish, Says Douglass Hall

Afro-American Sat. 7-1-50

Baltimore, Md.

Too Much Off-Record Talking About Plight of College: Shortages, Personalities, Etc.

14e(1)

By DOUGLASS HALL

RALEIGH, N.C.—"What is wrong at St. Augustine College? Is Dr. Harold L. Trigg, its first colored president, on his way out? Is there confusion within the student body? Has the school come up with a shortage of funds due to neglect on the part of the administration?

Do colored Episcopalians object to colored leadership? Who objects to Dr. Trigg's presidency of the school?

Are there really plans under way to get him fired as a member o fthe State Board of Education? Are old faculty members deserting St. Augustine and new instructors afraid to go there?

Bringing Issue Into Open

These questions are not part of "spur of the moment" story, designed to appeal to the prejudices of persons who happen to be on opposite sides of a very disturbing fence.

It is an honest-to-goodness attempt to bring into the open some smoldering rumors that should be either substantiated or dropped into the nearest waste basket.

For more than a year I have talked with persons connected with and interested in the welfare of St. Augustine College in an attempt to find out whether anything is wrong at the school.

I have found many who were willing to talk but very few who wanted their names published.

Not Popular at Moment

I think that I can state without fear of too much fan mail, that Dr. Trigg would not at this stage win a popularity contest among colored persons in North Carolina.

Even at that, he seems to be doing all right for himself. He has always held excellent positions among them that of State supervisor of colored high schools.

He is now president of St. Augustine; president of the Hammocks Beach Project, which has raised nearly $100,000 to build facilities for teachers' recreation in the State; and the first and only colored member of the State Board of Education.

Considered People's Representative

Whether "they" like it or not, and they don't, he is often called upon to represent the church and colored persons at many affairs, in and out of the State.

St. Augustine College has no public relations setup. Dr. Trigg admits that he knows what is being said about him but seldom considers it important enough to make a reply for the record.

There is unrest at the school. Some faculty members and students have told me "bits" from time to time but made m swear on my honorable civil rights, never to divulge their names.

Plead Fear of Reprisals

..They profess to be afraid of reprisals. . "You know he is in with the .white .folks," .they .always explain. . . . .

Many persons who are not connected with the school or the denomination are constantly pulling me aside and "buzzing" me with juicy tidbits about "How Dr. Trigg has changed since he has gotten so much power."

There seems to have been enough shadow-boxing and not enough man-to-man slugging in the situations surrounding "St. Aug" and Dr. Trigg. Rumors, like cancer, can eat from the inside and destroy.

Says He's No 'Uncle Tom'

Dr. Trigg says he's no "Uncle Tom." He admits that he does imitate the pattern set up by white institutions. He admires the way that the State Board of Education conducts its affairs.

He is impressed with the amount of business that it turns out in a short period of time. He intimates that he would like to see colored meetings do their business in like manner.

In firing a teacher, for example, he uses. perhaps. methods that are

Dr. Trigg denies that his wife has anything to do with the administration or that any recent trouble was caused by the alleged censoring a skit at the school.

I have found nothing to uphold the contention that many "Episcopalians" object to a colored man as head of the institution.

Not Born in Faith, They Note

Some stated that they do not believe that Dr. Trigg was a true member of the denomination, having been converted to and not born in the faith.

They also contend that Dr. Trigg is the bulwark blocking integration in the church. By keeping things separate, they charge, he can add power to his stature.

They say he is ambitious, "wants to be another Dr. James Shepard," he is arrogant "disregards the advice and counsel of faculty members." They say he doesn't want a democracy on the campus.

Says He Leans Overboard

Dr. Trigg explains this away. He give examples where he has leanead overboard to be fair. He denies that he is autocratic. He says he has many friends among both races and insists that he knows who is behind "all this mess."

Is the school adjusting itself to a colored president or is Dr. Trigg the wrong man for the job?

The board, which has some colored members on it, seem to go along with Dr. Trigg. A member of the board told me that they are behind his administration. They seem to like it.

Bishop Edwin L. Penick, chairman of Board of Trustees, has refused several times to discuss the matter with me.

Dr. Trigg states that all of the "rumors are false" and that there is really nothing to them. If that is true, then it is time that the case is closed. If that is not true, then accusers should stand up and face the man in court.

Colored leaders say that Dr. Trigg is not a true representation on the State Board of Education. Well, there are 100,000 voters in this State. Gov. Kerr Scott will listen to you.

It's too ho to be running down rumors week after week. It is time to put up or shut up!

College Head's Wife

Mrs. Harold L. Trigg, wife of the president of Saint Augustine College, Raleigh, N.C., whose husband denies anything is wrong at the institution in the accompanying article.

He Says Nothing's Wrong

14e(1)
Afro-Amer Sat. 7-1-50
Balt

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of Saint Augustine College, Raleigh, who denies to the AFRO's Douglass Hall that anything is wrong at the Episcopal school.

Administration Building of St. Augustine College

Above is a view of the Hunter Building which is the administration building at St. Augustine College in Raleigh, N.C. Dr. Harold L. Trigg's office is to the left, just inside of the main door. which is seen in the photo.

used in white schools — but not because they are used by white folks, but because they are accepted modern methods.

Why Then the Good Spots?

But his opposition asks if he is not an "Uncle Tom," then how does he get all of "the good first appointments?"

They say that the only reason that he was appointed in because he would say "yes" to almost any proposal.

Progress or Retrogression

They charge that while Dr. Trigg, was serving as State supervisor of high schools, many schools were accredited that should not have been.

They point to schools like the one in Magnolia, N.C. They insist that education in North Carolina is set back by having these schools put on the list.

Dr. Trigg declares that is not so. He points out that he made many friends for colored education while in that job. He names them. He gives examples of the progress that was caused by his investigations.

He believes that more persons should acquaint themselves with what he is doing on the State Board of Education. His job is constructive, he says, and again he gives examples.

He charged that there are other persons who want his job on the board.

Erplains Shortage of Money

Is there a shortage of money at the school

"Sure!" he says. "Some years ago a building was planned and money set aside for construction.

"Then building costs soared, but not the money. When the board of trustees met sometime ago, it was found that the amount on hand was 'short' of the amount needed."

As the members were leaving the building, one is said to have stated, "We have just got to find that money . . . we have got to get it!"

An alert person, or persons nearby heard that and interpreted it to mean that money was missing at the school.

Says Wise Man Doesn't Touch It

For many years he has been dealing with money, and Dr. Trigg says he knows just how to handle it, or rather, not to handle it. "Get someone to handle, bond him, and never touch it yourself."

Last White Quits St. Aug. Faculty

RALEIGH, N. C.—There is no racial significance attached to the event, but the last white teacher at St. Augustine's college here has ended her long career at the school. Her exit leaves the institution with an all-Negro faculty for the first time in its 82-year history, the Defender was advised.

Miss Pearl A. Snodgrass ended 26 years of service at St .Augustine's college on May 30, 1950. At the time of her retirement she was serving as librarian and religious education instructor.

Sam Houston President To Be Inaugurated April 11

Word attend...

14e(1)

AUSTIN, Tex—(ANP)—The 50th anniversary celebration of Sam Houston college will get off to a start April 11 with the inauguration of the Rev. Robert Franklin Harrington as the new president of the institution, it was announced here last week. The inauguration ceremonies will begin at 10 a. m.. on the college campus with Bishop Donald H. Tippett, presiding prelate of the San Francisco area of the Methodist church, delivering the principal address.

Rev. Harrington, a native of Texas, succeeds the late Dr. Karl Downs, who died last year, as head of the institution. He was formerly pastor of Mount Zion Methodist church in the Louisiana conference under Bishop Robert N. Brooks. He was transferred to Texas at the death of Dr. Downs to take over the presidency. He is a graduate of Sam Houston and also of Gammon Theological seminary.

Following the inauguration, Rev. Harrington will be guest of honor at a dinner given by the institution's trustees. Later, there will be a reception at which Dr. Harrington will officiate.

In the evening, the institution will observe its 50 years of existence during a convocation at which the Rev. Myron F. Wicke, secretary of the department of higher education of the Methodist church, will speak.

Dr. Robert Harrington Huston College Head

Afro American

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANP)—Dr. Robert F. Harrington, 37, was inaugurated Tuesday, as the new president of Samuel Huston College. He was inducted as the college's ninth leader before a large crowd in impressive open air ceremonies on the school tennis courts.

A native of Clover, S. C., he earned his bachelor's degree at Claflin College in 1933. In 1936 he earned his B.D. from Gammon Theological Seminary, and in 1937 he was awarded the degree of master of sacred theology from Boston University. At Boston he was the only colored member of the Boston University Seminary singers.

14e(1)

HOUSTON COLLEGE
SLATES INAUGURAL
APRIL 11

Austin, Tex.-
Inauguration of Robert F.Harrington as the ninth president of Samuel Huston College, April 11, and the fiftieth anniversary convocation in the evening will take place. Bishop Donald Harvey Tippett will deliver the inaugural address.

Courier
Sat. 4-1-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Prexy

Dr. Robert F. Harrington, 37, formally took over duties as the new president of Samuel Huston College in Austin, Tex., last week. He succeeds the late Dr. Karl E. Downs. Dr. Harrington, a native of Clover, S. C., is a graduate of Claflin College, Gammon Theological Seminary, and Boston University.

14e(1)

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE INDUCTS NEW PRESIDENT

Daily World

14e(1)

AUSTIN, Tex.—(ANP)—Dr. Robert F. Harrington, 37, was inaugurated Tuesday, April 11, as the new president of Samuel Huston College. He was inducted as the college's ninth leader before a large crowd in impressive open air ceremonies on the school tennis courts.

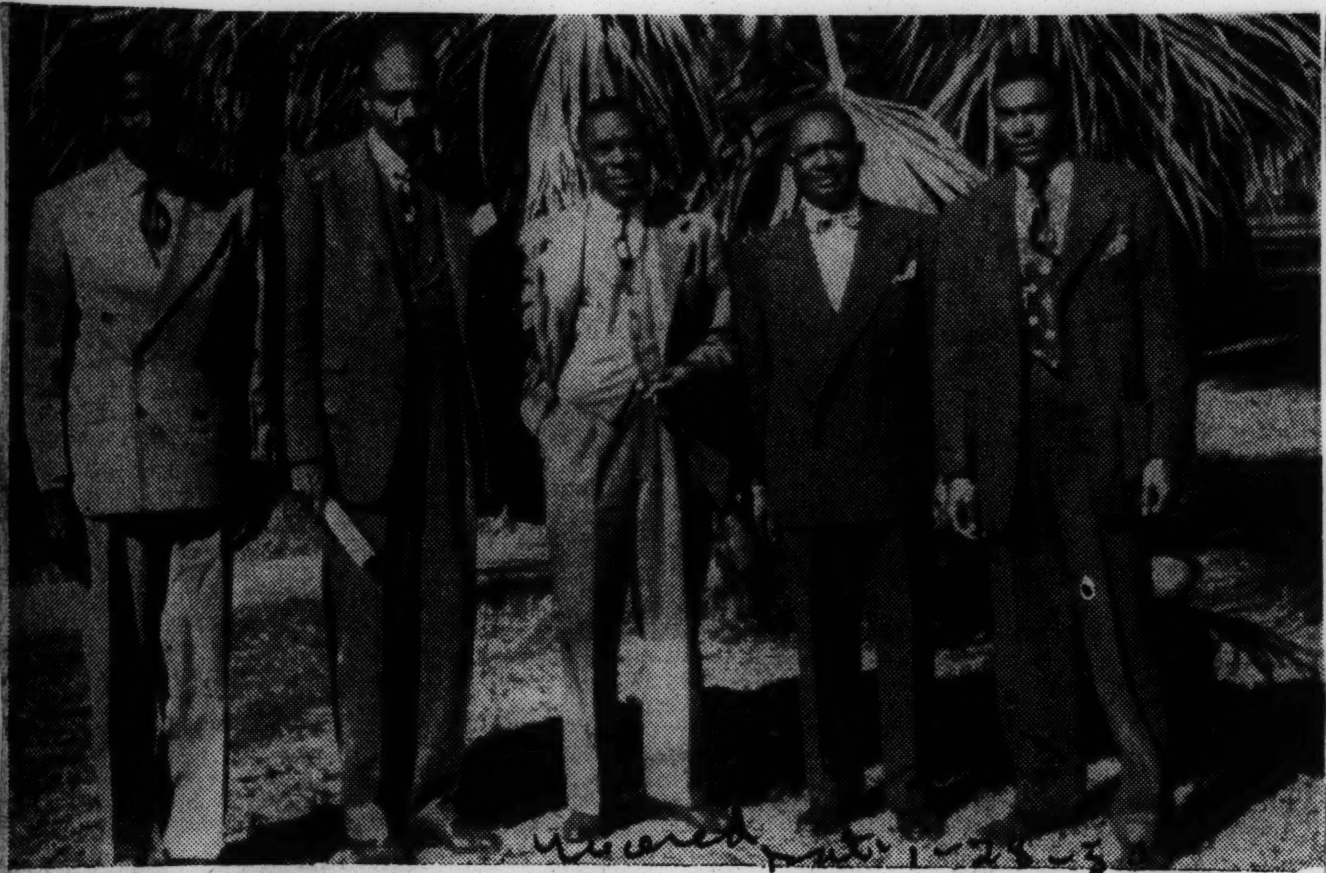
Bishop Donald H. Tippett of the San Francisco area of the Methodist church delivered the inaugural address. Bishop Robert N. Brooks, resident bishop of the New Orleans area, gave the charge.

In his acceptance speech Dr. Harrington reviewed a progressipe program he plans to make Huston a top college in the southwest.

President Harrington takes over his new position with a wide background of teaching and religious work.

A native of Clover, S. C., he earned his bachelor's degree at Claflin College in 1933 as a sociology major. In 1936 he earned his B. D. from Gammon Theological Seminary, and in 1937 he was awarded the degree of Master of Sacred Theology from Boston University. At Boston he was the only Negro member of the Boston University Seminary singers.

Upon graduation he entered the work of the ministry, serving as a pastor in South Carolina and in Savannah, Ga. In Savannah he was president of the Conference Board of Education and director of youth work. During the war he served as an army chaplain including two and one-half years in India and Burma.



[illegible] Sat. 1-28-50

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT SAVANNAH (GA.) STATE COLLEGE—Charles H. Bynum, (third from left) representative from the national polio body recently spoke at Savannah State College during assembly. Here he is shown with college officials, and one of Savannah's civic leaders. Left to right, Wilton C. Scott, director of public relations; W. D. Donnelley, chairman of the Savannah polio campaign; Mr. Bynum, W. K. Payne, acting president, and Charles J. Smith III, S. S. C. publicist.

14e(1) Atlanta 1, Ga.

SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE NEW NAME FOR SCHOOL

14e(1)

World, Wed. 2-1-50 Atlanta 1, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga.— For the second time since its founding in 1892, the name of the state college for Negroes at Savannah has been changed.

Savannah State College, established by an act of the Georgia legislature in 1890 as "The Georgia State Industrial College for Colored Youths,' had this name shortened to "Georgia State College" in 1931, and was renamed "Savannah State College" on January 18, 1950 by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

Acting President W. K. Payne, who announced the change in name at a recent press conference, also disclosed that several changes were made in curriculum offerings. He added that both changse were made by the board following a recent survey of the University System by a committee of outstanding educators.

While neither President Payne nor the board has given any specific reason for the change in name, it is felt that this was done to eliminate any possible confusion of the local college with other colleges in the system. Savannah State was established originally, and still is as one of the schools of the system which is comprised of 18 units, many having the name "Georgia State" connected with them in some manner. The two other Negro state colleges Albany and Fort Valley, are named for the towns within which they are located. The change has brought mixed reaction both on the campus and in nearby areas.

"The college (Savannah State) will continue most of the things that it has been doing for the past 20 years. While it will still provide work in the arts and sciences on the bachelor level, it will center its chief efforts on the industrial and business fields.'

New areas for expansion will be in the graphic and plastic arts, home economics from the commercial and industrial aspects, elementary education, and secondary education as soon as adequate facilities are provided for apprentice teaching," President Payne said.

Weekly Review 2-1-50

It is expected that the academic changes will be brought up to recommended standards by the survey committee within the next few months, Mr. Payne added. In his opinion, the new things will afford increased opportunities for the college to expand, and, at the same time, be of more use to the youth and citizens of this state.

Board Changes Name Of Ga. State College

Defender, Sat. 2-4-50

Chicago, Ill.

14e(1)

SAVANNAH—Students, faculty members and citizens were surprised here last week when the Georgia Board of Regents made recent changes at Georgia State College, one of them being to change the name to Savannah State College.

President W. K. Payne seemed to be in accord with the new curriculum as he said it "should mean strengthening and expanding the college."

The college, now specializing in industrial and business fields offers degrees in Chemistry, Biology, Social Science, English, Mathematics and Business Administration a field which will be expanded.

President Payne said the college is especially interested in elementary teacher training as more and more teachers are needed in that field.

First Change Since 1891

"More students would be assured of employment if they would enroll in the elementary division, more prospective teachers, however, major in secondary education," he asserted.

The change to Savannah State College from Georgia State College is the first major change in the name of the college since it was founded in 1891. In the early 30's the word "Industrial" was taken from the title.

Savannah State College is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges of Secondard Schools and holds membership in the American Council on Education.

Savannah State College New Name For Ga. School

Journal and Guide

Sat. 2-4-50

Norfolk, Va.

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Payne Elected Head Of Georgia State College

The Board of Regents of the University of Georgia System Wednesday named William K. Payne as president of Savannah State College.

14e(1)

The new college head had been acting president of the institution since the resignation of Dr. James A. Colston.

World

President Payne received his undergraduate training at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. He was awarded the M. A. degree from Columbia University and has done work towards the doctorate at the Universities of Chicago and Minnesota.

Prior to taking over duties as acting president of Savannah State College, President Payne was dean of faculty at the institution. He served also as professor of education.

3-2-50

The appointment of President Payne ends several months of speculation as to the successor of Dr. Colston.

Atlanta Ga.

Several weeks ago members of the Savannah State faculty presented a petition to Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell asking that the then acting president would be named permanently to head the school.

Dr. Payne will be the third president to serve at the college within the last five years. Dr. James A. Colston succeeded Benjamin Hubert in 1947. He resigned during August of 1949.

Since then President Payne has guided the destiny of the school.

The college which President Payne now heads was established by an act of the General Assembly on November 26, 1890.

Major Richard R. Wright was president of the college for thirty years during which the school gained wide prestige and influence.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert served as president from 1926 until 1947.

Dr. James A. Colston took over the helm of the school July 1, 1947 and remained until 1949.

Savannah State college is one of three state-supported institutions operated by the State of Georgia for Negroes.

WILLIAM K. PAYNE

Courier

Payne New Prexy At Savannah State

Sat. 3-11-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — William K. Payne, acting president of Savannah State College since the beginning of the current school year, last week was named president by th Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

14e(1)

Payne succeeds James A. Colston, who resigned last summer. He was trained at Morehouse, Columbia, Chicago and Minnesota Universities.

Board of Regents Elect W. K. Payne College President

Herald

14e(1)

William Kenneth Payne, 46, well-known administrator and educator, is the new president of Savannah State College.

His appointment yesterday by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia was announced by Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell following a meeting of the board. President Payne was named to the acting presidency of the college last September following the resignation of James A. Colston.

3-2-50

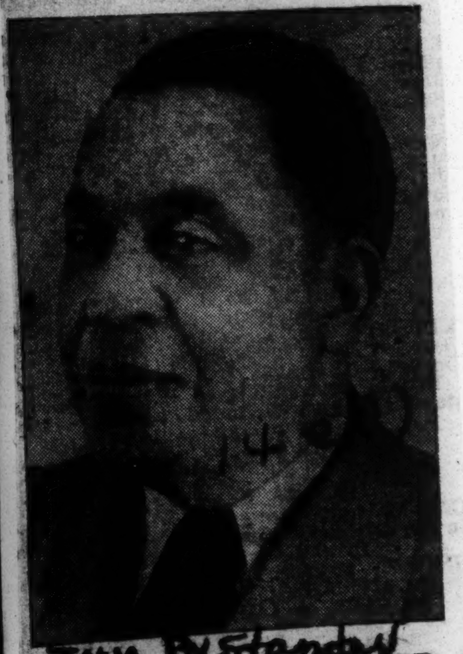
Savannah Ga.

Some 1,200 students, faculty and staff members learned of his elevation during a special assembly at which time Wilston C. Scott, director of public relations revealed that the popular leader had been unanimously elected. He is the fifth president of the institution which was founded in 1891.

14e(1) 1950

Selma University

HEADS SELMA U.



Iowa Bystander

DR. C. LOPEZ McALLISTER

Dr. C. Lopez McAllister, former pastor of the Maple Street Baptist church in Des Moines, was elected president of Selma university recently. [illegible] five years as dean of the School of Religion there.

[illegible] 6-21-50

President Resigns At Selma Univ.

[illegible] 9-16-50

SELMA, Ala.—Dr. D. H. Dinkins is calling it "quits" as president of the [illegible]-year-old Baptist-sponsored Selma University. His resignation resulted from actions by the Alabama State Baptist Convention in its 1949 annual session which dropped the high school department.

9-16-50

Interim Administrative Group To Guide Affairs At Shaw U.

Memphis, Tenn. World

Committee Begins Duties Feb. 1 As Daniel Leaves

14e(1)

RALEIGH, N. C.—A five-member Interim Administration Committee to guide the affairs of Shaw University until a new president is chosen was selected Friday afternoon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. Announcement of the selection was made by Dr. C C. Spaulding, Executive Committee Chairman.

Fri. 1-13-50

The Interim Committee is composed of Dean W. R. Strassner fo the Shaw University School of Religion, chairman; Dean Foster P. Payne of the College of Arts and Sciences; Glenwood E Jones, Business Manager; W. H. Quarles Jr., University Secretary; and Dr. Nelson H. Harris, Director of Education The Committee will begin its duties February 1, when President Robert P. Daniel leaves to assume the Presidency of Virginia State College.

Dr. Spaulding, in investing the committee, declared that under Dr. Daniel, most outstanding progress has been made by the institution." He termed the school's financial condition as wholesome and predicted that "it will remain so provided alumni and friends continue to support the institution as they have done so well under President Daniel."

The Interim Committee is scheduled to meet soon to determine the specialized services each member will perform. As a group the committee will make such decisions as have heretofore been vested in the President. Dr. Spaulding, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, will sign such legal papers as would otherwise bear the President's signature. Dr. Daniel, who retains his membership on the Shaw Board of Trustees, will manifest a continuing interest in the institution

Present at the Executive Committee were Chairman Spaulding Mrs. Foy J. Farmer, Miss Mary A Burwell, Dr. L. E. McCauley, and Dr. P. A. Bishop.

Five Faculty Members To Guide School

Journal and Guide

Committee To Begin Duties As Dr. Daniel Relinquishes Post

14e(1)

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Norfolk, Va.

DR. SPAULDING COMMENTS

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Fills Vacancy Left By Dr. R. P. Daniel

Journal and Guide

Announcement Made During Founders' Day Celebration

14e(1)

Sat. 12-2-50

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Russell Strassner, dean of religion, was appointed acting president of Shaw University at the 85th annual Founder's Day exercises in the university church last week.

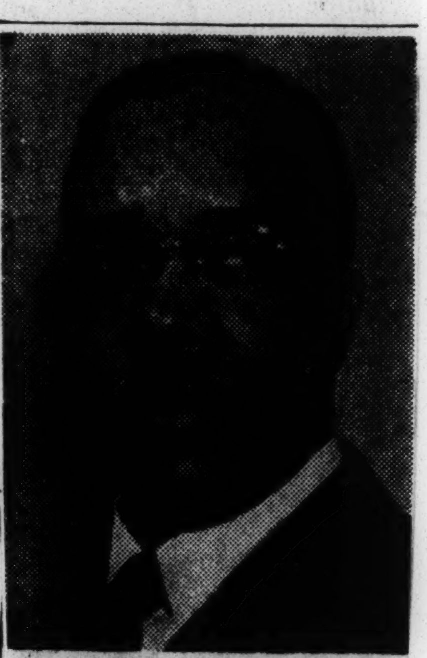
The appointment was announced by Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and chairman of the executive committee of the trustee board of Shaw University.

Dean Strassner had served as chairman of the interim administrative committee since Feb. 1, at which time the former president, Dr. Robert P. Daniel, assumed duties as president of Virginia State College.

Norfolk, Va.

MR. STRASSNER is a native of Arkansas and is a graduate of Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark. He holds a B. D. degree from Union University and a master of sacred theology degree from Andover Newton Theological Institute, Boston, Mass. He studied at Newton on a $4,500 scholarship given by the John F. Slater Foundation.

Rev. Mr. Strassner pastored at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Charlottesville for seven years.



DEAN W. R. STRASSNER

From 1938 to 1944 he served as dean of religion at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. At Bishop he assumed technical duties as chief administrator while President Joseph J. Rhoads was away on several month's leave.

* * *

MR. STRASSNER became dean of the school of religion at Shaw in 1944.

The new acting president has done several summers of further graduate study at Union Theological Seminary and Teachers College, Columbia University and is a candidate for the doctorate in religious education.

Also appearing on the Founders' Day program was Dr. M. L. Perry, founder of the Leary-Perry Maternity Hospital, Fayetteville, N. C., and a 1908 graduate of the Leonard Medical School, Shaw University.

* * *

THE FORMER PRESIDENT, Dr. Robert P. Daniel, also brought greetings.

Dr. P. A. Bishop, president of the Baptist State Convention, of North Carolina, pledged the continued support of the convention to Shaw's program of Christian education.

14e(1) 1950 Simmons University

14e(1)

Courier-Journal Photo

AMONG 1950 GRADUATES of Simmons University are Mrs. Eddie M. Thomas, 646 S. 21st, and the Rev. Lloyd F. Burton, right, pastor of First Trinity Baptist Church, Jeffersonville. Dr. M. B. Lanier, Simmons president, presented the diplomas.

25 Awarded Degrees At Simmons University

Courier-Journal

14e(1)

Degrees do not make the man, Dr. Ellis A. Fuller, president of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, told the 25 graduates of Simmons University yesterday.

The 71th commencement exercises were held at Zion Baptist Church, 22d and Walnut. Dr. M. B. Lanier. Simmons president, presented the diplomas to the graduates of the Baptist denominational school. The graduates will enter the ministry, the mission field, or teaching.

No matter how many degrees a man may earn, that will not make him a good minister unless he has the qualities of true Christianity and true humility, Dr. Fuller said.

June 6-'50

First honor graduate was Roland A. Barton, 740 S. 23d; second was Edward Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bachelor-of-theology degrees were awarded to Stanford Anthony, Thomas A. Burkett, Lloyd F. Burton, David E. Chandler, Harry A. Clay, Minor L. Green, Reid Heard, Charles Kinchlow, Edgar L. Matthews, Marcus A. McCollum, Eugene Roberson, Charles E. Salter, Jesse J. Smith, and Charles L. Young.

Bachelor-of-divinity degree: Thomas A. Hite, Dallard A. Swafford, and Barton.

Louisville Ky

Bachelor of missions: Ada Parker, Dora C. Tircuit, and Mrs. Addie M. Thomas.

Graduate of theology: George E. Ervin.

Master of theology: Harry Brown, Jones, and Columbus J. Cunningham, who also received the doctor-of-divinity degree. A second doctor-of-divinity degree went to Paul C. Cayce.

14e(1) 1950 South Carolina State A. & M. College

Native Georgian Heads South Carolina State

Daily World

14e(1)

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Benner Creswill Turner, Dean of the Law School at South Carolina State A. and M. College, was elevated to the presidency of the college at an executive meeting of the Board of Trustees, Tuesday, August 1, in Columbia, South Carolina.

President Turner became the fourth president of this 54-year-old land grant institution. His appointment fills the vacancy created by the death last November 14, of Dr. M. F. Whittaker, who was president of the college for 17 years. Since the death last November 14, of Dr. the college has been in charge of a five - man committee. Announcement of President Turner's election was made by Wallace C. Bethea, secretary of the Board of Trustees.

8-6-50

President Turner is 44-years-old and was born in Columbus, Georgia, where he received his elementary training. He is a graduate of Andover Academy, Harvard University and the Harvard Law School In addition to his LL.B. degree he holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in the fields of History, Government and Economics.

Following graduation from Harvard Law School in 1930, President Turner began the practice of law in Philadelphia as a member of the Pennsylvania Bar. After a few years at the practice of law, he returned to his native Columbus Georgia, and for a time entered business. He began his teaching career in Durham, N. C., in 1943, at the Law School of North Carolina College.

AFFILIATION

President Turner is also a member of the South Carolina Bar, the National Bar Association, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., president of the Delta Zeta chapter (Orangeburg) of the fraternity and also served on the editorial staff of the National Bar Association.

In August 1947, President Turner came to South Carolina State A. & M. College to establish and develop the law school.

In September 1949 the law school occupied quarters in a new building erected for that purpose at a cost in excess of $200,000. The law school which has been approved for accreditation by the American Bar Association, recently graduated its first students.

The first year class, now registering at the school, is expected to bring a top enrollment to the newly accredited law school.

The new president, who assumed his duties immediately, promises to exert every effort to make the school one of the top institutions of higher learning of the country. He stated that he plans to make no immediate changes but will devote himself to the task of getting a new administration properly started and to maintaining and developing the status of State A. & M. College as an educational institution.

President Turner is the son of the late Dr. Edwin J. Turner and Mrs. Leila M. Turner, who now resides in Orangeburg with her son and daughter-in-law. He is married to the former Miss Julia Allen, daughter of Benjamin F. Allen, late president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. The Turners have two children, Benner C., Jr., and Elizabeth Ann.

S. C. State New President

We are happy to join the chorus of those extending congratulations to Dean Benner C. Turner, of the South Carolina State Law School, who was elevated to the presidency of that institution last week. 14e(1)

In thus becoming the fourth president of the fifty-four year-old land grant college, Mr. Turner succeeds an illustrious line of leaders, including the late Dr. Miller, Dr. Wilkerson and the Dr. Whittaker, the latter having died last November.

Daily World

He is a native born Georgian well educated and admirably fitted to carry on in the high tradition set by his predecessors. He is therefore charged with not only carrying on their work but building upon the foundation they started and advancing to new heights. 8-12-50

In South Carolina, like, in Georgia and other southern states, there is great room for improvement of the tone and quality of education for Negroes. We hope the new president will not lose the rare opportunity which is his to build an institution which will meet the challenge of this new day in education.

14e(1) 1950 South Carolina State College

Turner Named Head At S. C. State College

Lighthouse Dat. 8-5-50

14e(1)

Benner C. Turner, dean of the Law School at S.C. State College for the last three years, was elected president of the institution by trustees, reportedly meeting in Columbia Tuesday.

He succeeds the late Miller F. Whittaker who passed away last November after many years of creditable leadership at the helm of South Carolina's only state-operated senior college.

Announcement of the appointment was expected to be made on Wednesday during summer school convocations at Orangeburg. Turner was expected to assume his duties immediately.

The appointment ended several months of speculation over who would succeed Dr. Whittaker, with possibly as many as fifteen names of educational leaders, many of them outstanding in their field, being mentioned as available for the position.

The new president came to South Carolina State College from the North Carolina College in Durham to serve as dean of the law school which opened in the fall of 1947. He brought with him an excellent record for background and ability. He is a native of Columbus, Ga. Effective with the 1949-50 term the law school took housing in a brand new $200,000 edifice, located just behind the men's dormitory on the campus.

SMU Students Favor Mixing

DALLAS, Texas—While making it cyrstal clear that they are no crusading for the issue, members of the Student Council of Religious Activities at Southern Methodist University last week approved a resolution favoring admittance of colored students.

14e(1)

The information appeared in the "SMU Campus," a semi-weekly newspaper published by the students at the university.

Members of SCRA later explained that they passed the resolution after reading a campus editorial which called upon students to think seriously about the matter.

Not Putting Pressure

Commenting on the resolution, Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of SMU, declared that the council has no official standing, and that they are a group of youngsters trying to find out what the students think.

"They are not trying to pressure us," he stated.

Dr. George C. Baker, chaplain explained that the students' report was just to let the administration know that if the time has come, as it has at Harvard, Yale and other schools, they also are ready. . . .

SCRA is composed of representatives from all campus religious organizations. Their action was the first of its kind ever taken at the university.

Point to Theology School

The vote on the resolution was 20 in favor with one obstaining from voting. They pointed to the presence of colored students in the SMU School of Theology when taking the vote.

However, Dr. Baker states that in the six years colored persons have been admitted to theology classes, they have not received credits, their grades being transferred to other schools.

He added that the school already admits qualified Indians, Mexicans, Japanese and Chinese students.

While discussing colored students, Bill Fleener, a Texan, explained that his proposal applied mainly to the theology school and graduate schools where facilities at colored schools are lacking.

The SCRA members emphasized that their vote was solely in regard to academic recognition, leaving the housing scheme and social implications up to the university and groups and individual

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S. M. U. Students Favor Admittance of Negroes

DALLAS.— Without a dissenting vote, members of the Student Council of Religious Activities at Southern Methodist university last week approved a resolution favoring the admittance of Negro students to S.M.U., it was reported by "The SMU Campus," a semi-weekly newspaper run by students of the school.

The SCRA, composed of representatives from all campus religious organizations, also asked member organizations to make known their idea on the question, the story said.

"It was the first action of the kind ever taken at S.M.U.," the report continued.

The vote on the resolution favoring the admittance of Negroes to the institution was 20 in favor of and one abstaining.

The students' report, Chaplain George C. Baker said was to "let the administration know that if the time has come, as it has at Harvard, Yale, and other schools, the students are ready for it."

Dr. Baker is sponsor of the SCRA.

Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of SMU, said the council has no official standing.

"They're just some youngsters who've been trying to find out what the students think. They're not trying to pressure us, and I told them to go right ahead," said the SMU president.

Members of the council visited Dr. Lee after they had voted on the question as individuals chosen by a religious group, but not as spokesmen for their groups, Dr. Baker said.

Their vote, he added, pointed to the presence of Negro students in the SMU School of Theology.

In the six years that Negroes have attended the theology classes, Dr. Baker continued, they haven't received SMU credits. Their grades are transferred to other schools.

"It's a matter of admitting all qualified students. These have been going without full status. And we've got all kinds as regular students—boys from Japan and China, Indians and Mexicans."

In discussion which preceded the passage of the resolution, Bill Fleener, native Texan who introduced the proposal, pointed out that it applied primarily to the theology school and graduate schools where Negro school facilities are most lacking.

Members said their resolution was prompted by a campus editorial appearing in last Wednesday's issue, which called upon students to think seriously about the issue.

Call

"We want to make it clear that we are not crusading about this issue," Barbara Towner, senior from Nashville, Tenn., and SCRA president declared. "We hope by serving as a clearing house for ideas and by education through religious groups, we can bring students to accept Negroes as fellow-students here."

"It was also pointed out that the resolution states the willingness of SCRA members to have Negroes admitted to the rights granted by the university and students association," the story said.

14e(1)

"This," members emphasized, "meant only academic recognition, leaving up to the university a suitable housing scheme and not dictating to any group or individual about their social life."

14e(1)

9-23-50

ELECTED — Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, Scotlandville, was given one of the highest honors in his career when last week, he was elected to the executive committee of the National Conference for the Mobilization of Education, meeting in Washington, D. C.

14e(1) 1950 Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Study Under Way

Students OK Negroes in Ky. Seminary

14e(1)

Courier

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary have a special committee looking into the matter of admitting Negro students in response to a petition from white students at the close of the last term, it has been announced.

Jul. 22 '50

The question of admitting Negroes came about after the students conducted a poll among themselves to ascertain the attitude of those attending the seminary. Of 754 students, 714 or 94.7 per cent voted for admission. There were thirteen negative votes and twenty-seven "no opinion."

Pittsburgh Pa.

INADEQUATE

The idea back of the petition was that the Negro seminary at Nashville is inadequate to train college level men. Information showed the Negro is the only race not allowed to attend the seminary. The students felt that "true Christian principles were not being carried out" by refusing Negroes the right to attend the seminary.

When first appointed, the committee recommended that Negroes be admitted on a graduate level. However, after discussion, the trustees voted to postpone action for a year so that the committee could make a more detailed study and report.

14e(1) 1950 Southern University

Southern University Founding Rites Slated At Baton Rouge

14e(1)

Advertiser

Sun 3-5-50

Montgomery Ala.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 4—(AP)—The history of Southern University will be retold by the people who lived it at the Negro school's annual Founders Day next Thursday.

The celebration this year will include, as usual, reminiscences of early faculty members and services at the tomb of Dr. J. S. Clark, first president and founder. But it will also include a futuristic note—dedication of a $325,000 girls dormitory, the Lottie L. Anthony Hall.

The University, a state school for Negroes, was actually founded in 1880 at New Orleans. In 1914, however, it was moved to Scotlandville, a suburb of Baton Rouge, and it is this event the annual celebration marks on March 9.

Dr. Felton S. Clark, son of the founder and president of Southern since his father's death in 1944, is scheduled to speak during the ceremony. Others on the program include Mrs. E. N. Mayberry, former Dean J. S. Jones and J. B. Moore, former superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Lt. Gov. William J. Dodd is scheduled to deliver the dedicatory address at the new campus building. The structure, built out of a legislative appropriation, contains 53 student rooms and will house 106 girl students. Additionally, it has a study room, kitchenette, sun porch, reception parlor and quarters for the house director.

A "litany of dedication" will be recited by the girls who will occupy the new building and keys will be presented to dormitory President Claudia Johnson of Donaldsonville, by President Clark.

Southern U. Gets Research Grant

Call

14e(1)

Fri 6-2-50

Kansas City

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — A research project aimed at helping farmers improve their methods of marketing cotton and truck crops was approved last week for Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Felton Clark is president of Southern university and the project materialized because of his efforts and those of Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan.

Funds for carrying out the project, which is expected to require three years to complete, will be allotted under the Research and Marketing act. Southern is the second Negro institution to be assigned a research contract under the act. The first to have a contract approved was Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State college, in Nashville, Tenn.

The project which Southern will undertake is designed to determine and to analyze the methods now used by Negro farmers in marketing strawberries, string beans, cabbage, Upland and Delta area cotton and cottonseed in selected areas of Louisiana.

According to the outline of the research plan, Southern's agricultural staff will obtain information from a representative sample of Negro farm owners and renters in five groups of parishes in the State.

As a result of this study, it is expected that Southern will ascertain for the Department the marketing methods or combination of methods which have proved most successful and profitable in the Louisiana areas.

For Farm Research

$27,000 Grant To Southern Univ.

14e(1)

14e(1)

Courier

Sat 7-22-50

Pitts.

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According to the outline of the research plan, Southern's Agricultural staff will obtain information from a representative sample of farm owners and renters in five groups of parishes in the state.

These data are to be summarized and analyzed for the purpose of providing a description of marketing methods followed bv farmers in the areas studied.

Southern U. Gets Research Grant

Defender

14e(1)

Sat 7-22-50

Chicago

BATON ROUGE La. — Southern university has been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a $27,000 research project aimed at helping farmers improve their methods of marketing cotton and truck crops, announced J. W. Fisher, director of the university's division of agriculture.

The grant is based on Southern's designation as the State university and Land Grant college for Negroes.

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Southern University To Begin 36th Year As One Of Nation's Top Schools

14e(1)

BATON ROUGE, La. — Southern university, ~~sixth largest~~ Negro college in the United States at the last count, this year begins its 36th year on its present campus with the prospective it may move into fifth place.

Defender

On Sept. 6, the university's faculty and staff will sit down with "outside" representatives to discuss "Improving the Southern University Program Through Extended State Service." Dr. Felton G. Clark is president.

This will be the annual preschool conference with expert opinions given by parish school superintendents, labor leaders, housewives, industrialists and students.

Sat. 9-2-50

These representatives are expected to help the university answer "What are the services that you can reasonably expect us to give?"

Chicago

Already Southern, which is rated as a "Class A" institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, provides extensive training opportunities designed to prepare Negro leaders and citizens in general for participation in the American way of life through concentration on community problems.

Major areas of instruction include such courses as home economics, health and physical education, liberal arts, industrial and technical education, music education, agriculture, business, law and military science and tactics. During 1949-50, the instructional faculty numbered 111, and 16 of these have obtained the highest academic degrees attainable.

Southern's campus contains 531 acres on the east bank of the Mississippi river and its physical plant is valued at $2,500,000. Last year, its enrollment totaled 3,110 representing 62 of the state's 64 parishes and 27 states in addition to students from four foreign countries.

Already this year, pre-registration of freshmen is over 500. Despite the military draft, Southern expects a larger enrollment this year which could move the university into fifth place among the nation's Negro universities

Many Services

To assist in providing for the need of increased competence among teachers, the university provided such services as consultation, workshops, clinics, short courses, conferences and extension classes.

Research, backbone of any educational institution, was not neglected in the over-all program. A federal grant of $27,000 enabled Southern to investigate marketing practices among Negro farmers. Another study will determine to what extent Negroes in this area are employed commensurate with their skills.

Improving community life, Southern works now to help adults use leisure time more wisely, to develop an appreciation for cultural and natural beauty, to conserve and use wisely natural resources and to be good citizens.

High Athletics

Southern has a nation-wide reputation for consistent athletic progress without sacrificing scholarship, sportsmanship or gentlemanliness. During the 14 years that Arnett Mumford has served as athletic director, the university's major teams have had eighty-eight per cent victories; their competition has been from the southwest and the nation.

Last year's football team, rated "Number One" by the Associated Negro Press, is captained by a "straight-A" student, Stanley Morris.

The TC Reserve Officer Training Corps at Southern is the only one at any Negro college in the United States. It has the sole responsibility for training every officer in this specialty. The unit is directed by two majors, two captains, two lieutenants and a staff of enlisted men.

So when Southern ends its preschool conference of the state leaders, it will settle down to another year of the job of serving faced by continuing growing pains, not only through increased enrollment, but through increased needs.

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14e(1) 1950 South-Wide Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education

Dixie Governors Decline Part In School Segregation Meet

Constitution Wed. 3-15-50

14 e(1)

Expressing lack of confidence in the sponsors, the Southern Governors' Regional Education Board has declined to participate in a "South-wide conference on discrimination in higher education," to be held here April 8 ~~under the auspices of Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery, and~~ John Dombroski, of New Orleans.

At the same time, the Board yesterday reiterated its stand that the State of Maryland was misusing the Southern Educational Compact to try to maintain segregation. The Board, which is concerned with improving higher educational opportunities for all races in the South, showed that it doesn't want to be drawn into any legal controversy concerning segregation or non-segregation of students.

The Southern Conference Education Fund of New Orleans, headed by Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., who was a leader in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Wallace for President campaign, is in charge of the conference to be held at Atlanta University next month. Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, of Lakeland, Fla., President of the Florida Southern College, said that 500 persons—both white persons and Negroes—will attend.

The director of the Southern Education Board, Dr. John Ivey, observed, however, that it is "significant that no major professional education association in the South is participating in this conference."

"While it will be dealing with a very significant problem in American education," Ivey asserted, "I feel that such a conference held under its present auspices will probably fall short of achieving the well-reasoned approach to the problem of improving educational conditions in the South. For that reason, we have declined to participate in the conference."

In Annapolis, Md., yesterday, the Maryland Court of Appeals was asked to decide whether Maryland can use the Southern Educational Compact to maintain its policy of segregating white and Negro students. A lower court upheld Maryland's contentions that the compact provided equal educational opportunities by providing regional schools in other states which Negroes could attend.

The Southern Governors' Regional Education Board, headed by former Governor Millard Caldwell, of Florida, and incuding all other Governors of the South, intervened in the lower court against the interests of Maryland.

"It is not the purpose of the Board that the regional contracts shall serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding its responsibilities established or defined under existing state or Federal laws and court decisions," Ivey said yesterday in again opposing Maryland's use of the contract in court.

The Maryland case involved a Negro girl who demanded admission to the Maryland School of Nursing, although Maryland suggested she attend Maherry School at Nashville under a regional compact with no added cost.

14e(1) 1950 Spelman College

Six Foreign Students Enter Spelman College

[illegible]

ATLANTA, Ga.—Special—In the student body of Spelman College this year are six young women from outside the United States who plan to earn their bachelor's degree at this well known Atlanta institution.

Traveling the longest distance to enter the College are Bertha Baker and Izetta Roberts who have come from far-off Liberia. Miss Baker, the daughter of an Episcopal priest, was graduated from the Episcopal High School in Cape Mount, Liberia, which awarded her a four-year scholarship to Liberia College where she completed three years of college work. A home economics major, she plans to return to Monrovia after doing graduate work in educational therapy at an American University.

14e(1)

[illegible]

Miss Roberts completed a high school course at the College of West Africa. After her graduation from Spelman, she plans to enter a library school to work towards a professional degree.

Two who have come from the Virgin Islands are Ilma Jackson of St. Croix ,and Sylvia Potter of Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas. Miss Jackson, a graduate of the Christiansted High School, is interested in a career in the social sciences. Miss Potter, a junior at Spelman, plans to return to St. Thomas to teach after her graduation in 1951.

Dorothy Lee Smith of Honolulu, The Hawaiian Islands, before graduating from the Farrington High School as the salutatorian in a class of 830, won first prize in the D.A.R. Oratorical Contest. At the University of Hawaii, where she spent one year, she was a member of the Debate Team, the International Relations club, the Institute of Pacific Relation, the Theatre Guild, and the Political Science Club. During the year she spent at the University of Hawaii, she won first prize in the Freshman Oratorical Contest and second prize of $100 in the American Factors Oratorical Contest.

Margaret Fleming ,a native of Toronto, Canada, is the daughter of Georgia-born parents who lived in Toronto for over 20 years. Miss Fleming plans to enter the field of teaching after completing her education.

14e(1) 1950 St. Augustine College (Raleigh, N.C.)

Dr. Trigg Denies Confusion Marred Finals At St. Aug.

Journal and Guide Sat. 6-10-50
Norfolk, Va.

Special to the Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—President Harold L. Trigg of St. Augustine's College, here, ~~told the Journal~~ and Guide Monday morning, that "any stories of rioting or confusion at the climax of the commencement exercises last Tuesday, were not true."

14e(1)

According to Dr. Trigg, an event that had been interpreted as a mass student protest because two seniors were not given their diplomas at the exercises, caused only a 60-second delay in the exercises, and was not noticed by the guests on the platform.

The two seniors, who were the center of the controversy, were James H. Hall, editor of the school yearbook, and Robert E. DuBose, business manager of the annual.

* * *

DR. TRIGG told the Guide that Hall and DuBose had violated a college rule when they failed to submit the proofs of the yearbook to the college board of review, composed of Dr. James Boyer, dean of the college, J. A. Lizas, dean of men, and Mrs. I. L. Dickens, dean of women.

As a result, he said the college officials planned to give them blank diplomas at the exercises, and following a reprimand after the ceremonies, the two youths were to receive their diplomas.

Explaining that the action had been planned to avoid any embarrassment at the commencement program, Dr. Trigg revealed that when DuBose rose and came to the platform near the end of the ceremonies, he and many of the platform guests thought, at first, that the senior had risen to make a presentation.

* * *

HOWEVER, THE college president said, when it became apparent that DuBose was attempting to interrupt the program, the orchestra struck up the final musical number, and the exercises came to a peaceful conclusion.

Terming reports in another paper, as "part of an effort to get me off the State Board of Education, and substitute a Durham Negro," Dr. Trigg flatly denied that the students demanded and were given a hearing by Bishop Edwin L. Penick of the Episcopal Church which supports the school, or by Langbourne Williams, wealthy New York executive, who was commencement speaker.

Journal and Guide

Instead he told a Guide reporter, that the board of trustees, which met immediately after the program, dismissed the affair as "being unimportant," and discussed plans for a new science building.

Sat 6-10-50

* * *

DR. TRIGG also denied that the trouble grew out of any alleged censoring by his wife, Mrs. Geraldine Trigg, of a skit presented by the students last February, or that the Episcopalian educational officials are planning an investigation of this and other alleged trouble at the school.

14e(1)

Discussing reports received by the Guide that several senior students had been denied teaching certificates by the State Board of Education, of which he is a member, because they lacked credit in a course required by the state but not by the college, Dr. Trigg told the Guide that "all students who deserved teaching certificates, will receive them."

Referring to reports that several faculty members at the institution were resigning because of a series of controversies with him, Dr. Trigg said that as far as he knew, the resignations were "merely routine."

AMONG FACULTY members leaving are C. D. Halliburton, former dean, who is accepting the presidency of Voorhees Junior College in South Carolina; Physical Education Director Forrest Blount, who will become head coach at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute in Lawrenceville, Va.; and Miss Lottie Wheaten, English teacher, who is resigning because of ill health.

Mrs. Duvalle Appointed!

Amsterdam

Mrs. Ray Douglas Duvalle, of St. Louis, Missouri, and a graduate of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, has been appointed head of the Circulation Department of the St. Louis University Library, a Catholic institution in St. Louis. Mrs. Duvalle is also a graduate of Stowe Teachers College. She has studied further in her field at Columbia University.

13-50

14e(1)

St. Louis Improves Race Relations

14e(1)

A valuable lesson in "higher education and race relations" is being taught daily in the classrooms and on the campus of St. Louis University, a metropolitan institution of some 9,000 students. The university has pioneered in the field of race relations.

Situated in what has been called a "Southern-Northern city which faces more South than North in its racial pattern," St. Louis University let down its racial barriers in 1944, four years before any other institutions of higher learning in Missouri. The public schools in St. Louis still operate on a segregated basis.

That the university's experiment has proved successful is shown by the reactions of the students on the campus. Several week ago the editor of the student weekly newspaper teamed up with a Negro boarding student to study the problem of eating places for Negroes in the vicinity of the university's midtown campus. The problem was an acute one for Negro students who were forced to travel a long distance for their meals on days when the university cafeteria was closed.

Restaurant Survey

The study revealed that the majority of eating places in the neighborhood steadfastly refused to serve Negroes, whether students or not. The problem was then taken up by the student governing body, whose student-relations committee held open hearings to receive suggestions on what to do about the problem. A list of places which agreed to serve the Negro students was prepared.

Jun.

This instance of white-Negro student cooperation is part of a definite program at St. Louis University to combat racial prejudice. Last summer the Sociology Department brought a Negro professor from North Carolina College to teach a course on race relations. It treated in a frank and straightfoward manner the problem of interracial relations and programs of action to cope with the problem. Negro and white community leaders participated in the panel discussions.

1950

Lecture Series

During the last school year the university's Graduate School of Social Service, in conjunction with the Catholic Interracial Council of St. Louis, sponsored a fourteen-week evening lecture series at which interracial leaders in the community spoke.

Not one untoward incident has occurred on the St. Louis University campus since Negroes were admitted. Negro students have compiled excellent academic records. Today St. Louis has 180 Negro students in its day divisions and 174 in its evening divisions, as well as three Negro faculty members. Their assimilation into campus life has been thorough; one Negro girl played a leading role in last year's student musical revue.

B. F.

14e(1) 1950 St. Mary's College (Brentwood Hills, California)

atholic College Graduates First Negro Student

14e(1)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.— The first Negro girl to be graduated from St. Mary's College in Brentwood Hills is Joella Hardeman, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Watt T. Seldon. Miss Hardeman received a scholarship in music at the University of Iowa.

Miss Hardeman was the only Negro and is the first ever to be graduated from the school. Two more are in the offing, one a native African, Nzoamako Moneke, of Nigeria, and the other, Vivian Burgess.

Miss Hardeman, a member of Pi chapter, Delta Sigma Theta sorority, received her degree in music and a teacher's secondary education credential.

Mt. St. Mary's is conducted under Catholic auspices by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet.

14e(1) 1950 St. Paul Polytechnic Institute

Virginia Colleges

Induct Two Presidents

Courier

Pitt. 10-21-50

RICHMOND, Va.—Two new presidents were installed at Virginia colleges last week.

Pa.

Earl Hampton McClenney Sr. became the third president of St. Paul Polytechnic Institute at Lawrenceville Thursday, Oct. 12.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, former head of Shaw University, was installed Saturday as president of Virginia State College at Petersburg.

Va

McClenney was formerly president of Voorhees School and Junior College at Denmark, S. C.

14e(1) 1950 St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute

McClenney New St. Paul President

Afro-American
Bal-2-11-50

RICHMOND — The board of trustess of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute at Lawrenceville, Va., on Jan. 30 unanimously elected Earl H. McClenney Sr., 41, to succeed the Rev. J. Alvin Russell as president. He will assume his duties on April 1.

Baltimore

Mr. McClenney becomes thereby the third president of St. Paul's, the largest of the Protestant Episcopal Church schools. His predecessros were the Rev. James S. Russell, founder, and his son, who has retired because of illness.

Mr. McClenney, an active layman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is now president of the Voorhees School and Junior College, Denmark, S.C., also an Episcopal school.

14e(1)

Working on Doctorate

Born in Marion, Ala., he received his elementary and secondary training there, did undergraduate work at Talladega College, and A. and T. College, Greensboro. He holds also an M.S. degree from Cornell University, and is now a candidate for the doctor's degree at Pennsylvania State College.

A former teacher and principal in North Carolina schools, Mr. McClenney has held many important posts in the State. He was once a member of the North Carolina Interracial Commission, North Carolina Citizens' Committee and the Bloodworth YMCA Board, member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, he is married to the former Madeline Jones of Mebane, N.C. They have two children: Earl Jr., 6; and Clifton, 6. Mrs. McClenney has served as a public school teacher in North Carolina; at Voorhees she had charge of the Mission Shop Program.

14e(1) 1950

The Retirement Of Dr. J. Alvin Russell

14e(1)

THE RETIREMENT of DR. J. ALVIN RUSSELL as president of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, at Lawrenceville, Va., which has just been announced, brings to a brilliant climax an educational and religious career that has encompassed the greater portion of the most significant years of the past half century.

Journal and Guide

DR. RUSSELL relinquishes his post after 21 years as head of the historic institution which was founded by his venerable father, the late Archdeacon James Solomon Russell, with the best wishes of his fellow Virginians as well as educators, church leaders, and others throughout the nation who have been privileged to know and be associated with him.

Dat. 1-28-50

The fact that he is ending his active association with St. Paul's because of ill health, is to be regretted. But, from the long range point of view, this fact in itself serves well to bring into sharp focus the very factors which have combined to bring this about. For DR. RUSSELL, for many years, these have meant long, weary hours of work—which he accepted graciously — combined with a singular devotion to his duty as he saw it.

Norfolk, Va.

Taken ill during the Summer of 1946, DR. RUSSELL underwent a major operation. Two years later he suffered a relapse and was again hospitalized. Since that time he had discharged the responsibilities of his office, under great physical strain. His request for a year's leave of absence was granted by the St. Paul's board of trustees at its Spring meeting last year, and his retirement became effective as of last October 28th.

DR. RUSSELL, who was born on the St. Paul's campus, where he also received his early training, began his teaching career there in 1912 following graduation from Oberlin College. He was ordained to the Diaconate in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1915, and advanced to the Priesthood about a year later. Upon resuming work at St. Paul's he was simultaneously elected vice principal and director of academics, and called as rector of St. Paul's Memorial Chapel.

The retiring educator-clergyman was elevated as principal of St. Paul's — then a two-year normal school—in 1929 upon the retirement of his father. Under his progressive administration the school's charter was amended in 1941 to provide for raising it to a full four-year college. Since that time a total of 235 students have been graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree.

DR. RUSSELL can thus turn the administrative reins over to other hands with the genuine satisfaction of a job well done. In his retirement he can reflect upon the fact that, under his administration the enrollment has reached the impressive total of 1,550, five major buildings have been constructed, a new heating plant partially completed, and two new buildings now under construction to put the plant valuation figure past the $1,250,000 mark, two new buildings now under construction and a well-trained faculty and staff numbering more than 100 persons.

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute

Dr. Russell Retires As Head Of St. Paul's School

Journal and Guide Dat. 1-28-50

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—No successor has been chosen yet for Dr. J. Alvin Russell, president of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute here, who announced his retirement this week because of ill health.

14e(1)

Dr. Russell has been in ill health since the summer of 1946 and was granted a year's leave of absence in 1949 while an interim committee managed the school's affairs.

In the 21 years that Dr. Russell served as head of the institution, he has helped it to grow from a Normal and Industrial school, to a plant that offered a college degree, and he has seen the enrollment double from 770 in 1929 to 1,551 in 1949.

Norfolk, Va.

SON OF FOUNDER

Dr. Russell, the second child and the eldest son of the founder, Archdeacon James Solomon Russell, and Mrs. Virginia Morgan Russell, was born on the campus on June 10, 1885.

His early education was received there, and after his graduation in 1902, he enrolled at Oberlin University, where he received the A. B. degree in 1912.

In 1913, he enrolled at the Philadelphia Divinity School and the University of Pennsylvania, and on June 11, 1915, he was ordained to the Diaconate in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

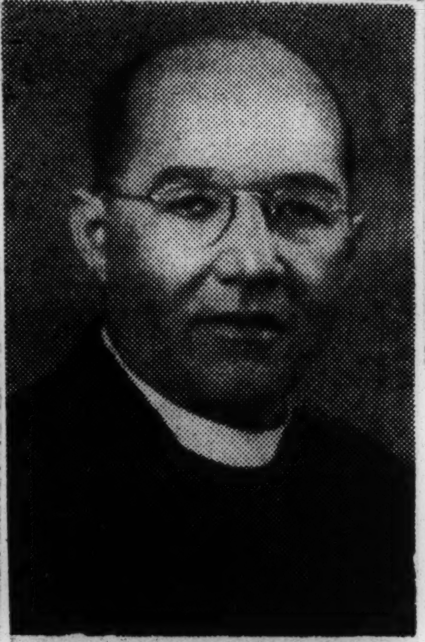
A few days following his advancement to the Priesthood in May, 1916, he was graduated with the diploma from the Philadelphia Divinity School, and with the master of arts degree in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania.

Upon resuming his work at St. Paul's, he was elected vice principal and director of academics, and was called to be the rector of St. Paul's Memorial Chapel.

In June of 1928, he received the master of arts degree from Columbia University, and a year later, was elected principal of St. Paul's to succeed his father.

In his annual report to the board of trustees in 1936, Dr. Russell recommended that St. Paul's extend her offerings to include four years of college work and that appropriate degrees be conferred.

In 1941, the charter of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School was amended to change the name to St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute. The first degrees were conferred in 1944, and since that time 235 students have been graduated with the degree of bachelor of science.



DR. J. ALVIN RUSSELL

The class of 1950 lists 109 candidates for degrees.

During the administration of Dr. Russell, five major buildings have been constructed and put into use, a new heating plant has been partially completed, and two new buildings are now under construction.

Journal & Guide

In recognition of his leadership, three schools have conferred honorary degrees on him. In 1937, he received the degree of doctor of laws from Virginia State College, and the degree of doctor of divinity from Virginia Union University.

In 1940, he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Virginia Theological Seminary, exactly 22 years after his father, the first Negro to be honored, by the Seminary had received the same degree.

Dat. 1-28-50

In retiring, Dr. Russell leaves a faculty and staff of an even 100 persons exclusive of custodial and maintenance staffs, a student body of 1,500 (including all departments) a plant valuation of more than $1,250,000, and a site plan projecting future development.

Dr. Russell, who married the former Miss Nellie Pratt of Macon, Ga., is the father of five children. His oldest son, J. A. Russell Jr., is employed at St. Paul's as teacher of electricity, his next son, Henry P. Russell, a graduate of Hampton Institute, is an apprenticed mortician, his only daughter, Mrs. Marjorie R. Cooke, is a teacher in the public schools of Raleigh, N. C., his third son, Donald C. Russell, a graduate of West Virginia State College, is now enrolled in electricity at St. Paul's, and the youngest son, Ulysses W. Russell, a graduate of Virginia Union University, is attending Temple University.

Dr. Russell Retires at 64

Ill Health Forces St. Paul's Head Out

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — Dr. J. Alvin Russell, president of St. Paul Polytechnic Institute for 21 years, retired because of ill health, effective as of last Oct. 28.

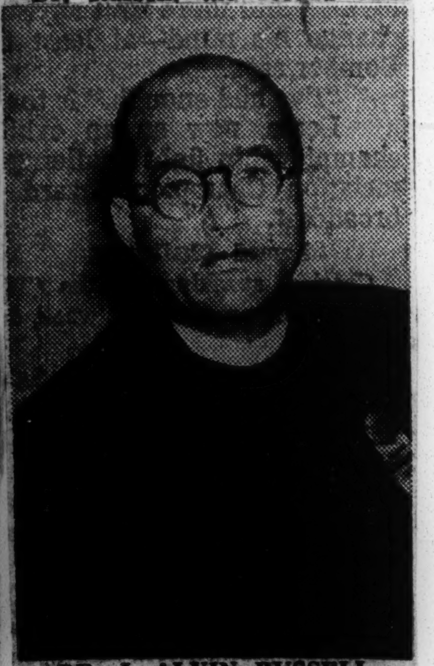
Announcement of his retirement was withheld pending the election of a successor by the Board of Trustees. It was made last week because the trustees are seeking a successor and have set the date for his election.

Dr. Russell underwent a major operation in 1946 and was hospitalized in 1948. The trustees granted his request for a year's leave of absence last spring and an interim committee was appointed to administer the school's affairs. He asked for retirement last October.

Interim Committee

Members of the interim committee are J. L. Whitehead, treasurer, chairman; H. Arnold Taylor, dean of education; Dr. W. T. Reed, director of trade and industrial education; and T. H. E. Jones, registrar, secretary.

Dr. Russell, the second child



DR. J. ALVIN RUSSELL.

[illegible]dest son of the founder and [illegible]al emeritus, Archdeacon [illegible] S. Russell, and Mrs. Virginia M. Russell, was born on the school's campus June 10, 1885.

Educator and Minister

He holds the A.B. degree from Oberlin College, the M.A. degree frmo Columbia University, M.A. degree in sociology, University of Pennsylvania, and three honorary degrees for leadership in education and religion — Doctor of Laws, Virginia State College, and Doctor of Divinity from Virginia Union University and Virginia Theological Seminary.

He studied at the Philadelphia Divinity School, was ordained a Protestant Episcopal Church deacon in 1915, made a priest in 1916, and served in several faculty posts at St. Paul, succeeding his father to become the school's second principal in 1929.

During Dr. Russell's administration, enrollment increased from 770 in 1929 to 1531 in 1949; the charter was amended to provide four years of college work and conferring of degrees; faculty and staff were increased to 100 person, exclusive of custodial and maintenance help; and plant valuation to cover $1,250.000.

Afro American
Baltimore
1-28-50

14e(1) 1950

Storer College

DR. RICHARD I. McKINNEY RESIGNS STORER COLLEGE

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. (ANP)—Dr. Richard I. McKinney, president of Storer college since 1944, presented his resignation, effective as of June 30, as president of the 83 year old institution at the [illegible] meeting of the Board of Trustees here last week. The Board of Trustees voted to accept his resignation with deep regret, and with praise for the work he had done for the College during his tenure of office.

4-14-50

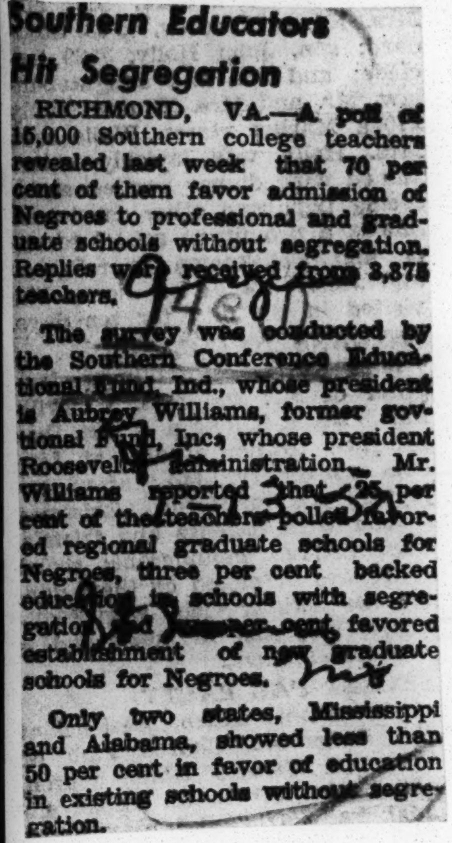
The Board noted especially the fact of his operating the affairs of the college within the last two years with a balanced budget under difficult circumstances. A year ago Dr. McKinney sent in his resignation, but at that time the trustees refused to accept it.

Whil eat Storer, Dr. McKinney brought up enrollment of the College as well as the increase of curriculum offerings to the students. The college increased its property holdings. A new science building was constructed on the campus under his administration, and the foundations for a gymnasium and athletic field were laid.

A graduate of Morehouse college, Andover Newton Theological school and of Yale university, Dr. McKinney has been active in educational and religious circles for a number of years. He came to Storer from Virginia Union where he was Dean of the School of Religion.

Life has its problems from day-to-day because things don't continue to happpen quite the same way.

14e(1) 1950 Survey- Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.



Southern Educators Hit Segregation

RICHMOND, VA.—A poll of 15,000 Southern college teachers revealed last week that 70 per cent of them favor admission of Negroes to professional and graduate schools without segregation. Replies were received from 3,375 teachers.

14e(1)

The survey was conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Ind., whose president is Aubrey Williams, former governtional Fund, Inc., whose president Roosevelt administration. Mr. Williams reported that 25 per cent of the teachers polled favored regional graduate schools for Negroes, three per cent backed education in schools with segregation and [illegible] per cent favored establishment of new graduate schools for Negroes.

Only two states, Mississippi and Alabama, showed less than 50 per cent in favor of education in existing schools without segregation.

Talladega Plans Small Teams Of Specialists

TALLADEGA, Ala. — While the battle rages over proselyting, subsidizing and other questionable methods of luring athletes to the folds of particular colleges, little Talladega College, where the victory cry is a decade old echo, comes up with a new approach.

Says its president, A. B. Beittel, Talladega is interested in offering students only that kind of athletic competitions which they can continue after college. The way he sees it this will promote the cause of education.

Beittel of course points out that this calls for more equipment and a bigger staff. But he is determined that the setup will be operated on a strictly amateur basis. It was what he termed unwillingness of the colleges to operate on an amateur basis that caused Talladega to withdraw from the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference in 1943.

There is contrary opinion to the effect that a dearth of winning teams and interested athletes was the reason. The great Talladega Crimson Tornado teams of the past are all but forgotten over the span of nearly 20 years since they were powers to be reckoned with.

The decline began in the early 30's, about the same time eastern schools of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Assn. began to build powerhouse football teams that attracted the better athletic prospects.

14e(1)

It reached the lowest point during the war, when most eligible performers were in the armed forces. Since then however, Talladega has not affiliated with another conference. Neither has it shown any sign of regaining its former greatness in football and other sports.

Dr. Beittel's idea of concentrating on sports that can be continued after college, would automatically suggest football, baseball, basketball, boxing, and to a great extent track if amateurism after college is also considered.

His method of operation does not point to developing good professional prospects however. First the school is deprived of the keen competition so necessary to developing top flight athletes. Second, it does not have a program or a reputation that will attract outstanding prep athletes.

Third and perhaps more important is Dr. Beittel's view that limits on the number of athletes on a team, and a limit on the sports in which an athlete competes will develop specialists. He offers in support of this, the argument that sitting on a bench will not develop good gridders.

On the other hand, this narrows the field of team candidates, and cuts back the possibility of developing the kind of athlete who is able to continue his college sport on a professional basis after graduation.

The results are already apparent. Talladega has one of the smallest enrollments among colleges with similar scholastic standings. And it is surrounded by schools with good teams.

14e(1) 1950 Teachers Colleges -(D.C.)

Dr. Hager Stands Pat On Ending Segregation In Teacher Colleges

Evening Star
Mon. 9-4-50
14e(1)
Washington
D.C.

Dr. Walter E. Hager, president of Wilson Teachers College for white students, today strongly reiterated his proposal to end segregation in the college level of the District school system.

Just back in Washington after being out of town four weeks, Dr. Hager expressed surprise that his recommendation urging the Board of Education to merge Wilson with Miner Teachers College for colored had become public.

The proposed plan was contained in the president's required report to Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, which was revealed over the week end. At that time, it was found that copies of the report had been received by members of the Board of Education and the Wilson College faculty.

Circulation Criticized.

This wide distribution of such a report today was called "very unusual" by Dr. Corning, who explained he considered such correspondence "confidential." He added that it was the first time, to his knowledge, one had been circulated generally.

"Such circulation," Dr. Corning said, "would tend to eliminate frankness between the reporting officers and the administration."

Although Dr. Corning had no comment on the proposal itself, Adelbert W. Lee, vice president of the board, called it a "radical" move, adding that Dr. Hager had been "insubordinate" in instigating the "unorthodox" distribution of the report.

Stands on Report.

"I certainly do stand on my report," Dr. Hager said today. "I made it with complete sincerity."

Dr. Hager denied that he ever had gone on record—officially or unofficially—in seeking to remove the administration of the teachers' college from the District school system.

"I really haven't given any thought to such an action," he said.

It had been reported by school officials that Dr. Hager had voiced the opinion that a consolidated teachers' college should be set up under a separate controlling board as in similar State institutions.

No Comment on Administration.

Asked if he were in favor of the present school administrative structure which subordinates him and Dr. Eugene A. Clark, Miner College president, to the two first assistant superintendents rather than to Dr. Corning, Dr. Hager replied:

"I have no comment on this matter."

"I have had no evidence that Dr. Hager objects to the organization of administration of the schools in the District," Dr. Corning said today. "We have always worked quite harmoniously together."

Dr. Hager, however, pointed out that "I believe" the Strayer report recommended that the teachers' colleges be directly responsible to the superintendent of schools.

Report Urged Change.

The report, which recommended the two college presidents be "freed entirely from the control and supervision of administrative officers of the central school administration subordinate to the superintendent," added further that:

"The two presidents would, under this proposal (responsible directly to the superintendent), serve as the chief administrative officer of the colleges with respect to all matters that concern the operation of their respective institutions."

Several board members today remained silent as to whether Dr. Hager had ever shown evidence of rankling under the present system of reporting to Norman J. Nelson, assistant superintendent over teachers' colleges.

They did, however, point out that the setup was critized in the Strayer report.

"Dr. Corning has been asked repeatedly by several of us to analyze and report on the various recommendations in the Strayer report," one board member emphasized. "He has not done so."

Teacher College Segregation Hit By Wilson Head

Sunday Star

Merger With Miner Proposed as 'Logical And Desirable' Step

Sun. 9-3-50

By Jeanne Rogers

A proposal to end segregation in the District's teachers colleges has been ~~made to the Board of~~ Education, it was learned yesterday.

14e(1)

The plan, which would merge Miner Teachers College for colored students and Wilson Teachers College for white students, was recommended by Dr. Walter E. Hager, president of Wilson.

In his annual report to Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, Dr. Hager called his recommendation a "logical and eminently desirable" next step in the organization of teachers colleges.

Washington, D.C.

Copies Distributed.

Although such reports usually go only to the college presidents' immediate superiors, the superintendent and the first assistant, copies of Dr. Hager's report have been received by members of the Board of Education, Wilson College faculty members and Dr. Eugene A. Clark, head of Miner College.

Several board members have expressed surprise on receiving the 17-page report which was delivered—with no covering letter—through the mail, and in some cases by hand.

"It's the first report from a college president I've ever seen," one board member said.

Dr. Clark, when questioned yesterday on the contents of his required annual report to Dr. Corning, said it did not include any proposal for such a merger. Dr. Clark's report did not go to members of the board.

Clark Cites Economy.

"I think such a move would be the first step in the integration for the public schools of the District," Dr. Clark declared, "when we can get together on our thinking. It would be cheaper."

Dr. Hager pointed out in his report that a merger of the two colleges definitely would be a money-saver for the District.

Pointing out the "lack of action" by the Board of Education on recommendations he has submitted for improvement and expansion during his nine years at Wilson, Dr. Hager stated in his report:

"The cost might have been too great, especially considering the fact that all expansions and improvements in one teachers college must be duplicated in the other."

Hager Urges Prompt Action.

Dr. Hager urged the board and school officials to take steps in planning the merger at once so it could be effective in the next five years—or sooner.

Several pages of the report review Dr. Hager's requests for improvement and development of the college. It shows the number of rejections on requests for additional faculty members, clerks, equipment, supplies and other facilities. It also shows those granted.

A merger of the colleges would be acceptable to the students of both, according to Dr. Hager's report, which said:

"Several evidences have been observed in recent years that the students of both institutions are probably ready for the move now."

It continued:

"But, most important, it should be easier in a non-segregated teachers' college to educate teachers who can most effectively prepare the children of the community for the merging of the other schools when the time seems appropriate."

Sees Significant Trend.

Dr. Hager pointed out "it is obvious that something significant" is in the making in Washington. "It is not clear how long the public schools of Washington can continue to operate a dual system," his report stated. The report cited instances of other progress in the abolition of segregation here including the operation of swimming pools and the recent Recreation Board recommendation that the recreational facilities of old Central High School—now Cardozo—be operated for all racial groups.

Honor Society Established at Tennessee State

14 e(1).

Afro-American

Sat. 8-5-50

Baltimore, Md

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of Tennessee State College, Nashville, receives an honorary membership and the charter of the Zeta Chi chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, an education honor society, from Miss Katherine Vickery, first vice president of the national body, while installed officers look on. Tenn. State is first of our colleges to have the society established on its campus. Officers, left to right, are Mrs. Yvonne K. Willie, treasurer; Mrs. Geraldine B. Fort, counselor; Robert Miller, president; Eddie Murphy, vice president; Miss Marie Harris, historian; Miss Lila Hobson, secretary.

Tenn. State Gets Chapter of National Honor Society

Afro-American

14e(1)

Tennessee A & I State College on July 15 became the first colored institution to have established on its campus a chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, an honor society in education which admits both men and women to membership and makes no distinction as to color or creed.

Sat. 8-5-50

Founded in 1911, the society co-operates with college and university authorities in emphasizing thorough scholarship as a basic necessity in the preparation of teachers. The recent addition is the 166th chapter of the society.

Miss Catherine Vickery of Alabama College, Montvalo, first vice-president of the national body, conducted the installation and initiation ceremonies.

She was assisted by A. E. Anderson counselor for the Alpha Pi chapter at Peabody College, Nashville; Miss Freida Johnson, Messrs. James Mason and James Penrod, also of Peabody; and Dr. V. S. N.yabongo, Mrs. Geraldine Fort and Mrs. A. T. Collins, Tennessee State faculty members previously initiated.

Robert Miller, senior in business administration, was elected president; Eddie Murphy, vice-president; Miss Lila Hobson, secretary; Mrs. Yvonne K. Willie, treasurer; Miss Marie Harris, historian; and Mrs. Geraldine B. Fort, counselor.

Others initiated included Miss Louis V. Bious, Mrs. Elizabeth Henry Hughes, Miss Dennis Jones, Eugene Pek, Miss Mary E. Williams, Mrs. gladys F. Wood, Dr. O. W. Crump and Mrs. F. A. Sanders. Dr. Davis was given an honorary membership

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Football Star Shot In Fight Over Coed

Defender, Sat. 11-11-50

14e(1)

NASHVILLE—A husky football star is recuperating in a local hospital from bullet wounds suffered Sunday when he was shot on the Tennessee State College campus.

The injured youth is Earl Jackson, of St. Louis, a student at Tennessee State.

He was shot near the college field house by a fellow student, said to be Eddie Matthews, of Memphis, during a quarrel over a girl.

Chicago Def.

According to reports, the argument started when one of Jackson's friends made unpleasant remarks about the girl who was in Matthew's company.

Jackson allegedly "took up" the argument and threatened Matthews with a rock. Mathews drew a pistol and fired, wounding Jackson in the shoulder.

Jackson, a member of the football team, was taken to Hubbard hospital. His physician, Dr. Dorothy Brown, said the wound was "superficial," and he will be released this week.

Honor Society Established at Tennessee State

14e(1)

Afro-American

Sat. 8-5-50

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of Tennessee State College, Nashville, receives an honorary membership and the charter of the Zeta Chi chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, an education honor society, from Miss Katherine Vickery, first vice president of the national body, while installed officers look on. Tenn. State is first of our colleges to have the society established on its campus. Officers, left to right, are Mrs. Yvonne K. Willie, treasurer; Mrs. Geraldine B. Fort, counselor; Robert Miller, president; Eddie Murphy, vice president; Miss Marie Harris, historian; Miss Lila Hobson, secretary.

Tenn. State Gets Chapter of National Honor Society

Afro-American

Sat. 8-5-50

Baltimore, Md.

Tennessee A & I State College on July 15 became the first colored institution to have established on its campus a chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, an honor society in education, which admits both men and women to membership and makes no distinction as to color or creed.

Founded in 1911, the society co-operates with colleges and university authorities in emphasizing thorough scholarship as a basic necessity in the preparation of teachers. The recent addition is the 166th chapter of the society.

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A & I President's Salary, $8,000, State Reveals

Memphis, Tenn.

World

Atty. Gen. Cites Figures Showing Sum College Receives

Tri. 10-6-50

State Attorney General Roy H. Beeler gave some interesting figures dealing with A and I State College in his opinion of September 25, in which he stated colored applicants for study at the University of Tennessee, must, under recent rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court, be admitted to the university for such courses as are not provided at A and I State.

The Attorney General set the value of the A and I State plant at more than eight million dollars. He stated that the salary of the president of A and I is $8,100 a year.

He revealed that the combined salaries of instructors at A and I for this year will be $867,568 and the appropriation for the present two-year period will be nine million dollars. He pointed out that the number of students, including those in extension courses, for the past school year was 3,900.

14e(1)

The state for last year, the attorney general stated, paid Meharry Medical College for instruction in medicine, dentistry and nursing a total of $22,959.24. For out-of-the state scholarships, for last year a total of $14,858 was paid. Said he:

"Thus it will be seen that the state is not engaged in an idle gesture in an effort to escape its responsibility to members of the Negro race, but is endeavoring to provide a first-class education institution at Nashville for the race."

General Beeler said the demand for admission to the state university was being made by "a few members of the Negro race" and that it no doubt is prompted by outside influences by those who would make political capital out of it and who do not reside in Tennessee.

14e(1) 1950 TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY

NEGRO STUDENT BAN EASED IN TENNESSEE

New York Times

Attorney General Rules State University Must Admit Three to Graduate Schools

'BOWS TO THE INEVITABLE'

Thurs. 9-28-50

Opinion, Stemming From U. S. High Court Decisions, Sees No Alternative for South

(4 c 11)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27 (UP)—Tennessee cracked the deep South's solid front against mixed education today by ruling that Negroes could take professional courses at its state university.

Roy H. Beeler, state Attorney General, approved the admission of three Negroes who, he agreed, could not get the kind of advanced training they wanted at state-supported Negroe schools.

"Strife and turmoil" will follow the "letting down of the bars," he predicted. Nevertheless, his ruling was the South's first voluntary compliance with the Federal Supreme Court's rulings in the Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma University cases.

In Georgia, Gov. Herman Talmadge has asserted that the United States doesn't have enough troops or police to enforce a court order for Negroes and whites to sit in the same classes.

But "we in the South have no other alternative," Mr. Beeler said in his opinion, which assailed "outside influences" and Negroe demands "prompted by a desire for political preferment."

"Bows to the Inevitable"

"We must bow to the inevitable and go along as good citizens of the United States," he said. "The opinions of that United States Supreme court become the law of the land, notwithstanding any opinions that may be entertained by any individuals, however sound such opinions may be."

At Knoxville, C. E. Brehm, president of the University of Tennessee, called the executive committee of the university board of trustees to an executive session to take action on Mr. Beeler's opinion. He had asked the Attorney General for a ruling and presumably will consider himself bound by the opinion.

Lincoln A. Blakeney of Knoxville, one of the Negroes seeking admission to the University Law School, said that he was "very pleased" by the ruling and would start to school at the winter quarter in December.

"I have no reason now to believe that my application will be rejected," he added.

Mr. Beeler did not rule on the eligibility of Negroes t obecome undergraduates at the University of Tennessee. But he said that Negrose applying for graduate (professional) study and "possessing the same qualifications, educational and otherwise, as are required for white students cannot be denied admittance solely on account of color."

Negro Accepted in Virginia

In Virginia, meanwhile, a Negro, Walter N. Ridley, was accepted for work in extension courses toward a doctorate in education at that state's university. But the Virginia Graduate Law School already has been opened to a Negro by a three-judge Federal court.

Four Negroes are seeking entrance to the University of North Carolina Law School. Their suit has been heard by a Federal court last month, but the decision has not been handed down. The state argues that the Negroes have equal facilities at a state Negro college.

Roy Wilson of Ruston, La., a Negro, has applied for a Federal injunction to enter the Louisiana State University Law School. Depositions were taken in his case at Baton Rouge, La., today.

14e(1) 1950 Texas College

School Adds
Dallas, Texas
3 Buildings
Morning News
To Fill Needs
7-23-50

Special to The News

TYLER, Texas, July 22.—Texas College, operated by the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, continues among the largest of Texas Negro colleges, having more than 2,000 students and graduating 360 with Bachelors' degrees during 1949-1950.

14e(1)

As the enrollment has increased so have building and campus facilities expanded. The new student union building, housing the college cafeteria, post office, bookstore and administrative offices, and the new library and classroom building will be ready for fall classes.

This construction is a part of the approximately half-million-dollar improvement and expansion program. Included in this program is the Tea House, which provides a center for social receptions in elegant surroundings and at the same time a laboratory for institutional management. The Tea House is one of the most modern food laboratories of its kind, and is supervised by the department of home economics.

Training in specialized fields is being expanded. Beginning with the 1950-1951 session courses leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in elementary education will be offered. This forward step is in keeping with the current emphasis on elementary education influenced by the Gilmer-Aiken bill.

Specialized training for men students is designed to meet practical needs. Courses in auto mechanics, tailoring, cabinetmaking and institutional cooking are offered. The completion of the football stadium and gymnasium recently have given a boost to sports on the campus.

Texas College gives emphasis to its church-related program. It has a well-developed School of Religion. Church-related extracurricular activities are planned for students, and moral living is the keynote of campus life.

Dr. Reid E. Jackson
Informer
Dean At Texas College

14e(1)

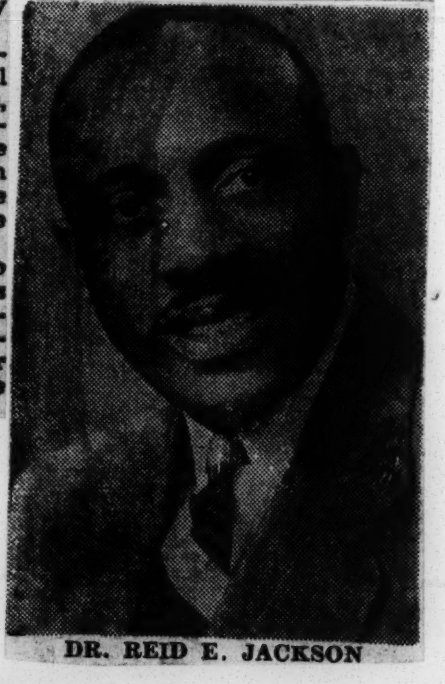
TYLER. — The appointment of Dr Reid E. Jackson, Louisville, Kentucky, as Dean of Instruction at Texas college has been annouced by ~~President~~ D. R. Glass. Formerly Administrative Dean at Wilberforce university, Dr Jackson assumed his new responsibilities this week with the opening of the 1950-51 school year.

9-23-50

A graduate of Wilberforce University, Dean Jackson received the Ph.D. degree in Education and Psychology from the Ohio State University. Subsequently, he was appointed Honorary Fellow in Education at this institution. After teaching in the public schools of Columbia, South Carolina and Louisville, Kentucky, Dr. Jackson served successively as Dean of Education at Edwards Waters college, Director of Education at Dillard university, Professor of Psychology in Morgan college and West Virginia State college, Director of the Division of Education and Director of Publicity at Southern university, Dean at Arkansas State college, and Director of the Division of Arts and Science and Director of the Bureau of Educational Research at Wilberforce State college, to combine over twenty years of varied experience in the field of Education.

Houston Informer

A frequent contribution to the outstanding professional and current magazines, Dr. Jackson is also author and editor of numerous monographs, along with being in constant demand as a lecturer and speaker. A member of the Methodist church, Dr. Jackson is married to the former Rosa Mae Estell of Chicago, Illinois.


DR. REID E. JACKSON

14e(1) 1950 Texas State University

CITIZENS TIRED OF FLIM-FLAM TACTICS IN EDUCATION; RAP FAKE TEXAS UNIVERSITY

Black Dispatch Sat. 1-21-50

Think Lanier Is Hog-Tied by Those Who Will Not Release Him to Executive Authority

Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANT REAL UNIVERSITY; REAL PRESIDENT

HOUSTON, Tex. — Tired of the flim-flamming which they have been given in the matter of higher educational opportunity, Negroes in Texas launched a series of actions here last week designed to force the making of a first class institution out of Texas State university.

First of the actions was meeting of Negroes from all over the state, which outlined plans for presenting to the governor and the board of regents their objection to the TSU situation.

Next came the Greater Houston Elks Lodge 1039 which unanimously endorsed Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of TSU, and at the same time condemned the state and board of regents for the "lack of presidential powers" given to Lanier. The third contingent was the Third Ward Civic club, which approved a resolution to bring pressure upon the legislature to make TSU equal to the University of Texas.

1-21-50

The Elks voted Lanier "an unanimous vote of confidence and appreciation for the scholarly manner in which he has directed the affairs of the university in the face of the difficult handicaps he has labored under, some of which are the lack of cooperation on the part of some factions connected with the institution; lack of facilities and finance, as well as curtailment of presidential powers which should be his rightfully as is delegated to the president of the University of Texas."

The Civic club proposed to demand the legislature eleminate the remote control system of regents and give complete authority to Lanier.

"Full opportunity will be given . . . to citizens of House and all . . . bodied . . . to formulate their program of attack on the educational monstrosity known as Texas State university," said R. R. Grovey, president of the club.

The group proposes to bring pressure to compel "the establishment of a real university with a real president" in keeping with the law that provides the university.

Says Lanier Not Shorn Of Authority

Defender Sat. 2-4-50

Chicago Ill.

HOUSTON, Texas—The board of directors at Texas State University said this week that "there are no serious differences between the board and President R. O'Hara Lanier which cannot be composed by men of good will."

14e(1)

This announcement was made following statements in the daily press to the effect that serious differences have developed between the board and head of the institution.

That Dr. Lanier is barred from meetings of the board; that he has been substantially shorn of all authority in the administration of the affairs of the university.

More Rumors

That the executive assistant to the board, John H. Robertson, is the defactor head of the institution; that the business manager, French F. Stone, discharges his duties in a manner to completely by-pass and ignore Dr. Lanier and furthermore, that Stone is engaged in activities which have the object of destroying Dr. Lanier's position and influence with the faculty and staff of the institution.

W. R. Banks, acting chairman of the board, said these differences are being resolved, and added that Dr. Lanier "has always been welcomed to meetings of this board."

Chairman Resigns

As president of the university, Dr. Lanier is the responsible administrative head of the institution and h as full authority in the management of its affairs within the law and within the policies laid down by the board, said Banks.

He further stated that all members of the faculty and staff of the university have been appointed with the recommendation and approval of Dr. Lanier; they must operate under him and report to him.

Meanwhile, Craig F. Cullinan, chairman of the board, has resigned his post. He has served as board chairman since establishment of the university

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Dr. Lanier Wins 'Battle of Texas University'

Afro-American Sat. 2-4-50

President Has Full Administrative Power, Board Says, Baring Chairman's Resignation

Baltimore, Md.

HOUSTON — Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president, apparently has won "the Battle of Texas University." This was revealed in a release last week, by the board of directors of the institution.

14e(1)

Rumors, which had been emanating from the State's university for colored students recently to the effect that Dr. Lanier's resignation was being forced by the board, led to several demonstrations by students. Considerable pressure also was exerted on the board in the behalf of the school's president by numerous potent civic groups in the State.

That this pressure has been effective is disclosed by the statement, signed by W. R. Banks, acting chairman of the board, revealing that its former chairman, Craig F. Cullinan, has resigned from it.

Not Barred From Meetings

In addition to disclosing the fact that Cullinan, staunch supporter of a "strong board and a weak president," had resigned, the board's statement denied that any serious differences, "which cannot be composed between men of good will," exist between it and Dr. Lanier.

In denying also the rumor that Dr. Lanier is barred from meetings of the board, the statement set forth:

"Dr. Lanier has always been welcomed to meetings of this board. He was on Wednesday, Jan. 18, requested by the full membership of the board to attend this and all subsequent meetings of the board."

Full Administrative Powers

In clarifying his powers, it asserted:

"As president, Dr. Lanier is the responsible administrative head of the institution, and has full authority in the management of its affairs within the law and within the polices laid down by this board.

"All members of the faculty and staff of the university have been appointed with the recommendation and approval of Dr. Lanier; they must operate under him and report to him.

"If they are conducting themselves in any way inimical to the best interests of the institution, it is Dr. Lanier's duty and responsibility to try to put the matter in proper order, failing which he should recommend to this board the dismissal of the guilty parties."

Texas U. Gives In; To Admit Negro Grads

Memphis Tenn. World

Agreement Comes As Prelude To Sweatt Arguments

Fri. 1-13-50

AUSTIN, Texas—(SNS)— Negro graduate students will be admitted to the University of Texas.

D. T. S. Painter, president of the university indicated that admissions would be handled on a contractural basis with the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston on a segregated basis.

Memphis 14e(1) Tenn

Graduates of TSU at Houston unable to obtain their studies there for lack of adequate facilities will be eligible for admission to the University of Texas

The agreement came as a prelude to the suit of Heman Sweatt against the University of Texas in which a test case is to be argued by Thurgood Marshall before the United States Supreme Court on January 30.

Sweatt is asking the Supreme Court to rule squarely upon the issue of segregation in an attempt to knock out the "separate but equal" theory which resulted from his initial appeal.

President R. O. Hara Lanier has been under fire of Texas for agreeing to the current plan for admission of Negro students to the university. The instruction will be off campus although the details haven't been worked out.

Dr. Lanier Wins 'Battle of Texas University'

Afro-American

Dat. 2-4-50

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14 ed

Texas State Univ

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UT Students Seem Friendly As First Negroes Register

Informer

14 ed

Dat. 6-17-50

AUSTIN— Students of the University of Texas did not appear in the least irate or disturbed at sharing their conveniences and "firstrate" facilities of education with Negro students of Texas as they took advantage of the Supreme Court ruling and immediately filed applications for registration. There appeared to be no unusual excitement, some of them just stood about and others began conversation with the Negro applicants. One of them war quoted as saying: "It should have been this way all along." Still another remarked that he could find no falt in anyone wanting to recieve the best possible training available.

John Chase, of Austin was the first Negro to register for advance work in the field of architecture however, his registration was not completed because there seemed to have been some deficiency in his high school record. University officials stated that they believed this deficiency would be quickly cleared up and Mr Chase permitted to attend classes.

Houston Informer

Although Mr. Chase was the first to register, Horace Lincoln Heath of Waco, who is working toward the doctor of philosophy degree in government, was the first Negro to attend classes at the university on an unsegregated basis.

On Thursday, two Negroes were refused entrance to the university on the grounds that it would not be appropriate for them to attend the University because the courses they sought are offered at Texas State University and Prairie View A.& M. College. They were Harold Ray King and Aaron Cash both of Austin. Cash wished to enroll for degree in music and King sought a instruction leading to the masters degree in mathametics.

14 ed

On the other hand, W. D. McClennan, a faculty member at Samuel Huston College was refused admittance because officials believed he was seeking the masters degree in mathematics. Later, when it was discovered that he was seeking the doctor of philosophy degree in mathematics, his case was reconsidered because study toward a Ph. D. in mathematics is not offered at Texas State University or Prairie View.

Dr. T. S. Painter, president of the University of Texas, made it known that only Negroes seeking degrees which they cannot secure at Negro institutions in Texas will be admitted to the university.

Segregation Costs Up $6000 For State

Informer

Dat. 10-21-50

HOUSTON—Another item has been added to the high cost of segregation for the state of Texas—and that means the taxpayer—an item amounting to a mere $6,000!

Dr. W. R. Banks, chairman of the board, said yesterday Texas State university would have to pay tuition for the two Negro students now enrolled in the medical school at Galveston despite the fact that the students are both veterans, and attending school under the GI bill which ordinarily pays such expenditures.

14 ed

Houston

Texas State has already paid $3,000 for Herman Barnett's training last year, and will pay again this year for both Barnett and another Negro student who enrolled this year.

THE REASON BEHIND the increased cos ts strictly legal technicality. Barnett was admitted to the University of Texas medical school under a contractual agreement which provided that the university should provide training in those fields not offered at the Negro school. Although attending UT, Barnett is really enrolled at Texas State.

According to a contract between Texas State university and Veteran's Administration the latter pays the costs for qualified veterans' training. However, according to this contract, VA is obligated to pay for only those courses included in the TSU catalogue. Medical school is not included in the TSU catalogue since the university actually does not have these facilities. And VA has said it can not pay the tuition to the University of Texas since Barnett is not actually registered at that school.

So the matter of paying Barnett's tuition fell back in the lap of TSU. And, according to Dr. Banks, the board of regents is not too perturbed over having to pay the estimated $3,000 per stude t.

"Why, we'll simply have to pay it," he said yesterday at the close of the first board meeting. "We don't see why we should expect the federal government to fake care of a state obligation," he said.

The money will have to come out of the $175,000 yearly appropriation set aside by the legislature for the medical school which TSU does not yet have, Dr. Banks said.

Informed sources had said earlier that it was hoped a 'rider" or addendum to TSU's contract with VA could be arranged so that the latter would assume payment of the tuition despite the fact that TSU's curriculum does not include medical training. However, Dr. Banks said yesterday that such an arrangement was not possible.

See 12d-1950

14e(1) 1950 Texas (Sweatt)

Nation's Race Leaders Place U. S. Jim Crow 'Baby' In Supreme Court's Lap

Defender
Natl. 4-15-50
Chicago. Ill.

Brains behind "separate but equal" cases in the United States Supreme Court get together at conclusion of argument. Left to right, Heman Marion Sweatt who was denied admission to the University of Texas Law School because of his race; W. J. Durham, Houston, Tex., attorney who presented Sweatt's case to the high court in Washington, D.C., James M. Nabrit of Washington, D. C., and Robert Ming of Chicago, part of the NAACP legal brain trust which assisted in preparing the case; Mrs. Sweatt; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and "Big Bertha" of the legal tilt; Robert L. Carter, also of the NAACP legal staff, who argued the suit of G. W. McLaurin against the University of Oklahoma, which admitted McLaurin under regulations which do not apply to white students; and Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, who brought suit against the Southern Railway, charging the road denied him equal dining car facilities furnished other passengers as he traveled from Washington to Birmingham, Ala. **On hand to weigh merits of the arguments (continuing left to right) were Attorneys Herman L. Taylor, Raleigh, N. C.; M. Hugh Thompson, A. L. Turner, J. J. Sanson, Jr., all of Durham, N. C.; Miss Elsie Austin, attorney in the National Labor Relations Board; Loren Miller, Los Angeles; and Oliver W. Hill, 1st Negro elected to Richmond, Va., City Council in 50 years.**

Highest Tribunal Asks Sweatt Case Favors

Memphis, Tenn. World

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Eleven Southern States have expressed their deep concern over the outcome of the Sweatt case, which, if decided adversely to them, would destroy the Jim Crow system of education in the South.

Tri.

3-24-50

The Sweatt case, involving the question of race segregation in state-supported institutions of higher learning, along with two other civil rights cases, is scheduled to be argued in the United States Supreme Court during the week of April 3.

The States of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, through their Attorneys General, last Wednesday filed a joint brief asking the court not to strike down the separate school laws of seventeen Southern States.

The states filing the brief say the facts relating to the "substantial equality" of the University of Texas Law School, to which Heman Marion Sweatt was denied admission solely because of his color, and the separate law school established for colored students while the case was pending in Texas courts.

JIM CROW SCHOOL

Since the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, dismissed Sweatt's petition to compel his admission into the University of Texas Law School, the brief asserts, an entirely new and enlarged Jim Crow law school has been established in Texas and is available to Sweatt.

What worries the Southern States is the fact that Sweatt, in his appeal, attacks the constitutionality of separate schools as violative of the Fourteenth Amendment, regardless of their degree of equality.

The brief points out that Southern States have spent millions of dollars in the establishment of their Jim Crow school systems.

In not only the Sweatt case but in the other two pending civil rights cases the court is asked to reexamine and overturn its 56-year old of "separate but equal" facilities. Elmer W. Henderson is attacking the doctrine as applied to railroad dining cars, and G. W. McLaurin is attacking it in its application to segregation within a classroom at the University of Oklahoma, to which he has been admitted.

If the high tribunal should reverse itself and rule that segregation under compulsion of law is illegal the whole Jim Crow system of public education in the South would be destroyed, the Southerns admit.

"To say that these Southern States are deeply concerned is stating it mildly," the brief states. "The result of such a decision would be a tragedy to the public generally, both white and Negro, in the States concerned."

World

The Southern States seek to support their position by quoting from a minority report made by four Southern members of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education, who said abolition of segregation in higher education "threatened tragedy to the people of the South.

Tri. 3-24-50

The brief also quoted the dissenting views of Southern members of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, who believed that the abolition of segregation should be an ultimate goal was opposed the imposition of Federal sanctions by the denial of Federal grants-in-aid.

CLAIM SEPARATION NEED

Separate schools are necessary to maintain public education and public order in Southern States, the brief argues.

Admitting that in some instances the facilities for colored pupils are unequal, the brief asserts that in some districts the reverse is true, but in either case the individuals affected are entitled to relief either (1) requiring equalization of facilities, or (2) admission to the better facilities.

Denying that discrimination is implicit in segregation, the brief states "To say that a college for Negroes with equal facilities and an equal number of equally qualified Negro professors is unequal to a corresponding college for whites, is to brand the Negro race with an inferiority to which these States to not subscribe."

If Southern States are shown of their power to maintain separate schools, the brief states, physical conflicts will take place, as in the St. Louis and Washington swimming pool racial disturbances of last summer, and the Southern States will be left no alternative but to close their schools to prevent violence.

Texan Reports Wide Support in Anti-Bias Case

Herald Tribune

Letter Carrier's Plea to Get Into All-White Law School Backed by Letter Writers

[illegible] 4-9-50

Heman Marion Sweatt, the thirty-seven-year-old postal carrier from Houston, Tex., whose case to abolish racial segregation in the United States was one of three heard by the United States Supreme Court last week, said an "overwhelming" number of the reactions which he has received concerning his efforts have commended and encouraged him.

New York

Mr. Sweatt's case against the University of Texas, in which he seeks a reversal of the doctrine of "separate but equal" educational facilities, is the climax of a four-year struggle to gain admission to the university's law school. His arguments and those of two similar cases were heard by the Supreme Court Monday and Tuesday. There is no indication when the court will hand down a decision.

Mr. Sweatt said he has received 528 letters, of which "fully one-half were from the South," and only fifty-seven of them disagreed with him or threatened him. He was interviewed at a press conference in the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 20 West Fortieth Street. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., is Mr. Sweatt's chief attorney. Mr. Sweatt is also being supported by the Federal government, whose Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, made his first appearance before the Supreme Court as the nation's chief prosecutor on Monday to argue against segregation.

"The white students at the University of Texas have been extremely interested and co-operative," Mr. Sweatt said here last week. "I have been invited to their dormitories and several co-operatives on the campus have offered me a permanent place to live if I should gain admittance to the school. Several campus organizations have contributed funds to help me present my case. Some of the students have been to my home in Houston. They have been quite friendly. The contention that my presence on the campus would cause conflict is groundless."

The only all-white branch of the N. A. A. C. P. in the country exists on the University of Texas campus, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the association, explained at the conference. Mr. Sweatt said that he has received "some encouragement" from some members of the faculty of the university and he added that the press in Texas has "not been sympathetic, but has been objective" in its accounts of his legal struggles.

Not only has there been no organized movement against him in Houston, he said, but the people there have discussed the case freely with him, while making no effort to venture their private opinions.

Fights Segregation

Keystone

Heman Marion Sweatt

"If the court decision is favorable to me, my plans quite definitely are to attend the University of Texas," he said. "If it is unfavorable, I will still attempt to gain an education in law—but not in a segregated school system."

Mr. Sweatt is married and has lived in Texas all his life. He graduated from Wiley College in Marshall, Tex., and has taken post-graduate work at the University of Michigan. He has worked in the postoffice since 1938. He first applied for admission to the University of Texas in February, 1946.

In The Nation

The Segregation Issue as Stated by Texas

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Among the petitions to the Supreme Court that it reverse a long line of decisions and find that the Fourteenth Amendment makes it unconstitutional for states to provide "separate and equal" facilities for the Caucasian and Negro races is one from Heman Marion Sweatt of Texas. He was denied admission to the law school of the state university, and, though advised that identical professors and accommodations would be furnished him in a separate law school, he asked the courts to require the state to admit him to the law school reserved for Caucasians.

New York Times

The trial court held that the proffered facilities were "substantially equal," which Sweatt had questioned; also, that separation in education was an established power of a state. The appellate court, since the issue of equal facilities was not pursued, merely upheld the issue of state power.

When this typical case reached the Supreme Court recently it was accompanied by a brief on behalf of Texas, filed by Attorney General Price Daniel and two assistants. This brief has attracted much attention from judges and lawyers here because of the thoroughness of the revelation that, if the high court should grant petitions like Sweatt's, it would have to eat thousands of its own words and words uttered by past justices, including Holmes, Hughes, Taft, Stone and Brandeis.

4-18-50

Fortified by literally scores of decisions, the Texas brief makes these points:

1. The Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that the power of the states to provide equal but separate education does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. Also "the court in many decisions has held the states are under no duty under the Federal Constitution to furnish education to anyone."

2. The background and contemporary construction of the Fourteenth Amendment sustain the many findings that, when the states do provide educational facilities, they may segregate white and black if the facilities are separate and equal.

The Factor of Public Order

3. This state power having often been certified, the trial court properly refused to reach behind the Texas Constitution and the legislative acts to determine the reasonableness of, or the necessity for, this segregation. It is sufficient that the people of Texas consider the separation of the races, in this and other particulars, a necessary exercise of police power to preserve the public order.

4. Only if the Supreme Court decides that an adequate record is lacking to determine the reasonableness of, or the necessity for, this exercise of police power is Sweatt entitled to a new trial in which to develop that proposition.

Summing up his brief and presenting his conclusions, Mr. Daniel wrote:

> Attending a public school or university is a *privilege* extended by the state. It is not a *right* of a citizen of the United States. So long as the privileges extended to all groups are equal, no one is deprived of the equal protection of the laws.
>
> The principle was summarized by this court in the *Gong Lum* decision [a case in 1927 growing out of the segregation of a Chinese girl from white students under Mississippi law]:
>
> "The question here [ruled Chief Justice Taft] is whether a * * * citizen of the United States is denied equal protection of the laws when he is classed among the colored races and furnished facilities for education equal to that offered to all, whether white, brown, yellow or black. Were this a new question it would call for very full argument and consideration, but we think that it is the same question which has been many times decided to be within the constitutional power of the State Legislature to settle without intervention of the federal courts under the Federal Constitution."

A Chink in the Armor?

Only in one respect does the State of Texas appear to be somewhat on the defensive. Not until 1947 did the Legislature provide for a university for Negroes, to be located at Houston, and, since this was yet to become a fact, a temporary law school was set up at Austin. In the trial court Sweatt challenged the "equality" of the facilities at that time available to him, though he did concede that, even if the Negro law school was the absolute equivalent of the law school of the University of Texas, he would not attend it.

Since then the equality has been established, and, as noted above, this issue was not carried by the petitioner into the appellate court. Therefore, the Attorney General argued, "the supervening facts as to the Negro law school occurring since the trial of the case have so altered the situation that the court may well consider that portion of the case moot."

Nevertheless, this might be viewed as a chink in the legal armor of Texas by justices seeking some basis for overturning what has long been held to be a constitutional exercise of state power on the ground that interpretation of law must change with economic and social change and the change of ideas. This attitude has been assumed by some current justices. However, the Texas brief suggests that it would be very difficult for any so minded to find legal reasoning wherewith to reverse the "separate and equal" doctrine. Whether the effort will be made remains to be seen.

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11 Southern States File

Afro-American

Brief in Sweatt Case

Balt. 3-25-50

Advocates of White Supremacy Request Supreme Court to Legalize JC Education

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Eleven Southern States have expressed their deep concern over the outcome of the Sweatt case, which, if decided adversely to them, would destroy the jimcrow system of education in the South.

The Sweatt case is scheduled for arguement in the U. S. Supreme Court during the week of Apr. 3.

Baltimore Md

It involves the question of racial segregation in State-supported institutions of higher learning, along with two other civil rights cases which the Supreme Court will decide.

11 Un-American States

The States concerned over the the Sweatt dicision are North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Through their Attorneys General on March 15, they filed a joint brief asking the court not to strike down the separate school laws of 17 Southern States.

They cite facts relating to the "substancial equality" of the University of Texas Law School, which refused to admit Heman Marion Sweatt of Houston, and the separate law school established for colored students while the case was pending in Texas courts.

The Southern States are worried because Sweatt, in his appeal, attacks the constitutionality regardless of their degree of equality.

Highest Tribunal Asks Sweatt Case Favors

14e(1) Texas (Sweatt)

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Eleven Southern States have expressed their deep concern over the outcome of the Sweatt case, which, if decided adversely to them, would destroy the Jim Crow system of education in the South.

Daily Word

The Sweatt case, involving the question of race segregation in state-supported institutions of higher learning, along with two other civil rights cases, is scheduled to be argued in the United States Supreme Court during the week of April 3.

3-22-50

The States of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, through their Attorneys General, last Wednesday filed a joint brief asking the court ~~not to strike down~~ the separate school laws of seventeen Southern States.

The states filling the brief say the facts relating to the "substantial equality" of the University of Texas Law School, to which Heman Marion Sweatt was denied admission solely because of his color, and the separate law school established for colored students while the case was pending in Texas courts.

JIM CROW SCHOOL

Since the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, dismissed Sweatt's petition to compel his admission into the University of Texas Law School, the brief asserts, an entirely new and enlarged Jim Crow law school has been established in Texas and is available to Sweatt.

What worries the Southern States is the fact that Sweatt, in his appeal, attacks the constitutionality of separate schools as violative of the Fourteenth Amendment, regardless of their degree of equality.

The brief points out that Southern States have spent millions of dollars in the establishment of their Jim Crow school systems.

In not only the Sweatt case but in the other two pending civil rights cases the court is asked to reexamine and overturn its 56-year old of "separate but equal" facilities. Elmer W. Henderson is attacking the doctrine as applied to railroad dining cars, and G. W. McLaurin is attacking it in its application to segregation within a classroom at the University of Oklahoma, to which he has been admitted.

If the high tribunal should reverse itself and rule that segregation under compulsion of law is illegal, the whole Jim Crow system of public education in the South would be destroyed, the Southerns admit.

"To say that these Southern States are deeply concerned is stating it mildly," the brief states. "The result of such a decision would be a tragedy to the public generally, both white and Negro, in the States concerned."

The Southern States seek to support their position by quoting from a minority report made by four Southern members of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education, who said abolition of segregation in higher education "threatened tragedy to the people of the South.

The brief also quoted the dissenting views of Southern members of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, who believed that the abolition of segregation should be an ultimate goal was opposed the imposition of Federal sanctions by the denial of Federal grants-in-aid.

CLAIM SEPARATION NEED

Separate schools are necessary to maintain public education and public order in Southern States, the brief argues.

Admitting that in some instances the facilities for colored pupils are unequal, the brief asserts that in some districts the reverse is true, but in either case the individuals affected are entitled to relief either (1) requiring equalization of facilities, or (2) admission to the better facilities.

Denying that discrimination is implicit in segregation, the brief states

"To say that a college for Negroes with equal facilities and an equal number of equally qualified Negro professors is unequal to a corresponding college for whites, is to brand the Negro race with an inferiority to which these States to not subscribe.

If Southern States are shown of their power to maintain separate schools, the brief states, physical conflicts will take place, as in the St. Louis and Washington swimming pool racial disturbances of last summer, and the Southern States will be left no alternative but to close their schools to prevent violence.

Fear Texas Case To End School Bias

Defender
Sat. 3-25-50
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Charging that a Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in State supported educational institutions would destroy the public school system of the South, 11 Southern states have banded together to legally oppose outlawing the "separate but equal" doctrine under which the South notoriously has meted out to Negroes inferior educational opportunities.

The states filed a brief as "friends of the court" in the case of Heman M. Sweatt who was barred from admission to the University of Texas Law School because of his race.

14e(1)

Sweatt has brought suit against the State University Board of Regents, charging denial of equal educational opportunity. He claims that the make-shift Negro Law school provided by the state is not equal of Texas University Law School.

Texas (Sweatt)

The 11 Southern states plead that a decision favoring Sweatt "would be a tragedy to the public generally, both white and Negro in the states concerned." They claim if the "separate but equal" doctrine is overruled, "the power to prevent conflict and violence in schools, pools, and other public facilities will be reduced to (1) termination of the facilities or (2) continuation with police protection for the few who elect to use the facilities.

"Either alternative," the brief contends, "would destroy the public school and recreational systems of the Southern states."

The brief recognized Presidents Roosevelt and Truman as "outspoken foes of racial discrimination and inequalities," but claimed, "they apparently recognized the realities which require separate education facilities in Southern states.

This claim, however, is not borne out in the record of President Truman under whose administration for the first time in history the federal government has taken an outspoken stand against the "separate but equal" doctrine.

The Justice Department has filed a strong brief siding with Sweatt against the State of Texas. It has taken an even stronger position against another federal agency — the Interstate Commerce Commission — in opposing the "separate but equal" doctrine in the railway segregation case brought before the high court by Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

The Southern states' brief was filed by Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Significantly missing from the line-up were the States of Alabama and Maryland.

The latter is facing its own "separate but equal" fight which may finally make its way to the high tribunal. Miss Esther McCready of Baltimore has asked the Court of Appeals to decide whether Maryland may deny her admission to the University of Maryland Nursing School because of her race.

The Baltimore Supreme Court ruled that the state could send Miss McCready to Meharry Medical College in Nashville, under the Southern educational compact arrangement, and abide by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Sweatt case is scheduled for hearing before the Supreme Court on April 4.

Nullification Sought In Sweat Vs. Painter

Advertiser

ATLANTA, April 1 —(AP)— Attorney General Eugene Cook said he would fly to Washington late Saturday or Sunday to appear before the U. S. Supreme Court to argue "the most important case to the South in history."

14e(1)
Apr. 2-50
Montgomery, Ala.

The suit, Sweatt vs. Painter, seeks to get the high court to nullify that part of the Texas constitution which provides for segregation in the schools.

Cook said the decision is of great importance to Georgia since many of its segregation clauses are identical with those of Texas.

Legal officers from nine other Southern states besides Texas have joined in the fight to preserve segregation of the white and Negro races.

HEMAN MARION SWEATT . . . he was "on edge all day."

14e(1)
Texas (Sweatt)

Informer
Sat. 6-10-50
Houston, Tex.

Sidetracks Segregation Question

Informer. Sat. 6-10-50
Houston, Tex.

14e(1) Texas (Sweatt)

HOUSTON —

Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston postal employee, will enter the University of Texas Law school in September!

In a long-awaited decision, the United States Supreme Court yesterday ruled unanimously that the state of Texas must admit the diminutive letter carrier to the all-white, state-supported university, thus ending a bitterly contested four-year court fight.

The Court also voted unanimously in two other civil rights cases, outlawing segregation in railroad dining cars, and ruling that segregation in the classroom is unconstitutional.

Informer

The court refused, however, to rule on the constitutionality of segregation itself.

Sat. 6-10-50

In two cases, Sweatt v. University of Texas, and McLaurin v. University of Oklahoma, the issue of segregation per se had been raised, however in the nine-man ruling on the McLaurin suit, Chief Justice Vinson pointed out emphatically that only the question of equal protection under the 14th Amendment was considered.

Houston, Tex.

"This is the only issue in the case", he said. In forcing McLaurin and 23 other Negroes to occupy segregated seats, the Court found, the university had transgressed the 14th Amendment. McLaurin is entitled to equal protection under the law", the Court opined, "and the school has no power to discriminate against him".

The court ruled in the Sweatt case on the issue of equality of the two state-supported law schools and found that the law school at the Texas State University for Negroes was not equal to the UT Law School.

Queried Monday, Sweatt was modest in his victory. "I'm pleased that the court gave us a decision", he said, "despite the fact they didn't go all the way with us".

The long hard years have taken their toll of the man who today is a hero to all Texas Negroes. Since filing suit for admission to UT in 1946, Sweatt has been ill and often discouraged, however, Monday found his spirits undimmed by the struggle.

"In spite of the fact that there's been a four year delay, I will be going to the University of Texas in September", he said, "and I expect to find no malice there".

The expectation that the Court would give a decision Monday kept Mrs. Sweatt and the postal carrier's mother glued to the radio all day, but the principal figure in the case had no intimation of the decision until he reached home a tfive o'clock yesterday.

"I was on edge all day, "he confessed. Yesterday Sweatt was busy delivering mail on the same route he had covered all during the years of waiting. Today, he said, he will be back on the route, with business as usual. Only this time it will be a little different. Many **of the persons along his route, whom Sweatt described as ordinary, mddle-class white people, will be stopping the letter carier to offer congratulations.**

Sweatt said that many of his "stops" had taken a great interest in his case, following it closely through the several court stages and giving him moral support. "It will be a pleasure to deliver the route today," he said.

Meanwhile Texans throughout the state and NAACP spokesman were jubilant in the "partial victory", but determined to continue the fight to lick the 54-year-old "separate but equal" doctrine of education under which the South has maintained its segregated schools.

Prelude to Sweatt's fight for admssion to the white school came when the then Cleburn, Texas school teacher was refused a postal clerkship because of his race. Sweatt, who had taken and passed a civil service examination for the position said he was told by the postmaster that he would never get the appointment. Instead, he was given a carrier route.

Such discrimination was possible, Sweatt recalls, because rules of the Civil Service Commission provided that appointments could be made from the top three eligibles for the job—anyone of whom could be judged neligible without any explanation by the postmaster. After three consdrations, a person could be removed from the eligible list.

14e(1)

It was this legal loophole, making continued discrimination possible, which first interested the science teacher in the ramifications of the law. Later as he worked in the local chapter of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, he learned more about civil service regulations.

Texas (Sweatt)

In May, 1946, he sought admission to the University of Texas and the 126th District Court found that he had been denied equal protecton since that was the only Law School then provided by the state. The court gave the University six months, however, to provide "substantially equivalent" legal instruction and held the case under jurisdiction.

In December, 1946 the District Court then held a second hearing and dismissed Sweatt's petition on the ground that the state had satisfied the requirement.

On March 26, 1947, the Court of Civil Appeals set aside the judgment of the trial court without prejudice and remanded the cause for further proceedings. On May 12-18, 1947, a trial on the merits was held n the lower court. On June 17, 1947, judgment was entered for respondents, and the petition for writ of mandamus was dismissed. This decision the Court of Civil Appeals affirmed on February 25, 1948.

Motion for rehearing was denied on March 17, 1948 with opinion.

On September 8, 1948, the Supreme Court of Texas denied application for writ of error, without opinion and on October 27, 1948, a motion for rehearing was overruled. They are not officially reported.

Petition for writ of certiorari was granted by the United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1949.

The McLaurin case dates from August, 1948, when G. W. McLaurin, retired Langston professor, sought entry into the University of Oklahoma.

A special three-judge federal court ruled in October of that year that Oklahoma's segregation status were unconstitutional as applied to McLaurin and the ex-teacher was permitted to enroll in the university.

Complete acceptance of the Negro was never accorded, however, for the university forced him at first to sit in the doorway of the classroom then behind a railing within the room. Finally, after more Negroes enrolled in the state school, they were given numbered seats. An appeal from this practice was denied in November when a court ruled that this segregation was not n violation of the 14th Amendment.

The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court in November, 1949.

The case of Elmer W. Henderson, oldest of the three, developed when Henderson, Director of the American Council of Human Rights was refused dining service on a Southern Roilroad passenger train, in 1942. Shortly after Henderson filed suit against the company, several tables for Negroes were then set aside in all dining cars

Southern Whites Attack Segregated Education

Journal and Guide

14e(1)

By International News Service

Sweatt (Texas)

NEW ORLEANS — A group headed by Aubrey Williams, former NYA administratior and now a southern editor, announced Monday they will attack segregated education in the South in a Supreme Court brief as having no legal basis.

The brief, Williams said, will be filed with the high court by 18 lawyers from 18 states where there is educational segregation. It will be filed in the case of Heman Sweatt, Negro law student, suing the University of Texas for admission.

1-21-50

Norfolk Va.

Williams, president of the Southern Educational Fund, Inc., said the Supreme Court is scheduled to hear the Sweatt case on Jan. 30. Sweatt's suit challenges the right of the State of Texas to force him to attend a segregated Negro law school.

The brief of the southern attorneys points out that "white law students who become lawyers in the South do not live in a world populated only by whites. No lawyer of general practice in the South can avoid, and few would wish to avoid, having Negro clients."

But, the brief contends, "the lawyer who has been educated in a segregated law school must inevitably find the attitudes ingrained in him by that segregation carried over into his practice, with consequent embarrassment, failure to adequately represent the interests of his client, tension between lawyer and client and other more subtle pitfalls."

Journal and Guide

The brief declares as false the belief that "the South is psychologically and philosophically so committed to the idea of segregation that no change, however small, can be made—and therefore some form of words must be found (in court decisions) which will allow this denial of democracy to be reconciled with the fundamental principles of democracy."

The brief declared:

"The doctrine of separate equality is that of incantation and it has been so deeply imbedded into our juridical decisions as to acquire a mystic significance. As a practical matter, it has not been, and can never be, realized; legally it had no basis."

The brief said this doctrine has been repudiated by teachers in Southern colleges and universities. It cited a poll conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund in which the conference said 70 per cent of 3,422 replies from a 15,000 ballot poll favored an immediate end to segregation in graduate and professional schools.

Lawyers Fighting Texas Race Ban

14e(1) Texas Sweatt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(AP)—A committee of law professors announced Thursday they would file a brief with the Supreme Court tomorrow challenging the constitutionality of segregated legal education in Texas.

Advertiser

The court has before it a case brought by Heman M. Sweatt, a Negro who was denied admission to the University of Texas law school. Later the state established a separate law school for Negroes. That did not satisfy Sweatt and he carried his case to the Supreme Court.

1-20-50

Supporting his stand, the committee of 188 law professors contended that by maintaining separate law schools for Negro and white students, Texas is depriving Negroes of equal opportunity for education in violation of the 14th amendment.

Montgomery Ala.

The group that prepared the brief includes professors of the Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Chicago and Northwestern law schools, and representatives of 35 others. The committee contended that the Negro law school is completely unequal to the white school in facilities.

Law Teachers To Challenge Segregation

Fri 1-21-50

To File High Court Brief On Texas Statute

Louisville Ky.

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—A committee of law professors announced today they would file a brief with the Supreme Court tomorrow challenging the constitutionality of segregated legal education in Texas.

Courier-Journal

The court has before it a case brought by Heman M. Sweatt, a Negro who was denied admission to the University of Texas Law School. Later the State established a separate Law School for Negroes. That did not satisfy Sweatt, and he carried his case to the Supreme Court.

14e(1)

Supporting his stand, the committee of 188 law professors contends that, by maintaining separate Law Schools for Negro and white students, Texas is depriving Negroes of equal opportunity for education in violation of the 14th Amendment.

Sweatt (Texas)

Facilities Held Unequal

The group that prepared the brief includes professors of the Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Chicago, and Northwestern Law Schools, and representatives of 35 others. The committee contends the Negro Law School is completely unequal to the white school in facilities, and adds:

"Segregated legal education, in common with every form of segregation, perverts and distorts the healthy development of human personality.

"When a law student is forced to study and talk the shop talk of justice and equity with a segregated handful, he is circumscribed in the effort to achieve any real understanding of justice or equity."

JC EDUCATION ILLEGAL:

188 Law Professors Back Sweatt's Plea

Afro-American

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Segregated legal education is illegal, a committee of 188 professors from 41 leading law schools declared, last Friday, in a brief filed as friends of the court in the Heman Marion Sweatt case, which is awaiting argument in the U.S. Supreme Court.

14e(1) (Texas)

Sweatt is seeking a reversal of the judgment of Texas courts denying him a writ of mandamus to compel his admission to the University of Texas Law School.

1-28-50

History of Case

The case was first heard in June, 1946, in the Twelfth District Court of Travis County, Texas.

The court found then that the refusal to admit Sweatt to the University of Texas Law School was a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

The court held that no provision had been made for legal training for colored students, and gave the State of Texas six months in which to provide segregated legal training for the plaintiff.

Review Plea Granted

Subsequently, the State established a segregated school at Austin, Texas, which has since been moved to Houston.

Sweatt filed a supplemental petition on May 8, 1947, charging that the proposed colored law school violated his constitutional rights.

The Texas courts rejected his contention, and the U.S. Supreme Court last Nov. 7 decided to review the case.

Professors' Argument

The basic position of the law professors is that segregated legal education in Texas violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

In support of that position, they maintain that the equal protection clause was intended to outlaw segregation.

Abolitionist Cited

The law professors assert that the phrase, "equality before the law," was popularized by Charles Sumner, an abolitionist and statesman, in his attack on segregated education in Massachusetts, a decade before the Civil War.

It was adopted into the Constitution as "equal protection" as an important part of the Civil War victory.

14e(1)

At the time of the adoption of the 14th Amendment, the brief states, Congress "clearly understood" that segregation was incompatible with equality.

1896 Decision Issue

"But in its decision in 1896 in Plessy vs. Ferguson, the Supreme Court abandoned the original conception of equal protection and adopted the legal fiction that segregation is not discriminatory," the brief asserts.

The law professors challenge the applicability to education of the 54-year-old doctrine of "separate but equal."

They say the Supreme Court made careful distinction between "reasonable and unreasonable segregation," and that segregation in education is unreasonable.

Far from solving or even alleviating the problem of racial segregation, the brief maintains, the Plessy decision "has tended to intensify it and to create conditions that threaten to undermine the very structure of American democratic society."

Lawyers Attack Segregation

Daily World
Wed 1-18-50
14 e (1) Texa. (Sweatt)
Atlanta Ga.

Eighteen southern lawyers of distinction, at their meeting on education in New Orleans Monday, attacked the so-called "separate but equal" theory of the South and pledged themselves to file a brief in support of the suit of Heman Marion Sweatt, which is expected to come before the United States Supreme Court this month.

There is no legal basis for segregation in education, the lawyers contend. But wisely, they pointed out, "this has nothing to do with social equality," "which the politicians use to becloud the basic issues.

It appears that the South has failed to live up to the so-called "separate but equal" doctrine in its dealings with the Negro citizen. In transportation and travel, on the train and the busses, in the schools and in the court rooms, where they insist upon separation one invariably finds that the facilities provided for Negroes are inferior to those provided for whites. Thus, the lawyers have seen this and are ready to take a stand against this practice.

"Segregation is a dominant factor in every aspect of the Negro's life," declares a recent issue of the New South, published by The Southern Regional Council. "It limits his physical movements and economic opportunities, and adversely affects his personality and social development. Professional opinion is almost unanimous that segregation has detrimental psychological effects on those segregated. Mediocrity is accepted as a standard because of the absence of adequate social rewards or acceptance."

In the case of Sweatt, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has gone to great inconvenience and expense to show that segregation is designed for the purpose of discrimination, and to prove, as the lawyers suggest, that there can be no such thing as separate but equal. Law school deans, graduate school deans and many other notable educators heading the great universities have testified in this case and the weight of their testimony is that in actual practice, the doctrine of "separate but equal" really does not work out, that segregation is created as a device behind which to hide the evils of discrimination.

Certainly, every school system in the South, if studied from the point of its budget and facilities and the salaries, too, will be found guilty of this practice. Segregation simply will not stand up under a court test, if the facts are pre-

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Alabama Not Among States Urging Ban On Negro Student

News
Tues. 2-28-50
14 e (1)
Birmingham, Ala.

Twelve Southern states today urged the U. S. Supreme Court to turn down a petition which would force the University of Texas law school to grant admission to a Negro—but Alabama was not among them.

Alabama was the only Deep South state which has failed to join a petition to ask the high court to turn thumbs down on the Texas law school Negro case.

Georgia today joined Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia in asking the Supreme Court to uphold the South's "equal, but separate, laws."

The case involves Herman M. Sweat, a Negro, seeking admission to the Texas law school. He declined facilities of Texas' Negro law school at Houston and took the case to court.

EQUAL EDUCATION

New Republic
1-30-50
New York N.Y.

A group of 188 professors from 41 law schools has filed a brief with the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of segregated legal education in Texas. The action was in support of Heman M. Sweatt, a Negro, who has been denied admission to the University of Texas Law School solely because of his race. Following a lower court decision in the case, Texas established a special law school for Negroes. By maintaining different law schools for Negro and white students, the professors charge, Texas is depriving Negroes of "equal opportunity for education," in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court has agreed to review the Sweatt case in March.

The 50-page brief presents historical material showing that in its origin the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment "was thoroughly understood to mean identical, and not separate, rights." Referring to the Sweatt case, the brief asserts that the Negro law school is completely unequal to the white school, having fewer teachers, fewer courses, a much smaller library, and none of the other assets of a modern law school. But above all, the professors say, it is important that the lawyer receive his training in the group with which he is to live and to practise:

14 e (4)
Texa. (Sweatt)

> If legal education is something alive and vital, if the measure is not cubic feet of air space but the intellectual atmosphere within the walls, if law teachers are appraised as individual men of varying degrees of talent, if education is in large part association, if research and practice are part of the job of legal training, if segregation in law school warps and corrupts the mind and personality of man—if any of these things is true, then certainly this Texas Negro institution is a mockery of legal education and of the equal protection of the laws.

Preparation of the brief was delegated to Dean Erwin Griswold of Harvard and Dean Harold Havighurst of Northwestern and Professors Thomas Emerson and John Frank of Yale, Alexander Frey of Pennsylvania, Robert Hale of Columbia and Edward Levi of Chicago. (Emerson points out that this is probably the first time that a large number of law professors have intervened in any Supreme Court case.)

The educators declare that "segregated legal education, in common with every form of segregation, perverts and distorts the healthy development of human personality. . . . When a law student is forced to study and talk the shop talk of justice and equity with a segregated handful, he is circumscribed in the effort to achieve any real understanding of justice or equity."

The brief concluded with this poignant observation: The account by General Bedell Smith of his experiences as Ambassador to Russia, as reprinted in the New York *Times*, dealt at some length with the publication *Amerika*, which our country distributes in Russia. In the *Times* General Smith reprinted two pictures from *Amerika* as samples of our message to Moscow. One of those pictures was of an unsegregated schoolroom. "Is this really our mesage to the world, or must we send a postscript that there is a special exception for young men studying the Constitution of the United States in the State of Texas?" the professors asked.

14e(1) 1950 (Sweatt) (Texas)

Fetes Native Son Who Broke Color Barriers

Informer Dat 12-23-50

HOUSTON — If just 400 people could do what you have done in just one month how tremendous would be the victory if 15-million people organized for a common cause, was the essence of an address delivered by Attorney James M. Nabrit Jr., executive secretary at Howard university, before 300 persons attending the Sweatt Victory dinner, Thursday night, after the Victory Fund drive committee reported more than $8,500 raised within a month.

In a down-to-earth speech that made no concessions, the noted lawyer and educator told the group that there is no place in a democracy for segregation, but that "We have got to find out what we are entitled to and then be willing to pay the price to get it." The dinner climaxed a drive to secure funds to provide for the security of Heman Marion Sweatt who is attending the law school at the University of Texas, as the result of a supreme court decision that the Negroes should get equal education in the unsegregated schools.

A Native Texan known from coast to coast for his law practices, the speaker was one of the counselors in the Sweatt Suit, from its beginning in 1946 until the decision was handed down in 1950.

Against The Law

"Segregation is unconstitutional by every clause of the Constitution of the United States," the speaker asserted and "there is something fundamentally wrong with a Democracy wher freemen can not enjoy ordinary rights of citizens, but must live under a cloud of segregation."

Then came the jolt, the speaker told the audience that "things are moving too fast for you." He said that some are aiding segregation and that some even fought Sweatt because they are getting something out of it (segregation) or they don't want to get rid of it. He referred to the lack of proper use being made of the vote and to the acceptance of the Texas State university for Negroes as being equal to the University of Texas, with no efforts being made toward making it equal. He said he does not blame Negroes for accepting TSU but he does blame them for not fighting for equalization there, and for a municipal college in Houston equal to the University of Houston or for entry into UH.

"I blame you for Texas State University for Negroes, the citizens . With all our resources and all of our capital we don't think enough of our children to fight for their rights even when there has been manifest inequalities pointed out by the board of regents and by the Supreme court.

"There is not one act of Congress that justifies segregation. ..You like it because you are making something out of it or have had it so long you don't want to get rid of it."

Declaring that there is a price that must be paid for integration, the speaker said that we must find out what we want and be willing to pay the price for it. He asserted that preparation must be made now for an integrated society that is sure to come.

To Have Integration

"We are going to have integration, it's coming and you are going to find yourself and your children not prepared for the competition. If you don't train your children and organize your lives you won't be ready for the changes that are taking place faster than we are preparing for them."

Attorney Nabrit recalled the gains that have been made in other cases including those of equalization of service on railroads, but intimated that Negroes are ready to stop fighting now just because of the Supreme court's ruling against segregation in these cases. He asserted that "We've got to ask for more, take what you get, and press on for equalization'.'

"Sweatt is a symbol," he said. "If you are going to let him just be a symbol, and end it there it is unfortunate that you have the symbol.

"If you don't do any more with Sweatt than you have the vote. God help you and Sweatt. . .

"What Is it You want and What Price are you Willing To Pay?" was the subject of the address. Attorney Nabrit said that we must find out what we are entitled to and not stop because the law says Negroes should enter state schools. To emphasize the importance of knowing what Negroes are entitled to, the speaker told a funny story. He spiced his addresses wih jokes that drew applause from the audience because of the witty way in whigh he revealed the underlying facts.

"A Southern Gentleman asked me what the Negro wants and wasn't he (the Negro) satisfied with equal education in separate schools... I told him that we neither had the money nor the educational experience to know what is best therefore, we want everything the white man has, including his diseases--" After the applause, Attorney Nabrit continued, "Taking the bad along with the good-in that way there would be no mistakes that we will be getting equality.

"Let us dedicate ourselves to this cause that in our hearts we will resolve this night that we are citizens entitled to be free from any form and any type of segregation, that as long as we live we will never rest until that desire for complete freedom becomes a reality."

The dinner tables were lined up on the main floor of the swanky Club Matinee and in all but the Anchor room every bit of space was taken. L. W. Dickerson, operator of the club and one of the workers and contributors in the Drive, put his top waitresses on the job to give the expert service the occasion called for.

Mother Present

Heman Marion Sweatt and his wife, Mrs. Connie Sweatt, sat with Mr. Sweatt's mother, Mrs. Ella Sweatt, Mrs. Louis Mitchell of Austin who drove the couple to Houston, Mrs. Libbie Boutte, principal of the Gregory Elementary school, Attorney Nabrit and C. A. Shaw who introduced the speaker.

Sweatt was the acme of appreciation and for the first time since the fight began, four years ago, he laughed until he cried publicly over a quip made by Attorney Nabrit during his address.

Sweatt pledged himself to complete the task he set out to do and thanked persons who had a hand in making his success possible.

"I thank you more for what it has done for the Negro people," Sweatt said. "It gives the answer to those who would try to stifle Negroes in the South by foolish lies that we are acting under Northern influence."

Sweatt said that he had seen [illegible] in the attitudes of whites in the last four months towards segregation than the average Negro ever sees. He said that the South is ready for integration because they have found segregation too expensive.

"The Your ; South is ready to move... they want you to move. I sit between a student from Conroe and one from Athens who are true-blooded Americans... they don't like segregation and they will tell you so.

"If four years (during his suit) **did this remarkable thing of seeing the chairman of the board of regents stand before the legislative committee and say that segregated education is too expensive, it can be done."**

Sweatt without calling the name of the NAACP urged that citizens stick to their organizations and not b afraid.

"Don't let anybody drive you away from your fighting organizations," he urged. In giving the meaning of the occasion W. C. Day, chairman of the program committee, said that the 14 and 15 amendments give "us certain rights, but certain liberties are being denied us in tax supported institutions. He recalled the four years of hard work done by Sweatt and his supporters and said that it was four - years "of trials and tribulations, threats and insults, and denials even from his (Sweatt's) own black citizens."

"Mr. Sweatt bore it all... We are deeply proud of what he did and this occasion should press home the fact more than anything else that this is not his fight alone ... It is ours, freedom is everybody's job."

NAACP

Mr. Day gave credit to the NAACP and said that it "is the greatest organization today fighting for the rights for its people."

Dr. John W. Davis, who was chairman of the Drive, said that Carter W. Wesley, publisher of the Informer who headed the sale of the $100 plates, could not be present because of not being in the city, but that Mr. Wesley had turned in receipts for 30 plates sold before leaving the city, and had left the rest of the 50 plates sold, to be taken care of by his secretary, Mrs. Lenora Driver. Mrs. Lullelia Harrison, secretary of the Drive, reported fifty-five of the $100 plates sold. Other plates sold included Twenty $50 plates, Fifty $25 plates, Thirty $10 plates and Seventy $5 plates. Other reports were not in.

Tray Auctioned

A large aluminum tray, 17 by 22 and 1-2 inches with scalloped edges, that was sent to Carter Wesley from Ithaca, New York, was auctioned off and went to Valmo Ballenger of San Antonio, highest bidder at $170. The tray had scaolloped edges and was etched with a cartoon that told the entire story of the Sweatt Saga. There was an Eagle poised to attack a lion crouched by a spring, and a goat scampered away from the lion. The picture represented the NAACP, the eagle; Segregation, the lion, and Sweatt, the goat. The work of art was done by an ill woman on her hospital bed who chose to remain unidentified. She requested that the tray be auctioned off to aid in the Drive.

Dr. J. S. Scott, president of Wiley college, was a guest at the speakers table. He made a short talk urging Negroes to "raise standards" for victory as citizens.

"If we are to rise as a racial group we must lift ourselves up by our own boot straps," he said. "This occasion shows that we are on our way, not only for victory in education but as a racial group in America."

Dr. Davis thanked those responsible for the success of the occasion. He mentioned the part the churches of the city played and among those credited were Felton Purnell, manager of the Fairchild Funeral Home who was chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Day, Theodore Hogrobrooks, chairman of publicity; C. A. Shaw, auditor, the chairman of various committees, Dr. Fred Parrot, James Calhoun, Mrs. Blanche Jackson Mr. Stroud of the Stroud Florists, C. B. Davis, Mrs. C V. Adaire, executive secretary of the local branch NAACP; Mrs. John R. Portley, C. A. Dupree, treasurer; Dr. Scott, Mrs. R. L. Easter and others.

Music, Singing

Music was furnished by Mrs. Hazel Lewis, teacher at Jack Yates High school. Albert Slater, well known local baritone soloist gave two numbers, "Evictus," and "O Holy Night." The invocation was given by the Rev. W. D. Williams, pastor of the Wesley Chapel church, and the benediction by the Rev. John D. Moore, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church.

REPORT NEXT WEEK

The committee will have its next meeting Wednesday night, December 20, at the YWCA, 1419 Live Oak, where an overall report will be made. The following Tuesday it is hoped that a complete report of the names of everybody who worked or made a donation in any form will be carried.

Charge Texas U. Board With Hampering President Lanier

Say Florida State Seeks To Woo Him

14e(1)

HOUSTON—(ANP)—A statewide meeting of Texas citizens was held here Monday to discuss the difficulties at Texas University for Negroes. The meeting did not admit newsmen and was slated to be an off-the-record gathering. It is reported however, that J. E. Robinson was elected chairman and that the proposal was made that a suit be brought by citizens on the basis that the inequalities which exist at Texas State U when compared with the facilities University of Texas were glaring and that the board of control was doing little if anything to improve the situation. The proposal lost out, it is said, when the decision was reached to have a committee call upon the regents of the university system and upon the governor.

World

Jan. 8 50

Atlanta, Ga.

Some notion of the thinking of people of the state can be gained from the editorial written by Carter Wesley, editor of the Houston Informer last week. Writing under the head of "Swine and Jewels," Wesley remarked:

Daily World 1-8-50

"When we think of Texas attitude toward Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, we think the Bible's profession of swine's inability to appreciate jewels. Mr. Cullinan and a number of his regents don't want R. O'Hara Lanier as president of TSU. They would like to kick him cut, and have been humiliating and debasing him since they have had him.

VOTE FOR LANIER

"But the way we hear it, the student body and faculty in Florida voted unanimously for Lanier for the Florida state school. When the regents induced Dr. Lanier to come here, he was doing all right in Liberia as the ambassador, and with various business prospects and interests, stood high in that area. But the regent, having no ability to appreciate the difference between quality and deceitful self-aggrandizement, have been kicking Lanier around as if he were a tramp.

This would be calamitous if Dr. Lanier should go to Florida now; calamitous to TSU and its future prospects; calamitous from the standpoint of carrying on the fight to correct the evil of the regents of TSU; calamitous to the prospect of the school's being accepted of the better thinking Negroes and liberals of the state. But the Bible says that swine have no appreciation of jewels, and are only looking for slop."

Demonstrations Rock Jim-Crow School

Texas U. Students Threaten Walkout

Courier Sat 1-14-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

14e(1)

By J. DON DAVIS
(Staff Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Tex.—Student demonstrations at Texas State University for Negroes, capped by picketing the office of board chairman Craig F. Cullinan, white, fanned the flame of a new tension at the big jim-crow institution—long a storm center in Texas education—and posed a big question over the future of Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, its president.

Two student demonstrations here and an appeal to Governor Shivers in Austin, marked the efforts of student leaders to secure more authority for Dr. Lanier with which he can discharge the duties of his office. The students carried banners reading "If Lanier Goes, We Go Too."

Student leaders charge that Dr. Lanier has been forced to follow the dictates of John H. Robertson, executive assistant to the board of directors, in his effort to develop Texas State. This school was established as the answer of Texas to the Heman Marion Sweatt law suit. It was formerly Houston College for Negroes.

Spearheading the move to gain more authority for Dr. Lanier are George McElroy, editor of the school paper; Charlie Wexler, president of the student body; Lawrence Haller, captain of the football team, and native Texans attending the institution.

LEGISLATURE TO ACT

Dr. Lanier told The Courier that he was only complying with his contract, but could not control the actions of citizens. He gave no indication of any intention of resigning. Dr. W. R. Banks, a member of the board, said he knew of no plans to fire Dr. Lanier. Board Chairman Cullinan ignored The Courier's queries on the situation.

The State Legislature was expected to iron out the situation and decide about Dr. Lanier's tenure at a special session scheduled for Wednesday of this week.

Race Press Is Attacked In Hot Feud

14e(1)

Courier

By J. DON DAVIS

HOUSTON, Tex. — The storm center that Texas State University for Negroes has been in educational circles in the past, became a mere breeze as compared to the volcano set off this week when Ozie Johnson, dean of the law school, asked a probe of the entire university system in a letter to Governor Allan Shivers.

Sat. 3-11-50

AUSTIN, Texas—Six hundred and fifty students at the lily-white University of Texas have demanded a student referendum on admitting Negroes, without segregation, to their classrooms.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dean Johnson said his motive for asking that the entire university be investigated was because a local publisher had asked the Governor to investigate him.

ACCUSES 'NEGRO PRESS'

The Houston Post quoted Dean Johnson as having said, " . . . The Negro press had accused him of collusion with Atty. Gen. Price Daniel." Taking exception to usage of "Negro press," representatives of papers other than the one that has been vying with Dean Johnson expressed resentment over what they labeled misrepresentation of fact.

Johnson, according to the Post and radio stations, said most of the troubles at Texas State were due to a "radical Negro press, more radical than any I have ever seen."

Courier

Sat. 3-11-50

STORMS GATHERING

Following his pluralization of the Negro press, Johnson said he had planned to resign his position and return to the private practice of law, but he decided that would be suggestive of running away from a problem.

Answering charges that he was in collusion with Atty. Gen. Price Daniel, Dean Johnson declared: "If promoting the best interests of the school is collusion with Mr. Daniel, then I am guilty."

Courier

In the most sensational verbal battle staged in the Southwest in the last decade, Editor Carter Wesley and Dean Johnson have been hurling charges at each other for weeks. Mr. Wesley, following a tour of Oklahoma, described Dean Johnson as being incompetent and having "too many skeletons in his closet."

Sat 3-11-50

LANIER STILL SILENT

President R. O'Hara Lanier is a central figure in the controversy, but up to Saturday maintained the silence that has typified him since the storms started gathering over Texas State.

14e(1)

Confirming previous reports that all was not well at Texas State, Johnson listed retention of Lanier as president of the university as his major cause for planning to resign. He inferently accredited Lanier's retention to a student demonstration in front of the Petroleum Building.

Mr. Wesley clarified the "Negro press" statement to reporters with the assertion that he was publisher of the paper that Dean Johnson was talking about.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

Negro University Wants 3-Fold Increase in Funds

Dallas, Texas

14 E 41

By RICHARD M. MOREHEAD
Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 9.—Texas State University for Negroes wants three times as much money from the next Legislature as it got last year.

Morning News

The request will be presented Thursday to state budget officers.

Since the last legislative session, the United States Supreme Court has held that Negroes must be admitted to white schools unless equal separate facilities are provided. Five Negroes now are taking graduate courses at the University of Texas, and four more have been approved for admission this fall.

Thurs

The latter group includes Heman Marion Sweatt, the Houston postman who became the test case. Sweatt will attend the law school here.

8-10-50

The state took over Texas State University for Negroes three years ago. It had been a city-operated college at Houston. The only state college for Negroes in Texas before that was Prairie View, part of the A&M system.

Last year TSUN had 2,303 students and Prairie View 2,231.

The Houston university is seeking a 2-year $10,179,710 spending program, compared to $2,934,500 appropriated for the current two years. Prairie View, whose budget hearing will be held Aug. 22, requested an increase from $1,623,312 to $2,297,648.

President R. O'Hara Lanier of TSUN is asking for big improvements in 1951-1953.

He wants the new Legislature to allow $3,200,000 for dormitories, $1,000,000 for a science building, and $200,000 for other buildings. Besides expanding present courses, TSUN proposes to spend $350,000 setting up a medical school for Negroes, $350,000 more for a dental college and $30,000 each for graduate work in education, business administration and fine arts.

The budget calls for $250,000 more to improve the present law school, which the Supreme Court said failed to meet the test of equality with the University of Texas at Austin.

Dr. Lanier reported that a pharmacy school has been started, new classroom and auditorium buildings put under construction.

If the Legislature complies with the TSUN officials' request or even meets it halfway, the lawmakers must discard thoughts of economy. Because of an impending deficit in the State Treasury, most legislators predict the lid will be placed on increased spending.

On the other hand, the State Constitution requires segregation in schools and Prairie View and TSUN are directed by law to offer every course Texas Negroes want, if the work is available to white students at the other state schools. Prairie View reports it has been turning away 400 to 700 students a year for lack of space.

Teacher-pupil loads are described as too heavy; laboratory, library and some other facilities inadequate.

The Prairie View report also indicates that Negro college teachers are hard to find, partly because of competition from the public schools, under salary scales set by the Gilmer-Aikin laws.

Negro University Asks More Money

News Fri 8-11-50
Dallas Texas

The Texas State University for Negroes at Houston is asking the state budget officers for $10,710,000 for the next biennium, over three times the $2,934,500 appropriated for the current biennium. Possibly the demand from TSUN is padded a little for hoss swapping purposes. Most similar demands are. Very certainly, the appropriation for the current biennium, plus the appropriation of $1,623,312 for the Prairie View A&M, is far under the needs of the state's two institutions for Negro higher education. It is not anywhere comparable with appropriations for the state universities and colleges for whites.

14 E 41

Statistically, it appears the Negroes are on good grounds. Politically, they are on even better grounds. If the Legislature sidesteps their demands, they can go right back to the United States Supreme Court with proof that Texas is not in good faith in carrying out the court's past rulings in favor of segregation on the grounds of equal educational opportunities.

Negroes are divided in their attitude toward the Negro university that has been set up by the state at Houston. Some of them want it to succeed. They want to demonstrate that the Negroes, given equal educational opportunity, can take care of their own problems. Other Negroes would really like to see TSUN fail. They think that the only solution of their problem is a Supreme Court ruling giving Negroes entrance to all public schools and institutions of higher education.

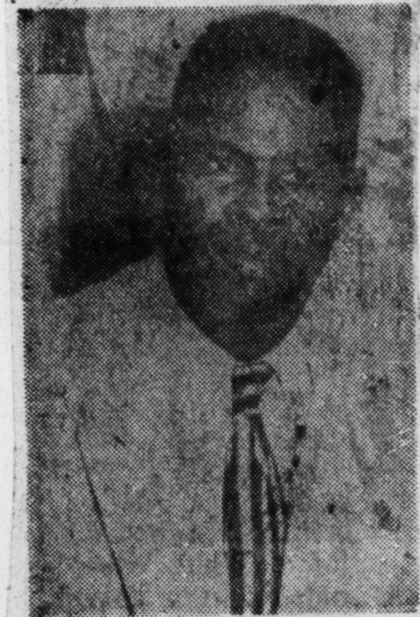
If the Legislature had begun in good faith to deal with this problem two or more decades ago, we would have had a Negro higher educational system today worthy of the name. The Legislature must go wholeheartedly ahead and build one or else see the collapse of our southern tradition of segregation as the best method of handling the problem of the two races.

"No Hiding Place Here", Says Lanier

Sat 12-2-50

WACO, Texas — "There is no Hiding place down here", taken from the arrangement of the Negro Spiritual by Dr. James E. Dorsey furnished the wealth of understandings brought to the teacher assemblage in Waco, Texas, Friday afternoon, by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas State University, located at Houston. The famed scholar and statesman was introduced by J. Martin Jacquet, president of the teachers' organization.

Dr. Lanier called attention to the period in which we are now living and reminded his hearers of an earlier period, of vital significance to Negroes. He pointed up the rapid changes in Texas and in education in Texas and explained, "I think you and I are aware of these changes in Texas."



DR. R. O'HARA LANIER

Later he said, "The changes in education sometimes baffle one. Education must be brought to the place where people can get it. You and I ought to be concerned with the fact that there is a job to do and you and I must resolve to do the job that must be done in Texas."

"You and I are moving into a period affected by changes, faster than we are ready for them, and you and I dare not face them. Our concern lies, then, in the question of whether or not when the time comes in which our boys and girls must become competitors with other races, they can accept the challenge. There is no hiding place down here, for the slipshod methods employed by some."

Near the end of his talk, Dr. Lanier said, "Negroes have to measure up in this shuffle or get lost. They cannot hide themselves from the functional responsibilities of citizenship. They must stand up straight and face them."

A point of departure was given, when the statesman told the teachers, "We cannot go North any more to get money as we used to and we cannot get it in the South. There is no hiding place down here."

Also speaking on the program of Friday's only general session, was Dr. Cecil Annette Hoover, of Tuskegee, Alabama, Research associate for the Carver Foundation. Mr. Jacquet introduced both speakers and the Male Ensemble of Moore High school, Waco, supplied the music. Platform guests and other distinguished visitors were presented immediately following summary reports on Teacher Education and Certifications, as studied in the cooperative Workshop, held at Austin. Consultants and committeemen were Dr. R. T. Solomon, Dr. Edward Weaver, H. L. King and J. C. McAdams, who represented the group.

The annual entertainment, honoring the visitors, was staged after the musical and closed the 1950 activities of the association, except the Saturday morning session, in which election returns were made known.

14e(1) 1950

TOUGALOO COLLEGE (MISS.)

TOUGALOO—Aiding Teachers

An educational service center for Negro teachers in Mississippi has been set up by the Social Science Laboratory of Tougaloo (Miss.) College. The center furnishes new materials, announcements, suggestions and ideas to in-service teachers throughout the state.

University To Give Doctorate Degree In Several Fields

14e(1)

UNIVERSITY, ALA., May 23—The University of Alabama announced today the plans for a program of advanced studies leading to the doctorate degree in several academic and professional fields at the University.

Advertiser

Present plans, according to President John M. Gallalee, include programs leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy in biology, history and political science in the College of Arts and Sciences; doctor of philosophy in chemistry in the School of Chemistry, Metallurgy and Ceramics; doctor of philosophy in the School of Commerce and Business Administration; and doctor of philosophy and doctor of education in the College of Education.

Advanced studies in other fields are contemplated as resources and conditions permit.

A few students will be admitted to study for the advanced degrees in September, 1950, and other students will be accepted in the fall of 1951. More detailed announcements regarding the plans of the various departments and professional schools will be made later.

"Through limitation during the early stages to only a few of the most adequately prepared departments and professional schools, the doctoral programs will be developed soundly and carefully in keeping with the highest standards," Dr. A. B. Moore, dean of the Graduate School, said.

5-24-50

"The integrity of the degrees during the first few years of doctoral work," the dean declared, "will be further assured by the acceptance of only a relatively few superior students as candidates for doctor's degrees."

The decision to offer work leading to the doctorate degree came as a result of planning by Dr. Gallalee, Dean Moore, and the university's graduate council composed of Dean John R. McLure of the College of Education, Dean Marten ten Hoor of the College of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Edward H. Anderson of the School of Commerce and Business Administration, Prof. Kenneth William Coons of the College of Engineering, Prof. George David Palmer, Jr., of the School of Chemistry, Metallurgy and Ceramics, and Prof. E. Neige Todhunter of the School of Home Economics.

Montgomery Ala.

"The program is planned to meet a serious need, long felt in higher education and other circles for advanced academic and professional training in Alabama," President Gallalee said.

14e(1)

"Heretofore, Alabama students desiring to prepare themselves for careers in research in the economic, industrial, educational and other aspects of life and work in Alabama, in college teaching, and in public school administration and supervision as well as other phases of public school work, and in other specialized professional activities, have been forced to obtain their training in other states and more often in other sections of the country," according to the university president who added:

"Too frequently the young people so trained have been attracted permanently to other sections, and their talents have been lost to Alabama and the South. The university hopes and believes that its new program will be of valuable service to Alabama in contributing to its educational, cultural and economic progress."

Alabama U. Paper Takes Negroes' Side

14e(1)

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Oct. 4—(U.P.)—A four-column editorial in the student newspaper at the University of Alabama said Wednesday, "we fail to see what would be so terrible" about admitting Negroes to the school.

Sam Harvey, of Guntersville, Ala., is acting editor of the Crimson-White, a weekly campus publication.

Constitution

The editorial predicted that Negroes will be admitted to University classrooms here because "you can't argue with the Supreme Court."

10-5-50

The editorial continued, "we Southerners think nothing of riding the same buses or shopping in the same stores. We doubt if the violent proponents of segregation leave the room when a Negro janitor comes in to sweep.

"We don't think students will have to leave the room when a Negro student comes in to learn."

White Student Organ Says Negro On Way To State U.

14e(1)

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(SNS)—A four-column editorial in the "Crimson-White," student organ of the University of Alabama last week saw Negro students on their way to this all-white state-supported institution.

"Eventually" a Negro wlil be admitted to Alabama, the student newspaper predicted. It added, "And like it or not we might as well get ready. They are on the way."

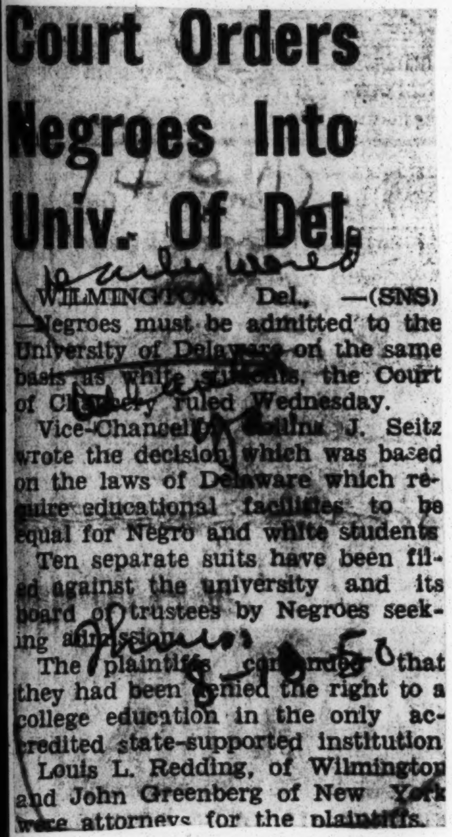
Sam Harvey of Guntersville is acting Crimson-White editor. The editorial suggested that Negroes will be admitted to University classrooms here because "You can't argue with the Supreme Court."

Atlanta Ga.

It added: "We Southerners think nothing of riding the same busses or shopping in the same stores. We doubt if the violent proponents of segregation will leave the room when a Negro janitor comes in to sweep."

"We don't think students will have to leave the class room when a Negro student comes to learn."

NAACP officials in Birmingham declined to say whether they had any information whether any Negro students might be seeking admission to the university or had made application. For two years one of the projects of the Alabama State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches has been to open the Universities to Negro students. The Conference is meeting in its fifth annual session at Anniston on October 27-29.



Court Orders Negroes Into Univ. Of Del.

Daily Worker

WILMINGTON, Del., —(SNS) —Negroes must be admitted to the University of Delaware on the same basis as white students, the Court of Chancery ruled Wednesday.

Vice-Chancellor Collins J. Seitz wrote the decision which was based on the laws of Delaware which require educational facilities to be equal for Negro and white students.

Ten separate suits have been filed against the university and its board of trustees by Negroes seeking admission.

The plaintiffs contended that they had been denied the right to a college education in the only accredited state-supported institution.

Louis L. Redding, of Wilmington and John Greenberg of New York were attorneys for the plaintiffs.

[illegible] 8-50

Court Approves Cases

Five File Suits To Enter Fla. U.

Courier Dat. 12-17-49

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Florida Bureau)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A white attorney who was born in the South pleaded to the State Supreme Court here last week to permit Negroes to study at the University of Florida.

14e(1)

Five students, Virgil D. Hawkins, William T. Lewis, Rose Boyd, Oliver Maxey and Jack C. Freeman, had applied at the university for admission to study law, pharmacy and engineering respectively, and had been refused admission according to their pleas.

pitts. pa.

* *

THE SUPREME COURT was told that Negroes have the right to take courses at the state university since equal facilities are not provided for them elsewhere in the state, especially at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee.

Alex Akerman Jr., white, Orlando attorney, represented the Negroes, who had been aided financially by a committee, of Negroes and whites, in their efforts to gain admission to the state university to take professional and post graduate courses.

Mr. Akerman to the court: "As long as hundreds of pupils study law at the University of Florida, Virgil Hawkins has the right to study law even though his skin is black."

Assistant Attorney General Frank Heintz argued the Negroes had no right to appeal to the court until they had submitted their applications for admission to the university to the cabinent board of education.

* * *

THE FIVE HAD appealed to the board of control which turned down their request.

Mr. Heintz said the board of education was a higher authority than the board of control and had the final right to say whether Negroes should attend the university.

Several of the justices appeared surprised at Heintz's argument, saying they had thought the question to be determined was whether the Negroes were being discriminated against under the Federal Constitution.

Akerman declared the board of education could have taken jurisdiction in the matter at any time but had not done so.

Citing a United States Supreme Court ruling requiring equal education facilities for both races, Akerman said "it is because of the failure of educational officials to recognize the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States that this litigation was brought up and this racial feeling flared."

The court soon after refused a state motion to throw out the suit and ruled that the Supreme Court of the state was the proper place to bring such a suit.

The Attorney General has been ordered to answer the five applicants' suit within thirty days.

— "FORTIETH IN '50' —

Florida U. Opens Doors To Negroes

Defender Dat. 1-28-50

Chicago, Ill.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida's Board of Control has decided to enroll temporarily at its white universities, Negro students seeking admission into its white institutions in cases where educational facilities are not provided in Negro colleges.

14e(1)

The plan, which was decided upon since December 21, but has only now come to light, is a move to be put in effect in the event the Supreme Court rules that present arrangements do not give Negroes equal rights.

The arrangement the board has made is the ordering of establishment of courses in Law, Pharmacy and Engineering at Florida A and M College for Negroes as soon as possible. The order came as a result of the suit brought by five Negroes who sought admission to the University of Florida, since Florida A. and M. College for Negroes, the state-supported college for colored students, does not offer the subjects they desire to study. Under the makeshift plan, the Board would enroll the students at Florida A and M College, but send them to the University of Florida or Florida State University for instruction. FAMC, however, would pay the cost.

Since the five Negro Floridians brought suit nearly a year ago to enter the white institutions, the Board of Control has been working to avoid the issue. Faced with the possibility of a ruling declaring the Board guilty of failure to supply adequate educational facilities for Negroes, and an order that may have compelled it to admit race students into white state-supported colleges, the board made it known that it would establish the necessary courses at Florida A and M College.

Defender Dat. 1-28-50

Probably somewhat uneasy, lest the Supreme Court rules that ordering the establishment of courses at FAMC still does not give Negroes equal rights, as the courses have not yet been set up, the Board passed a resolution to admit the students temporarily to the white universities.

Chicago, Ill.

The resolution calls on the officials of the white institutions to cooperate in such arrangements to the end that there shall be available substantially equal opportunity for education to the FAMC students "as may be provided for white students under like circumstances."

Florida to Drop School Bars

Afro-American

Dat. 1-28-50

Temporary Program to Keep JC System

Baltimore Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Planning ways to retain school segregation anyhow, should the State Supreme Court decide that colored students are not getting equal treatment with present facilities, the Board of Control resolved, last Saturday, to accept such students temporarily at white universities.

The board's resolution setting up the temporary arrangement is part of its answer to a suit brought by five colored students to take courses available at the University of Florida but not offered at Florida A. and M. College, State school for colored students.

14e(1)

All of the segregation laws of the State would be observed if other than white students go to the University of Florida or Florida State College, the board announced.

Would Set Up Courses

This would be done, technically, by registering them as students of Florida A. and M. College, receiving instruction elsewhere. Meanwhile, preparation is being at A. and M., the board pointed out.

The instruction at the white universities would only be permitted until the new courses could be set up at the colored school, it was stated.

Afro-American

Because of its plan the board said, it believes the Supreme Court should refuse the students' plea that it require the University of Florida to admit them directly.

Dat. 1-28-50

Immediate Writ Asked

This move was replied to by Alex Akerman Jr., attorney of Orlando who represents the five plaintiffs, filing a new application for an immediate writ admitting his clients to the university.

14e(1)

If the board's plan goes into effect, officials of A. and M. will be asked to offer applicants scholarships to out-of-State institutions rather than at Florida State University or at the University of Florida.

The Board of Control argues that the establishment of new courses at A. and M. and the availability of scholarships at out-of State institutions complies with rulings that colored students must have equal educational opportunities.

Negroes To Attend U. Of Florida

Informer

Dat. 2-4-50

Houston

TALLAHASSEE, Fla — For the irst time in the state's history Jegro and white may attend the eme school in Florida.

The State Supreme court ruled hat that a group of Negroes seekng admission to the University attend classes on a loan from he State Negro college, Florida ι. and M. can attend classes here in courses not offered by he Negro college. A simultaneous uling by Justice H. L. Sebring, nocked out the plan of regional ducation proposed by the Southrn Governors three years ago.

The decision has been interpreted as permitting Negroes into white universities in the state on a emporary and segregated basis r until the Negro school is able to offer such courses as those applied for by the Negro students.

14e(1)

There were five Negroes who brought suit after being denied admission to the University of Florida for courses in pharmacy, law, chemical engineering and other graduate courses not offered at Florida A. and M.

The Florida court which refused to admit Negroes except on a segregated basis, defines "separate but equal," "Equality of treatment, does not mean identify of treatment," is the court's interpretation.

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5 Students' Bid to Fla. U. Rejected

Temporary Attendance Plan Made by Court

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida Supreme Court last Thursday denied five students admission to white State universities, but approved a plan to let them attend classes there on a segregated basis temporarily on loan from Florida A. & M. College.

Afro-American

In a unanimous decision, the court upheld a plan of the State Board of Control to enroll all colored students at Florida A. & M. College and give those desiring courses not offered there temporary instruction at white institutions.

Dat. 1-28-50

Opinion by Sebring

Justice H. L. Sebring said the present policy of sending colored students at State expense to out-of-state schools for courses not offered at A. & M. does not provide equal opportunities as required by the Federal Constitution.

Baltimore Md.

He said the plan to provide temporary instruction at the white institutions meets all requirements of the Federal law and conforms as nearly as it can with the long established policy of segregation of the races in Florida.

14e(1)

Hawkins Main Opinion

The court wrote its main opinion in the case of Virgil Hawkins, who sought admission to the University Law School, Other applicants were William T. Lewis for admission to the law school, Oliver R. Maxey to a course in chemical engineering, Benjamin F. Finley, graduate work in agriculture, and Miss Rose Boyd, pharmacy.

None of these courses are now offered at Florida A. & M. College. The Board of Control which supervises State institutions of higher learning, argued it had don eall it could to set up equal educational facilities at Florida A & M. College.

It cited a resolution directing officials of the college to provide special training courses as soon as possible. It said the only holdup was that money appropriated for the purpose had not been available.

If that wasn't enough to meet equal opportunity requirements, it offered the plan of letting Florida A. & M. students attend classes at the University of Florida and Florida State University at Tallahassee on a temporary segregation basis until the schools are set up at Florida A. & M.

To Negroes

Open Doors Of U. of Fla.

Courier

8-12-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

TALLAHASSEE—The Florida Supreme Court last week opened the doors of the state's white colleges to Negroes . . . but there's a catch in the decision. This will be only temporary . . . until courses not now available to colored students can be established at Florida A. and M. College for Negroes.

The court ruling is the outgrowth of suits filed by five Negroes demanding admission to the white state university, and although denying them admission it sanctioned a plan whereby Negroes might attend the white colleges on a temporary basis.

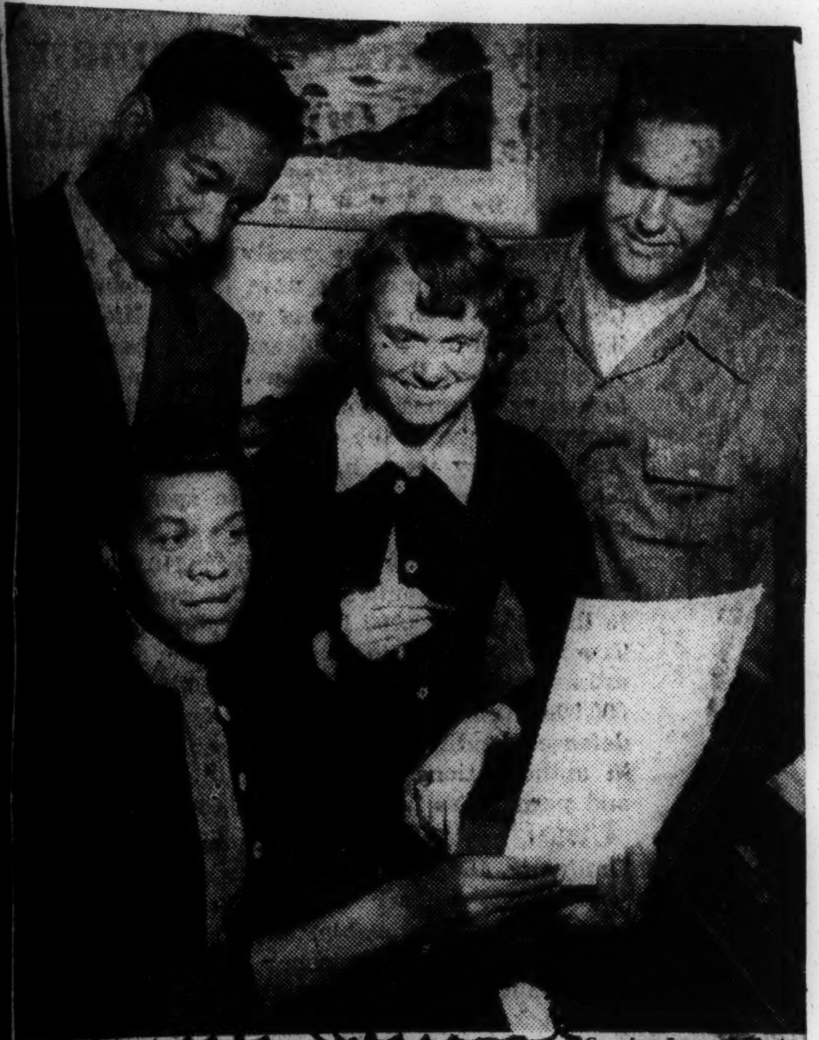
This plan is one advanced by the state board on control to enroll all colored students at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, the one state college for non-whites. Negroes desiring such highly professional courses as engineering, pharmacy, law and other graduate courses would be admitted to the University of Florida "until."

NO FINAL ORDER

Filing the suits were William T. Lewis and Rose Body of Martin; Virgil Hawkins of Gainesville; Benjamin Finley of Ocala and Oliver Maxey of Bethune-Cookman College.

The Court did not hold that the existing out-of-state scholarship plan for colored students complied with the mandates of "the Fourteenth Amendment which require that equal protection of the law shall be accorded every citizen."

The Court also withheld a final order on the suits until the Board of Control furnishes or fails to furnish the equal education facilities as required by the United States Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines v. Missouri and Sweatt v. Texas cases.



Courier-Journal Photo

NEGRO STUDENTS enrolling in U. of L. School of Music yesterday included Bernice Nichols, 3214 Grand, and Leandrew Green, 1010 Morgan. With them are Alice Crossfield, 314 N. 34th, and Stewart Williams, 1317 Payne.

Negroes Enroll for First Time In U. of L.'s School of Music

For the first time, Negro students yesterday enrolled in the University of Louisville School of Music.

Others are expected to register in Law, Graduate, Speed Scientific and Kent Schools next week.

The U. of L. Board of Trustees voted to admit Negroes this fall after the 1950 General Assembly amended the Day Law. The amendment permits mixed classes in institutions of higher learning if the institutions' governing bodies approve and the courses sought are not available at Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort.

Five Negroes were among 90 students registering at the Music School. Medical and Dental Schools also had registration yesterday. Since they had filled their student quotas before the Day Law was amended they will have no Negroes this year.

Nazareth Accepts 25

Next fall, Louisville Municipal College will be closed and eligible students transferred to Belknap Campus.

Nazareth College has accepted 25 Negro girls for registration tomorrow. Ursuline College also will admit Negroes during registration this week. Three Negroes have been accepted at the new Bellarmine College for men, which opens October 3.

The Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon began its 106th year yesterday with its largest enrollment — 316. Twenty-seven states and five foreign countries are represented.

14e(1) 1950

University of Louisville
Louisville Municipal College

Louisville Municipal Closing Doors

Entire College Faculty In Market for New Jobs

14 e (1)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—With the admitting of Negroes to the University of Louisville, faculty members of Louisville Municipal College face an employment problem for the fall term, Dr. John W. Taylor, president of the University of Louisville, announced last week.

Dr. Taylor pointed out that the number of Municipal faculty members retained in 1951 would depend on the enrollment at the university for the fall term.

Negro students will be admitted to all colleges at the university except Arts and Sciences for the fall term and to all colleges in the fall of 1951. The faculty members at Municipal have been notified by the university's board of trustees their contracts will expire in June, 1951.

Dr. Taylor pointed out that though the American Association of University Professors at the University of Louisville had passed a resolution recently asking that merit, not race, be the basis of selecting faculty members, the chances were exceptionally slim that there would be room for any Municipal faculty members at the university because of the expected decrease in enrollment for the fall term and, also the 1951 term.

Meanwhile, Dr. Bertram Doyle, dean of Municipal, has been authorized to use any surplus money in his budget for faculty travel allowances. It is hoped the teachers will attend professional meetings where they may inquire about jobs in other cities. Dr. Taylor pointed out.

Louisville U. to Admit Negroes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20 (UP)—The University of Louisville became today the sixth institution of higher learning in Kentucky to announce that it would admit Negro students. The trustees said after a meeting that Negroes would be admitted to the graduate and professional schools next September, and to the entire university in September, 1951. Louisville Municipal College, Negro branch of the university, will be closed when the 1950-51 academic year ends.

Negro-College Faculty's Hope For Jobs Slim

14 e (1)

Whether any Louisville Municipal College faculty members are retained by the University of Louisville in 1951 depends on U. of L. enrollment, Dr. John W. Taylor said yesterday. He is U. of L. president.

Negro students at Municipal will be admitted to all colleges except Arts and Sciences at the U. of L. next fall and to all colleges in the fall of 1951. U. of L. trustees have notified the 20 Municipal faculty members their contracts will expire in June, 1951.

Tue. 5-2-50

Enrollment Drops Predicted

Dr. Taylor said decreases in enrollment are expected next fall at U. of L. and the following fall. This will necessitate dropping a number of instructors. Chances are slim that there will be room for any Municipal faculty members, he added.

The American Association of University Professors at U. of L. recently passed a resolution asking that merit, not race, be the basis of selecting faculty members.

Dr. Taylor is conferring with an A.A.U.P. committee and a Municipal College committee in an effort to solve the problem.

Teacher Travel Suprred

Meanwhile, Dr. Taylor has authorized Dean Bertram Doyle of Municipal to use any surplus money in his budget for faculty travel allowances. This will enable the teachers to attend professional meetings where they may inquire about jobs in other cities.

Dr. Taylor said the board will sell the Municipal College property at 1018 S. Seventh.

Our Opinions

Moving Forward

14 e (1)

IT WAS ANNOUNCED last week that the University of Louisville will drop the color bar beginning this September in the graduate and professional schools and in September 1951 Negroes will be admitted to all departments of the University. The Louisville Municipal College for Negroes will be closed in June of 1951.

Jim Crow has taken a wonderful beating in Kentucky and the University of Louisville becomes the sixth college in the state to admit colored students. This remarkable development shows clearly that progress toward full citizenship and integration is possible in the South despite all the dire warnings of the Hodding Carters and other apologists for segregation.

We have insisted that Jim Crow can be abolished without force and violence. This fact has been demonstrated in Kentucky and the time is at hand when other states can be brought into the world democracy. The tremendous financial burden of separate schools and the fundamental inequality in the system of dual education cannot be maintained much longer in America.

Jim Crowism is a threat to our democratic system and a festering sore in our body politic. At this crucial juncture in our history, we cannot afford to support a system of racial segregation which runs counter to the democratic ideals that we are trying to sell to the peoples of the world.

The Dixiecrats in Congress and the white-supremacy leadership of the South are providing anti-American propaganda for the Communists and giving aid and comfort to all our enemies. They cloak themselves with the American flag but these white-supremacists represent the sixth column which is undermining the most cherished principles of democracy, freedom and equality.

There is growing evidence in the South, however, that the die-hard Negro baiters are losing their grip upon the rank and file. Intelligent, young, white Southerners are coming forward in some areas with a more hopeful and promising program for better race relations. They are frankly facing the ugly facts of Jim Crowism and racial discrimination.

Negroes are doing their part by forcing the issue in a sober, democratic manner, appealing to the courts and using constitutional means to bring relief to the millions who suffer discrimination simply because of their color.

Kentucky has taken the leadership in the South and its inspiring example should be followed by its neighbors. The cynics and defeatists among us must give way to the courageous and able leaders who have faith in democracy. We are on the move in America and full citizenship in our time is still possible.

Louisville College Shows How System Is Going To Work

Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 5-5-50

Announcement That Dr. Bertram W. Doyle and Faculty "No Longer Needed" Refutes Promise Leaders Made in Drive to End Separate Schools; Current and Marshall proven to be False Prophets

14 e (1)

News from Louisville is that the Louisville Municipal College, under the arrangements for "complete integration" is to be closed, and that all of the teachers and professors in the college will lose their jobs—that they have been advised that their services will no longer be needed. This affords an opportunity to refer to a hot argument that has been going on for several months past between the Northern friends of "integration" and cautious Southerners who were not sure that under integration colored people of the South would be as well off as under "separate but equal" school arrangements.

The "line" of the Northern advocates of complete intergration, has been taken by Gloster B. Current and Thurgood Marshall in the most noted statements recently made on the subject. The Nashville Globe has taken issue with both Current and Marshall on what they promised—feeling that both of these ardent Trumanites were making promises not likely to be kept any more conspiciously than Mr. Truman's promise of free and unlimited civil rights, everywhere in the South.

The Globe viewpoint, which undoubtly is the viewpoint of Southerns who know the South much better than Current-Marshall and Co., has been that the whole fight of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ought to be continued along the lines it had been launched and carried on so successfully. That is, NAACP ought to insist on equal opportunities for education in the

South as far as the elementary and secondary schools and state-supported colleges are concerned and let the matter of separate schools take care of itself, as it undoubtedly would, after the battle for equal schools had been won.

The Northern advocates have appeared to feel that Southern colored people were in mourning because they were going to "separate schools." That has not been the case in the South. Southerners have been in mourning only because the authorities have been unfair in their support of colored schools: they have maintained poorer schools for colored citizens that were maintained for whites; they have paid colored teachers less than they have paid white teachers with the same qualifications possessed by colored teachers. The NAACP was winning the fight for equal facilities and equal pay throughout the South and they were being aided by a host of enlightened white Southerners.

Colored Southerners were happy to go along in the fight for getting colored students admitted to the graduate and professional courses in Southern universities. They realized that this victory would save Southern tax money that would be waster in trying to set up separate colleges to serve the comparatively few colored students seeking professional courses; that the money thus saved could be used to strengthen the schools and colleges serving the overwhelming majority of colored students.

The constant reference to every school and college in the South serving colored people exclusively as a "Jim Crow" institution has not caused colared citizens of the South to despise these instutions as much as Northerners profess to despise them. It is very doubtful that any large number of colored citizens in Louisville hated Municipal College because it had only colored students and a colored faculty.

Colored citizens of Louisville, who began some thirty years ago to fight for the admission of colored students to the city's tax-supported university, did so all along with a willingness to compromise if the authorities would establish a college for colored students and a colored faculty. The available figures show this college had 317 students and a faculty of 17 members in 1948. It was at this college where Dr. Rufus E. Clement made the record as an educator which got him elected to the presidency of Atlanta University. The head of the college at present is Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, former Fisk University faculty member, a brilliant educator and speaker, who won his doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Chicago.

It would seem that the Louisville Municipal College case is one affording a test for the theory of Thorgood Marshall, Gloster B. Current and other Northerners who say that ALL the colored teachers and educators now teaching in the "Jim Crow" schools, who had any business being teachers at all, will be taken care of under integration. The Northerners undoubtedly have noticed that the Louisville authorities have said that Dr. Bertram W. Doyle and his faculty at the Louisville Municipal College will not be needed any longer.

It would seem that, inasmuch as Mr. Truman's fair employment proposals, despite all of the agitation for them that the NAACP has carried on, are hopelessly bogged down in congress. That means that there is neither law nor logic to back up Messrs. Current and Marchall should they say that Dr. Doyle and his faculty at Municipal College have been given a "raw deal."

The record shows that in 1948 the University of Louisville had a white student body of 8,551 and a white faculty of 513. In saying to the colored faculty of Municipal College that, under integration, their services will no longer be needed, the university authorities can point out that municipal college has only 371 students, or thereabout, and that will average less than one student, each, for the 513 faculty members of the Louisville University to "absorb" under the integration arrangements.

It is very probable that not fifty per cent of the students in Municipal College will go to the University of Louisville under integration arrangements. It is probable that many will be going to Kentucky State, to A. and I. and to Fisk. The social life of what the Northerners call our "Jim Crow" colleges plays a decisive role in getting high school graduates to seek higher education. It is also a fact that colored students, coming from high schools where they had colored teachers, will feel "more at home" in colleges that also have colored teachers and professors. Northerners who got their education in the "mixed" schools will probably continue to insinuate that colored students who want to go to colored colleges and have colored teachers have an "inferiority complex," but that will not change the facts of life. A majority of colored students faced with circumstances such as the high school students of Louisville will face next year—that is the choice of going to the University of Louisville where there will be no colored teachers, and where they will not enjoy many of the affairs that have been available at the Municipal College, will prefer going to one of the colored colleges like Kentucky and Tennessee State and to Fisk University. These institutions will continue to have great pulling power with colored students and it makes no difference how often and how loud our Northern brethren call them "Jim Crow" educational institutions.

Aside from making the futile fight to put over President Truman's FEPC bill, Messrs Marshall and Current have not devised any means of taking care of the teachers who are going to be displaced by intergration. In other words, they have not thought of "advancement for colored people" as something that must seriously consider solving the problem of being ill-housed, ill-fed and ill clothed. For serious consideration would ponder what actually would happen if all of the separate educational institutions were closed and all colored students were sent to the so-called white schools and colleges.

It probably is not apparent to Mr. Current and Mr. Marshall that, doing as well as they were in winning the battle for equal school facilities, equal salaries for teachers, it was unwise to devote time and money to an effort to pass an FEPC bill "with teeth in it." Maybe there is some satisfaction in boring for blood" and seeing the victims squirm then the blood begins to flow. That seemed to be the big idea behind the effort for the Truman version of FEPC. Dewey refused to kid colored people with such a promise.

But the Northern brethren ought to be as wise in political matters as are their Southern brethren. There is hardly an intelligent colored citizen in the South who did not feel that the FEPC goose was cooked, when Mr. Truman's "of the record" remark to Congressman Frank W. Boykin of Alabama got into the newspapers in 1948. Mr. Boykin, it will be remembered, said that Mr. Truman told him that he, the President of the United States, was as much opposed to civil rights as was the Alabama congressman, but these "rights" had to be promised in the 1948 campaign in order to get the Democrats elected that year. It was just a promise like the one Mr. Truman made saying he was going to repeal the Taft-Hartley labor law if he got elected. Many Negroes and the bosses of organized labor swallowed the Truman bat, hook line and sinker.

The fact is, they proved so gullible, that Mr. Truman is right now getting ready to go on another campaign trip across the country, making Negroes and the labor bosses the same promise he used to flimflam them in 1948. He thinks they have not learned a thing since 1948.

The intelligent minority among colored people in the North, as well as in the South, not only knew Mr. Truman could not make good on what he so blithely promised but they also know what he was saying pure political hokum.

Another piece of hokum Southerners were hearing about the same time was what Messrs. Thurgood Marshall and Gloster B. Current were promising in the shape of a new heaven and a new earth under the auspicies of complete intergation in education. They said that most assuredly ALL the colored teachers now working in colored schools, and who had any business being allowed to teach, even in a "Jim Crow" school, would be taken care of when integration went into effect.

Intergration has gone into effect with regard to Louisville Municipal College. According to the papers, Dr. Bertram W. Doyle and the faculty of Municipal have been notified that their services will be "no longer needed" at the end of the present school year.

It would seem, therefore, that conspicious colored Trumanites like Messrs Marshall and Current, are no better at redeeming their promises than is the "little white father" in the White House.

U. of Md. Negro Ruling Held Program Aid

Constitution

Tues. 10-10-50

14e(1)

Atlanta

Ga.

A U. S. Supreme Court ruling that the University of Maryland must admit a Negro girl to its nursing school was hailed here Monday as clearing up a misapprehension of the South's regional education program.

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the program, called it "an effective answer" to critics who have accused the program "of being an attempt to avoid constitutional requirements for equal educational facilities within a state."

He said it in effect sustained the position of the program's board of control when it intervened in an early court hearing on the Maryland issue involving Esther McCready.

Maryland sought to avoid admitting the McCready girl to its university nursing school on the ground that the program would provide for her. But, Ivey recounted, the program's board of control in its intervention stated that the program's purpose "is to supplement facilities within a state but not 'serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established under the existing state and federal laws and court decisions.'"

The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that the university was obliged to admit the applicant. The Supreme Court refused to review the decision, thus sustaining it.

In the regional program, participating states pool their educational resources. Ivey emphasized that the "sole purpose . . . is to improve higher education for all citizens throughout the South." He said the region's leaders are enthusiastic over the progress made in two years and over future prospects.

Dr. Byrd Fans . . . Racial Hate

Supports Referedum on JC at Maryland U.

14e(1)

BALTIMORE

The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland discussed the possibility of a referendum to decide the question of admitting colored students for graduate studies.

Afro-American

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president, who favors this step, raised the question when he told the regents that a citizen of Maryland's notorious Eastern Shore area had suggested that a bill be written to put through the referendum.

Sat. 12-2-50

Appeals to Preudice

In an obvious appeal to racial passions, Dr. Byrd said such a bill would let Marylanders decide whether they were "willing to spend millions of dollars necessary to provide necessary and equal facilities" for colored students.

Baltimore

Md.

In telling the regents of his recent statement to the State Planning Commission concerning the need for a prompt State decision on the segregation issue, the university president said there are only two paths open:

1. To attempt to provide equal facilities, at great cost,

2. Or to abandon Princess Anne and Morgan State Colleges and open the university "to all citizens alike."

14e(1)

Dr. Byrd's Objectives

"The thing to do with the question of education for colored people," Dr. Byrd told the regents before raising the possibility of a referendum," is to get it out before the public."

Dr. Byrd's major efforts are toward continuing a jim-crow pattern for colored university students in Baltimore, and the ban against their admission to the university's main plant in College Park, which only one colored student now attends—majoring in sociology by virtue of a court order.

Several colored students are enrolled in the university Law School and just one, the School of Nursing, both of which are located in Baltimore.

"Cutie" Off on Wrong Foot

Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, has come up with another of his slick schemes to keep qualified colored students out of the university.

14e(1)

His latest dodge would be to submit the issue to the voters of the State in a referendum. This, he said, would permit all Marylanders to decide whether they were willing to spend "the millions of dollars necessary to provide necessary and equal facilities" for colored students.

Fact of the matter is that colored students are already attending two divisions of the university (law and nursing) so that the question of admissions really is a moot one.

Afro-American

What Dr. Byrd had in mind, however, was stopping any more from entering, particularly on the undergraduate level. Fortunately for us, the U.S. Supreme Court has already decided that issue.

It is not unrealistic to make the deduction that the highest court of the land will eventually rule out segregation even on the elementary and high school levels, once that issue comes before it.

All of the background, all of the legal precedents and much of an increasingy enlightenend public opinion, therefore, is against Dr. Byrd from the outset.

Sat. 12-2-50

His suggestion to refer a racial issue to the electorate is as ridiculous as anything we've heard of lately. It is simply another attempt at buck-passing—asking the people instead of the regents to assume the responsibility of making university decisions.

Baltimore, Md.

A referendum cannot decide this issue. It would establish a policy which the legislature would probably regard as a mandate to enact into law.

Some states have such laws already in the books and the Supreme Court has set them aside.

At present, there are but six Southern States which have not opened at least the doors of their graduate and professional schools to all qualified applicants. Before the end of the year, we expect that this number will be reduced.

Curly Byrd's attempt to fly into the face of a growing public opinion in the field of education, undoubtedly weakens whatever position he may have had as a leader. Instead of going forward, he is going backward, but fast.

To use a boxing term we would call Dr. Curly Byrd a "cutie". A cutie employs slick moves to confuse his opponent.

Dr. "Cutie" Byrd is still more of a football coach than a college president. The people of Maryland must rise up and demand his replacement by a modern educator.

14e(1)

Call 10-6-50 Kansas City, Mo

BUDDIES AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.—It did not take Gus T. Ridgel, right, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., long to make friends when he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia last week. Ridgel, the first Negro student admitted to the institution, is shown here on the steps of the administration building on the M. U. campus discussing class schedules with J. Winston Martin of Columbia, left, a senior majoring in agricultural journalism. Martin president of the Student Government association at M. U. last year, made a strong fight for the admittance of Negroes to the university. Ridgel is in the graduate school of economics. He is a graduate of Lincoln university in Jefferson City.—Call Photo.

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9 Tan Students at Missouri U.

COLUMBIA, Mo. (NNPA)—Nine colored students, including a young woman from St. Louis, attended classes which opened at the University of Missouri here last week.

They were the first colored students to attend the university in its history of more than a century.

The St. Louis student is Miss Betty Jane Bankston, 19-year-old daughter of Mrs. Cleo Bankston, a senior majoring in Spanish.

She is a graduate of Summer High School in St. Louis and attended Stowe Teachers College there two years and Howard University in Washington one year.

Youth Who Sued In

Miss Bankston is the only graduate among the colored students and is one of two women. They are staying in a temporary dormitory of the university and take their meals at the Women's Residence Hall.

"Everything is just fine here and I am as happy as I was at Howard," Miss Bankston said.

Among the men students is Gus T. Ridgel of Popular Bluff, Mo., whose suit in Cole County Circuit Court led to the university opening its doors to colored students.

14e(1)

First Negro Enrolled At University Of Mo.

COLUMBIA, Mo. —(ANP)— The University of Missouri officially admitted its first Negro student last week when it enrolled Gus T. Ridgel of Poplar Bluff for study in the graduate school.

Ridgel was one of three Negroes who utilized legal action to force the university to open up to his race. Also filing suit along with Ridgel were Elmer Bell Jr. and George Everett Horne of St. Louis. They are expected to be enrolled in the school [illegible].

[illegible] applications to the university are being studied, and three other Negroes have been admitted.

Nine Negroes Are Enrolled At M. U.

Call

COLUMBIA, Mo.—(INS)— Missouri University reported Tuesday that nine Negroes are enrolled this semester, the first time members of their race have been admitted.

9-29-50

Eight are registered in the graduate school and one in the college of liberal arts.

The university board of curators ruled recently that Negroes will be admitted in cases where courses they desire are not offered at Lincoln University of Jefferson City, the state-operated school for Negroes.

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9 Negroes Attend U. of Missouri

COLUMBIA, Mo. — (ANP) — Nine Negro students are enrolled here on the main campus of the University of Missouri, and two others are registered at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Mo.

Call
10-6-5
Kansas City Mo.

IN REGISTRATION LINE AT M. U.—Registering along with the 14,000 other students at the University of Missouri is Grant Carter of Columbia, Mo., a graduate student in fine arts. Carter is one of the nine Negro students who have enrolled at M. U., which is admitting Negroes this year for the first time in its history. The state university broke an 85-year-old public policy of segregation in public schools and colleges. Judge Sam Blair, of the Cole county circuit court, ruled June 27 that qualified Negroes must be admitted to the University of Missouri and to the five state-supported colleges when courses of study which they desired were not offered at Lincoln university.

14e(1) 1950 University of Oklahoma

14e(1)

Daily World
June 6-11-50
Atlanta

COURT REMOVES BARRIERS FOR OKLAHOMA U. STUDENT—NORMAN, Okla.—G. W. McLaurin, student who will no longer have to stay in segregated section of the graduate school thanks to the recent Supreme Court decision, receives a hearty handshake from George Bassett, School of Theology freshman of this city, and Edith Song, Fine Arts sophomore of Roanoke, Virginia.—(Keystone Photo).

Classmates Welcome Chase

14e(1)

Daily World
June 6-11-50
Atlanta, Ga.

John Saunders Chase, the first Negro to be admitted to the University of Texas under the rulings of the United States Supreme Court handed down last Monday, received the glad hand of welcome from members of the class in architecture. Hugh McMath, director of the School of Architecture, introduced Chase to his 14 white classmates and news accounts say that each of them shook hands with him, either before or after the class session.

"I didn't attempt to make anything of it," Mr. McMath said. "I did what would be done for any new student. He's just one of the boys."

And that's how easy it is to make the adjustment of intelligent individuals of the Negro and white races, when and if they are given an opportunity to exercise good sense and calm. The politicians and the rabble rousers stand in the way of progress and interracial goodwill. They fan the fires of prejudice and hatred for their personal fortunes and thus retard the progress of the nation and give all America a blackeye across the world.

What has and is happening in Texas is going to happen in all states of the South, including Georgia. In higher education Negroes are going to have to be admitted to existing institutions for training because it is an economic impossibility for the South, which is already behind the Nation in per capita expenditure on education, to provide two expensive and separate system of schools.

Oklahoma and Texas have begun to effectuate the decisions. Kentucky did not wait for an order from the court. In the Fall of 1951 it will open its doors to Negroes on the higher education level. One by one, intelligent and enlightened white leadership of the South can, if they will, take steps to put into operation the decisions gradually and thus avoid the expense and the trouble of a suit. Ranting politicians who preach hate and hurl threats are doing the most to hasten suits from Negroes because they know they are being denied their just constitutional rights.

Three Graduate From Okla. U.

Daily World
June 6-12-50
Atlanta, Ga.

NORMAN, Okla. — (ANP) — For the first time in its history the University of Oklahoma had Negroes in its graduating class last week when three colored students earned graduate degrees.

Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson Miss Ela Mae Reynolds and Malcolm Smith Whitby, all of Oklahoma City, were awarded Master's degrees in education, Miss Reynolds plans to work for a doctorate degree in psychology.

14e(1)

They are among more than 25 students who were enrolled at Oklahoma as a result of a U. S. Supreme court decision two years ago.

Two Kinds of Citizenship

When a citizen of Arkansas last week filed a suit in a three-judge federal court alleging that substantial rights of his as a citizen of the United States were being denied him down at the University of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, immediately became active in order to learn "the whereforeness of the which."

While this petitioner, James Gayles Pettus, was raising the question of housing and demurred to the right of the university authorities to say whether under his contract petitioner could be forced to live in one of the campus dormitories rather than in private housing in the city of Norman, he also raises the interesting and very controversial question of the right of the university to house him with and alongside of Negro students. This is of course where the NAACP develops interest and may be the cause for attorneys of this association appearing amicus curiae.

In their friendly presentation to the court the NAACP counsel would do well to raise a question which has to do with compliance of the state with the recent supreme court decision. The law passed by the state legislature provides that only Negro students, residents of Oklahoma, may secure graduate training in Oklahoma, but the Black Dispatch feels since this Arkansas white has invoked his rights as a citizen of the United States, that we should have a black petitioner from Arkansas offer himself for enrollment to determine whether his rights are limited as compared with Pettus. The question is, can the University of Oklahoma legally and constitutionally enroll a white Arkansan while at the same time deny the same rights to a black Arkansan having the same scholastic qualifications? It seems to the Black Dispatch there is a nut loose in our constitutional thinking about American citizenship if such contention is held valid.

Pettus is a GI, and is attending school at Norman under the provision of a bill passed for the education of soldiers by the federal government. It would be an interesting question to raise and examine as to what rights a black soldier has in the premises.

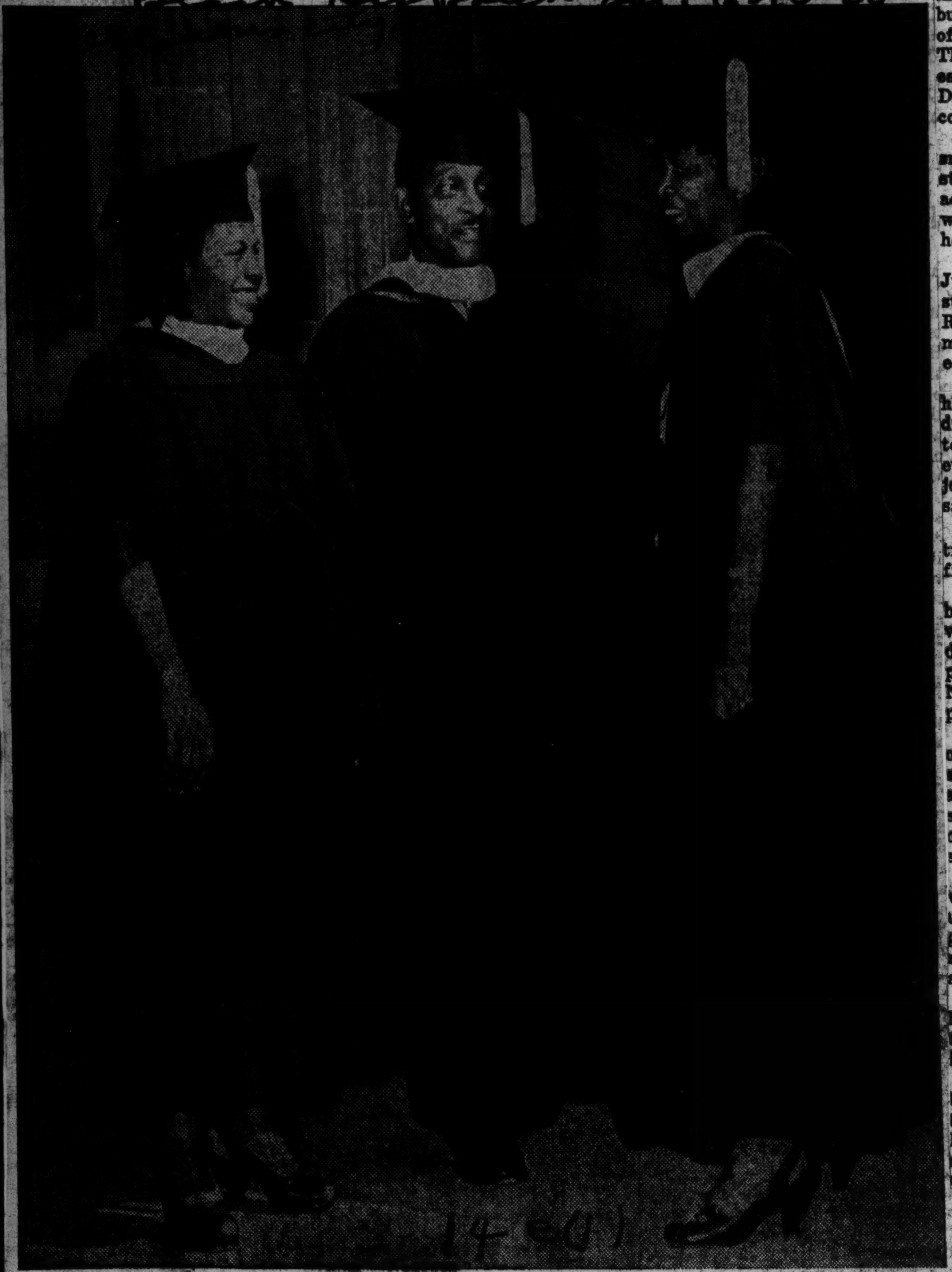
Of course this man Pettus and his lawyer are not particularly interested in the fact that Negroes are enrolled in the International house. The whole issue is vested in whether or not Norman citizens can rent their homes, as heretofore, to students, but since the Negro issue is injected we suggest NAACP attorneys properly and adequately explore the entire legal landscape to determine whether or not American citizenship is limited and proscribed differently than state citizenship.

Another interesting sidelight develops out of the Pettus petition in which Negroes will have deep concern. It appears Negro girls have been advised they cannot room in the Triangle, where the white girls reside, because space is lacking, whereas the Pettus suit is based upon the contention of university authorities that the sudden drop off in enrollment leaves many empty rooms in the dormitories. It appears to the Black Dispatch that the empty rooms in the government-controlled dormitories could be filled with the Negroes at present required to live in prefabricated housing. The Pettus petition unquestionably places the university administration on the spot. Is the statement that the dormitories are filled made in good faith? The Pettus suit seems to shout an emphatic "No!"

Daily World
Atlanta

Remember Those Who Said It Would Never Happen?

Black Dispatch 6-10-50



14 e(1)

History was made in the Southwest Monday when President Cross handed certificates of degrees earned by three Oklahoma City Negroes at the University of Oklahoma. The baccalaureate services were held in Memorial Stadium Sunday evening, June 5, at 7:15, and the graduating exercises were held in the same place Monday, June 6, at the same hour.

In the picture above, reading from left to right can be seen Mauderie Hancock-Wilson, who received a master's degree in social science: Malcolm S. Whitby, school administration: Ella Mae Reynolds, psychology, as they stood in front of the Administration building Wednesday on the campus of the University of Oklahoma. Their caps and gowns were issued early, at the request of the Black Dispatch, in order that this picture could appear today.

Mrs. Wilson, the mother of a small child, was the third Negro student to enrol at OU. She was accepted February 9, 1949 along with Mrs. Orpherita Daniels, Oklahoma City.

Like most of the other 2,600 June graduates, two of the Negro students are looking for jobs. Miss Reynolds plans to start work immediately toward a doctorate in education.

Mrs. Wilson also plans to get her doctor's, but will do the work during summer sessions. She plans to teach school in the winter, "Like everyone else I am looking for a job in an elementary school," she said.

Black Dispatch

Wife of an Oklahoma City electrician, Mrs. Wilson received her first degree from Langston.

Mrs. Reynolds, who got her bachelor's degree from the University [illegible]cago, will get her doctor's in psychology and she plans to work with mentally ill Negroes in Oklahoma after completely the degree.

6-10-50

"It will probably take me two or three years to get it finished," she explained. The daughter of an Oklahoma City elementary school teacher, Miss Reynolds is one of seven Negroes living on the south campus.

Whitby was the first Negro war veteran to gain admission to the university. He got his first degree from Catholic college, Guthrie, and has studied at Tuskegee and Langston.

14 e(1)

While attending the university, he has completed a manual for teaching music sight reading and it will go to the publishers soon.

He was awarded a fellowship by the university in January in order to complete his studies. His wife, Helen Eliztbeth, is a staff nurse at University hospital, Oklahoma City.

Says No Jim Crow At U. Of Oklahoma

Memphis, Tenn, World

14e(1)

June 9-26-50

NORMAN, Okla.—(ANP)— Segregation on campus of the University of Oklahoma is virtually a dead issue for the time being. It has been eliminated because of a U. S. Supreme court decision and because of white students, themselves.

The high court decision came in the McLaurin case in which the school's first Negro students complained of the jimcrow setup he was forced to undergo.

To answer this, President George L. Gross of the university opened campus housing to Negroes, and also discarded the separate sections of the library, classes, and student cafeteria. He said:

"We're treating Negroes just like all other students in keeping with the Supreme court ruling. From now on we're not going to try to distinguish Negroes from whites in any way.

"If you publicize an honor student or poor student, for example, just because he's a Negro that's a mark of segregation."

Actually, his orders were not needed to stop the jimcrow in the library and cafeteria. White students took down screened booths in the lunch room. They also timidly began to talk to the colored students.

Soon the signs saying "for colored only" had little meaning in the school. The president's new orders merely confirmed what students already had accepted.

Don't Be Anti-Social

Black Dispatch

Jul. 4-29-50 14e(1)

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"What time is it?" asked a colored girl quite recently of a white in the dining room at O. U. The young woman at the next table looked at her wrist watch and gave the exact time.

They were sitting directly opposite to one another but at different tables. One word brought on another and a moment or two later the white girl said, "I've been wanting to meet you for a long time, but I did not know just how. In fact I have wanted to meet all of the colored students who have come down here, but it seems a rather difficult thing to do. I feel there is a contribution every student in the university can make to the thinking of the others," said the young woman as she got up and came over to the table of the colored girl.

All of which causes the Black Dispatch to inquire of the Negro students attending the University of Oklahoma and the A. and M. college, "What are you doing personally to improve race relations by your presence on the Norman campus?" In addition to your regular class work, are you making any endeavor to present yourself as a pleasing personality, and one whom those who meet you feel are a pleasant and intelligent person?

This same white girl as she talked at length to the Negro girl said this significant thing: "I think the Negro students who have come down here to school are fighting so hard to convince their accusers that they did not come down here for social equality that they are making themselves anti-social."

Now all of us know that reaction has said Negroes are not especially interested in the kind and quality of training they get at Norman; that their sole ambition is to associate and mingle with white people. This is the background to the premise of the young white woman who was pouring out perhaps a just complaint against the disposition of the Negro students to elect snobbery as a defense technique against anti-Negro propaganda. The question is, can we afford to efface desirable and likeable qualities in our nature as a means by which to combat race hate?

In the first place, the Black Dispatch wants to meet head-on this challenge about social equality. Of course every black student who is studying down at Norman assumes he is the social equal of any other student on the campus. What is wrong with this assumption? Why should they go down there with a blanket brief for the inferiority of black folk when every day in the classes they observe some white student whom they excel? Why should anyone run off from this bugaboo called "social equality"? This writer is fighting for social equality and social superiority, and that question is determined not by law or skin color, but by ability, capacity and sheer brain power. There is a herd of white students down Norman way who would like to develop the mental powers as were possessed by George Washington Carver, but they will live and die without achieving any such end. Some of the Negro students are inferior and some are superior to the whites in the classes, which proves instanter that the incidence of pigmentation in the skin has absolutely nothing to do with one's mental faculties.

Not all of the students down Norman way are following the line indicated by this young white woman. We know of one young Negro who has taken the very opposite view. He has joined all of the various campus organizations he could get into, and quite recently made a trip overland with a group of these white students, stopping in the home of one of the students while coming and going on this week-end trip. To give you some idea regarding what has happened by this wholesome, normal approach this young Negro has made to the new environment in which he finds himself, he has ceased to purchase commuter tickets between Oklahoma City and Norman. His white friends bring and take him to his classes. We think this young man's experience in presenting himself to his white student associates as a normal American youth, anxious to join in the campus discussions and share in all of the extra-curricular activities has been sufficiently fruitful to warrant imitation.

Propaganda has done a deal of damage to the Negro. The average white boy and girl have been taught in many ways that the Negro is a buffoon, a dunce, and lacks culture and the good tastes of the majority group. How important it is when Negro students when they arrive down at Norman, in addition to their classroom work exhibit a friendly fellowship. This is the very definite way to establish equality. We know of one instance in a school back East where a brilliant Negro youth had the good commonsense to help a white youth in his class at examination time. In later years this white youth, because of the reverence and deep respect he had developed for his black friend while in college, used his "white" influence to secure a position for his black benefactor which he otherwise never could have obtained. Life after all is vested in one's ability to make good contacts, and who can say that aside from their programmed courses, many of the Negro students at Norman today are developing lasting friendships that will extend far into the future?

One of the paths that can be followed with much promise at the University that many of the Negro students are overlooking, is membership in the various interracial groups open to them. One of these units is the Oklahoma Equal Education Committee. Here the Negro student can find a bridge that crosses to white psychology. It should be understandable that white youth stands hesitant at the brink of this new experience just as black youth. These interracial clubs loosen many previously paralyzed tongues and offer a forum for association of ideas.

We realize fully that everything liberal or progressive stands the likelihood of being smeared with the charge of "Communism," and that this charge forms a barrier to many Negro and white students. But it is Negro youth who must brave new frontiers and contemplate upon new philosophies and new ideas. Do not let anyone tell you that all new ideas are "Red." Such a thesis would assume that progress is something inately alien. The Negro cannot improve himself within the status quo and he should be willing to join hands with the young white man and woman who have decided to do something about second-class citizenship.

The philosophy of this writer for many years has been to "Never dignify the enemy with attention." The Negro student down Norman way who hides his real self in order to prove his enemy a liar is dignifying the opposition. Let's get all there is out of the textbooks down at Norman, but in addition let's prove our gentility, friendliness, sociability and good fellowship with all with whom we come in contact. If the question is ever raised be sure to announce with emphasis, "Yes. I'm seeking social equality."

Says No Jim Crow At U. Of Oklahoma

14e(1)

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Wood

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To answer this, President George L. Cross of the university opened campus housing to Negroes, and also discarded the separate sections of the library, classes and student cafeteria, he said.

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Actually, his orders were not needed to stop the jimcrow in the library and cafeteria. White students took down screened booths in the lunch room. They also timidly began to talk to the colored students.

Soon the signs saying "for colored only" had little meaning in the school. The president's new orders merely confirmed what students already had accepted.

School of Nursing To Admit Negroes

Constitution

NORMAN, Okla., Dec. 13—(AP)— Negro girls will be admitted—for the first time—to the University of Oklahoma's school of nursing in Oklahoma City "without discrimination" if they pass entrance examinations, president George L. Cross' office announced Wednesday.

14e(1)

The Negro girls, the announcement said, will live in the dormitory which houses white students.

Six Negroes have applied for admission in the class beginning Feb. 7.

Negroes can attend state-supported schools if the courses they seek aren't available at Oklahoma's Langston College for Negroes.

Negroes already are attending the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Nurse Training Open to Negroes

14e(1)

Black Dispatch 12-23-50

Immediately following the news story carried last week in daily papers, announcing that Dr. George L. Cross, president of the University of Oklahoma, had taken interest in the enrollment of Negro girls in the state nursing school in Oklahoma City, the Black Dispatch received perhaps a half dozen calls from anxious parents in the city and two from out in the state, requestion information respecting qualifications necessary to meet the requirements. All of this questioning has come despite the fact this publication in its editorial and news columns has repeatedly set out what the enrollment requirements are during the past year.

In order that there will be no uncertainty as to the preparation a young woman must have to enter the state nursing school we are again going to state the basic three qualifications. Of course the school authorities will have other minor grounds upon which the applicant may be disqualified, which is within their discretion, but mainly those who apply should keep in mind that (1) they must be a graduate of an accredited high school; (2) under thirty years of age; (3) unmarried and without children. If young women over the state can measure up to the three qualifying standards above, there is a ninety to one shot the applicant can enroll in the nursing school.

It should be kept in mind that all of the branch presidents of the NAACP, in its last session, agreed while in Muskogee, they would invite some qualified girl in their community to enroll for this course. To all of those NAACP officials with such intentions it should be pointed out that the next semester opens February 5, which is about five weeks from this date. If effort is going to be made along this line request for enrollment blanks should be made instanter, for there is plenty of chance for late enrollees to apply after there is no more dormitory space available, and it should be kept in mind, in the news story carried in the daily papers, Dr. Cross is credited with saying all girls who take this course next semester will be housed without discrimination.

Six Negro girls have already applied and the Black Dispatch is hoping the next semester will find at least a score of girls attending the state nursing school. Here is an opportunity for young women of the state to secure permanent employment in a restricted field, where the work is inspirational and profitable. We know of three Oklahoma City girls who at great expense to their parents are taking nurse training out of the state. The father of one of these young women has said since the statement published in the press, and attributed to Dr. Cross, that he will immediately send for his daughter to return to the state where she can secure this preparation for her life's work at home, and at far less cost.

Ministers of churches, principals of schools, club women and members of other organizations who have young women in their unit who are qualified for this training, should start immediately following reading this article to prepare some one or two girls in the community to take the nurse training course. The first step in this direction is to secure enrollment blanks from the state nursing school. Sit down now and write to

Mrs. Mary R. Caron, Director
STATE NURSING SCHOOL
University Hospital
800 N. E. 13th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

As soon as you secure these blanks fill them out properly and send them back to Mrs. Caron, and also advise this publication that you have done so. In writing the Black Dispatch simply give your name and address, state whether you are a graduate from an accredited high school of the state and whether under 30 years of age and single. We want this information for NAACP files. We will want to know the date you mailed your papers to the State Nursing School.

Citizens of the state should keep in mind there is a limit to what the NAACP can do for you. This opportunity has been opened up for your children to secure training in this profession by the NAACP, but the NAACP cannot enroll in nursing. This must be done by your daughter, and if she gets in this first integrated class, your daughter must offer herself for enrollment now.

Oklahoma Eagle
14e(1)

There is not a small town in Oklahoma where a qualified young Negro woman could not make an independent and profitable living as a trained nurse. Experience in larger cities prove that a good nurse is not restricted by racial lines, but if she has the ability will be quickly swallowed up in the homes of the wealthy and oppulent. In closing we want to suggest again, write this publication and let us have the information when you offer yourself for enrollment.

14e(1)

FIRST GRADUATES AT OKLA. UNIV. — History was made in the Southwest last week when President Cross, of the University of Oklahoma, handed certificates of degrees earned by three Oklahoma Citians at the commencement exercises. Left to right are: Mauderie Hancock Wilson, Malcolm S. Whitby and Ella Mae Reynolds. They received master's degrees.

Students Shun Small Colleges

Courier
Sat. 6-24-50
14e(1)
Pittsburgh Pa.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—(ANP)—Negroes attending institutions of higher education are shunning the state's normal colleges, it was revealed here this week as registration for summer school entered its final week.

Five teachers' colleges and one college for women have not had a single Negro applicant, according to school officials.

The state's two largest schools, Oklahoma University and Oklahoma A. and M. University, have the colored students. Already eighty-two have enrolled at the university in Norman. An undisclosed number have been admitted to A. and M. Dr. D. C. McIntosh, dean of the A. and M. Graduate School pointed out that his school kept no record of the number of colored students there. He said:

"We don't keep track of whether a student is white or Negro. If they're eligible to enter, they are enrolled. We think it's better that way for both the students and us."

Univ. Of Okla. Prexy Awaits Att'y Gen'l Okay On Rulings

14e(1)

NORMAN, Okla.—(NNPA)— Racial segregation policies at the University of Oklahoma are expected to undergo radical changes after the State Attorney General interprets the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of G. W. McLaurin, former professor at Langston University.

"We will take no action unitl the decision is interpreted by Mac Q. Williamson," Dr. George L. Cross, university president, said last Tuesday.

June 6-23-50

Six colored persons from Oklahoma City applied for admission last Tuesday and more were expected before summer school was scheduled to start last Friday.

Atlanta Ga.

A colored woman from Haskell, Oklahoma, applied for undergraduate work leading to a degree in library science. University officials said they would ask for a ruling on her case from the state regents for higher education before she is admitted.

Grace Lockrell arrived on the campus last Tuesday morning and was assigned a room on the north campus in segregated buildings which have been set aside for colored students.

No noticeable increase in enrollment of colored students has been seen at Oklahoma A. and M. College and none is expected, school officials said last Tuesday. No applications for undergraduate students have been received.

In view of the ruling in the McLaurin case, A. and M. officials said they were expecting more colored students than last summer but no great rush. Eight colored students attended the Graduate School at A. and M. last summer. Two received advanced degrees in education at spring commencement.

"Yes, we've had some Negroes enroll for the summer," Weldon Barnes, secretary to President H. G. Bennett of Oklahoma A. and M., said, "but I've not noticed any large group."

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3 Negroes In Oklahoma U. Grads Class

Amsterdam

NORMAN, Okla., (ANP)—For the first time in its history the University of Oklahoma had Negroes in its graduating class last week when three students earned graduate degrees.

14e(1)

Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, Miss Ela Mae Reynolds and Malcolm Smith Whitby, all of Oklahoma City, were awarded Master's degrees in education. Miss Reynolds plans to work for a doctorate in psychology.

They are among more than 25 students who were enrolled at Oklahoma as a result of a U. S. Supreme court decision two years ago.

Merit Counts at the University of Oklahoma

14 ed

Black Dispatch

Sat. 5-13-50

Oklahoma City

If the Negro has ability and promise he is going to receive proper credit for same at Oklahoma university. This attitude of the administration is aptly expressed in the willingness of the faculty to giving student awards to outstanding Negroes now doing work in the classes. It should be a spur to other Negro instructors desirous of doing outstanding work in the field of education to attend the classes there.

Only last week an Oklahoma City teacher, Mrs. Arvella James, was cited for brilliance and achievement in the field of audio-visual education, and just a few months ago, Malcolm Whitby, who is doing graduate work in the field of education, was given a research scholarship. Both of these awards prove that merit counts on the Oklahoma university campus, and that if the student has the stuff in him, his reward is certain.

It is remarkable that Negro students only a few short months subsequent to integration into the field of contrast would so quickly adjust themselves and show such promise. It is reasonable to suppose that they are not fully adjusted and will rate higher when they have become fully acclimated to their new environment.

It should be kept in mind by the teachers who plan to take graduate work this summer that no such tests are possible, respecting the individual capacity of students, in any other place as at Norman. Certainly it is not possible to win such awards and complete education courses free, as in the instances cited above. It should give strength and vigor to the Negro student discovering that he or she is the best among the best. That is what an interracial atmosphere supplies the Negro student down Norman way.

We hope these two individual experiences of Mrs. James and Mr. Whitby will be convincing proof to Negro teachers who plan to do summer work, that a semester at Norman can provide more inspiration and dignity than any proposed jim crow classes set up to delude and confuse black instructors regarding educational opportunities.

Immediately following an editorial we wrote recently on this subject, a Negro instructor near Fallis, wrote this publication she had changed her mind and instead of going to Prairie View, was going to attend classes this summer at Norman. Just think of it! Here was a teacher with one of the best universities almost in her backyard, yet, because of a little timidity, planned to go out of the state to a jim crow school in the Lone Star state.

Sat. 5-13-50

We are going to make a suggestion here we made to that rural teacher. If you hesitate as to procedures to follow in getting down to Norman, come on to Oklahoma City, and the Black Dispatch will see that one of the students who attends classes daily at Norman, accompanies you to the campus and to the administration building. Don't get the wrong idea about what is going to happen. Nothing is going to happen save and except that you will be cordially received and if you have merit, if your work is deserving and of high quality, the faculty at Norman is going to give fitting recognition to same. It ought to be worth something to the individual teacher to know that in her special field she is not inferior, but superior. It should mean something to the community in which he or she teaches to know that such an outstanding person is employed there.

MORE THAN 100 NEGROES SWARM OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Black Dispatch Sat. 6-17-50

Malcolm Whitby Seek Membership in Band And Residence in International House

Oklahoma City, Okla

SEGREGATION IN CAFETERIA FADES

14 ed

NORMAN. — It is conservatively estimated that more than 100 Negroes coming from all over Oklahoma, crowded the campus Wednesday, offering themselves for enrollment. The huge throng was easily identified in the crowd at 10:00 o'clock when enrollment started, and they throughout the day could be found in the administration building, the field house, the education building and all over the campus of the institution.

Segregation In Cafeteria Ends

In the cafeteria at noon Negroes sat indiscriminately all over the dining hall and were served along with the other enrollees. A trip to the room where G. W. McLaurin, who for months was segregated in the class rooms found the room sheet-rocked up and a good coat of light green paint covered the newly installed hall. In the lavatory a lone black screw which hitherto had held in place a sign marked "colored' had been divisted of its keepsake in response to the supreme court decision.

No Official Figures Available

While this reporter was wholly unable to talk with all of the Negro enrolees and Dean J. E. Fellows, of the admissions department said there would be no way to determine the number of Negro students who were applying for summer instruction, inquery showed that teachers from Muskogee, Shawnee, Okmulgee, Oklahoma City, McAlester, Seminole, Pawnee, Altus, Boswell, and Hobart were enrolling for the courses.

Dunjee Twelve

Some idea of the influx of teachers to the Norman campus and the degree of interest shown by the teachers over the state can be gotten out of the fact that all of the teachers in the Shawnee separate school system but two enrolled Wednesday. Twelve instructors from Dunjee High school, Parker Heights, enrolled, including the principal, A. M. Tompkins, who stated that three other members of his faculty enrolled Wednesday at Stillwater.

"Never Treated Better"

Miss Jhonetta Watson, Shawnee, who broke into the under-graduate field by enrolling in the school of library science, said when queried regarding the treatment since arrival on the campus, "Why I was never treated better in my life and my adviser told me she was delighted to have me in her class," while another student said in answer to the same question, "I've been to Northwestern and to Greeley in Colorado and I am surprised at the sympathetic and kind attention the faculty has extended me here today."

"Let's Get Some Coffee"

Ferguson Brooks, principal of the schools at Stroud, enrolled in subjects leading to a D. Ed. Just before we left the campus a personable young white student walked up to Malcomb Whitby, who has been a student at OU for the last two semesters, and said "Come on Whitby, lets go and have some coffee together. Nobody can arrest us now."

Enrollment will continue through Thursday when it is anticipated another large group of Negro teachers, who could not leave their classes Wednesday will arrive for summer study.

Black Dispatch

Sat. 6-17-50

Information leaked out Thursday that Malcolm Whitby, who received a scholarship last semester, has applied for membership in the university band and will also apply for residence in the International House. Whitby already is a member of the International club.

Four Negroes Graduating at O. U., A. M.

Eagle

Tulsa, Okla.

First of Race To Benefit From Court Fight

Thurs. 6-1-50

History will be recorded this week at graduation exercises at two white state supported universities which are graduating Negro students for the first time.

At Oklahoma University, at Norman, three Negroes are candidates for the degree of master in education at exercises on June 5. At Oklahoma A. and M. College, at Stillwater, one is a candidate for the degree of master in Industrial Arts.

14 ed

At both universities, the Negro candidates will attend baccalaureate and commencement ceremonies along with approximately 4,000 white students.

The candidates at Oklahoma University are Mrs. Mauderine Hancock Wilson, Miss Ella Mae Reynolds, and Malcom Smith Whitby, all of Oklahoma City. The candidate at Oklahoma A. and M. is Phail Wynn.

G. W. McLaurin was the first Negro to be admitted to Oklahoma University in the fall of 1948 following a court fight started in 1946 by Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, now a law student. McLaurin originally set for classes in a separate wing of the classroom. Negro students now occupy the same classroom, but sit in separate rows.

Whitby is the first Negro veteran to be admitted to O. U., He recently completed a manual for music sight reading.

Two Negroes Are Enrolled At Texas U.

Richmond, Va.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 7—(AP)—The University of Texas accepted ~~two Negro students~~ today, bowing to the United States Supreme Court's segregation ban.

John Saunders Chase, of Austin, 35, veteran of World War II, became the first Negro to enroll since the university was opened 67 years ago.

14e(1)

Horace Lincoln Heath, 50, of Waco, who will seek the degree of doctor of philosophy in government, was the second. Chase will study for a master's degree in architecture.

Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro postman, whose suit against the university broke down its segregation barriers is to enroll in September. The Supreme Court ruled Sweatt must be admitted because the law facilities at the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston are not equal to those at the University of Texas.

Journal Guide

Sweatt tried to enter the University Law School four years ago. He was rejected on grounds that he was barred under Texas laws providing for separate public schools for Negroes and whites.

Sweatt lost in State courts, but won the final round before the United States Supreme Court Monday.

Thurs., 6-8-50

University of Texas officials said Sweatt, Chase and Heath were recognized as eligible for non-segregated admission to graduate schools.

They referred to the Supreme Court's decision holding that the law school at Houston was not substantially equal to the University Law School. They said that the Negro university also could not provide for Chase and Heath.

Both Negro students followed the usual routine in filling out forms, standing in line with whites for registration in classes, and paying fees. Their presence attracted little attention.

"I'm very happy to be here," Chase said.

Heath received the bachelor of science degree from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Chase holds a bachelor of science degree from Hampton University, Hampton, Va.

Call Fri 10-6-50 Kansas City Mo.

14e(1)

WAITING TO REGISTER.—Heman W. Sweatt, 37-year-old Houston mailman, is shown waiting in line at the University of Texas, last week to register as a student of the law school. Sweatt waged a cour battle lasting nearly four years to gain admission to the law school. He won his figh when the U. S. Supreme Court last June 5 held that there is no Negro law school in Texas "substantially equal" to the one at the university.

Sweatt Case Ruling Stays

10-15-50

BY WALTER C. HORNADAY

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Supreme Court Monday refused to reconsider its ruling requiring the University of Texas to admit a negro to the law school.

Texas Atty. Gen. Price Daniel had asked a rehearing, arguing the high court had acted without considering whether the new law school for Negroes was "substantially equal to the school of law at the University of Texas."

14e(1)

The court's refusal to grant a rehearing handed down its June 5 decision and lost for Texas the final round in the legal fight.

Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro, brought the suit to force admission to the white law school. He refused to apply for admission to the law school for Negroes.

Meanwhile, Sweatt was allowed to enroll in the University law school at Austin, pending a final ruling. The court, in effect, held that Sweatt must have the full advantages of the University of Texas school.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, in rendering the unanimous court decision last June 5, said the Negro law school was not comparable to the University's school at Austin on the basis of "reputation of faculty, experience of the administration, position and influence of the alumni, standing in the community, traditions and prestige."

No Jim Crow at Texas U.

Afro-American

All Facilities Open to Grad Students

Sat. 10-7-50

AUTIN, Texas —The University of Texas will not segregate any of the 15 to 20 colored graduate students who will attend the institution this fall according to T. S. Painter, president.

14e(1)

These students will have use of all the university's facilities including cafeterias, rest rooms and seats in the student section at football games on an unsegregated basis.

In addition, they will not be segregated from white students at any of the athletic events, plays or cultural programs. However, the school is still closed to any and all colored undergraduates.

Heman M. Sweatt, 37, of Houston, who won the right to enroll at the university's law school through a United States Supreme Court decision, has completed registration and says that he is ready to buckle down and study hard.

He waged a court battle that lasted for almost four years. During that time he served as a mailman.

Although the graduate students and their wives will be seated indiscriminately at football games if they pay the $15 school fee, other colored spectators will be segregated in the colored section.

All of the students to be admitted will be working on their master's and doctor's degrees. They will be eligible to participate in intramural sports at the institution but can not play in intercollegiate athletics because only undergraduates are allowed to do so.

After 4 Years Sweatt Enters U. of Texas

14e(1)

Informer

AUSTIN — "I am glad to know you held out for what you wanted."

With this greeting, uttered by a fellow classmate, Heman Sweatt, Houston letter carrier, was enrolled Tuesday in the school of law at the University of Texas — thus bringing to a close the long four and a half year battle to open the doors of the university to Negroes of the state.

Sat. 9-30-50

Houston

The words of encouragement came from another law student, Anthony Nicklas, a junior, who stepped out of the registration line to greet Sweatt and added, "I have been here for three years and have always felt that the Negro should attend the schools where he can get the best for his money."

The sentiment seemed fairly typical of the attitude adopted by most of the students who witnessed Sweatt's registration with little or no show of emotion.

Occasionally, some student in the long line at Gregory Gym, would inquire of another, "Is that Sweatt?" And the answer, generally, was equally laconic, a quiet 'yes.' Typical of the matter-of-fact attitude shown by his future classmates is the statement by George Gilkerson, president of the student body of the law school.

"The law school will accept the Negro more readily than any other department at the University because it is the duty of a lawyer to see both sides of a question; that is the way we are taught and that is the way it is," Gilkerson said. "The law school is just broader minded, we think. We don't want any partiality shown one way or the other. I know everything will work out fine."

14e(1)

Lloyd Hand, president of the general student body, was a little more loquacious. "I sincerely hope that the Negro students can find their place in the main student body without any difficulty at all. I hope they won't have the slightest feeling of inferiority. I also hope they find their goals of happiness and education here at the university the same as all other students. I am certain that they will not find any obstacles in the least, and certainly as president of the student body, I am going to do everything in my power to help. That is the way we want it and that is the way it is going to be. We all want to find ourselves together on the 40 acres."

Informer Sat. 9-30-50

Since the Supreme Court decision admitting graduate Negro students to the university, 15 Negroes have enrolled at the state school. Registering Tuesday in the law school were George Washington, Jacob Carruthers, Dudley Redd, and Virgil Lott.

Earlier, W. Astor Kirk of Austin had appeared on the campus and registered for study toward the doctorate degree in government. F. R. Rice enrolled also to work toward the Ph.D. in administrative education.

But what little excitement was created on the campus was stirred up not so much by the new fellows, as by the reporter-photographer team sent by Life magazine to cover the event.

Sweatt moved impassively through the line, answering questions of reporters from the campus newspaper. Apparently, he has already set himself for the long grind ahead.

Shelve Segregation At Texas University

Call 9-29-50

By GEORGE CHRISTIAN

AUSTIN, Texas — (INS) — Segregation has been shelved completely for Negro students at the University of Texas.

The 15 or 20 Negro graduate students expected to attend classes this fall will have full use of all the university's facilities, including cafeterias, rest rooms and seats in the student section at football games.

President T. S. Painter told International News Service Wednesday that the university will not attempt to segregate them in any manner.

"We will abide by federal court rulings to the letter," he said. All of the Negro students are doing graduate work, seeking Master's and Doctor's degrees. The University of Texas is still closed to Negro undergraduates.

Among those who have completed registration is Heman Marion Sweatt, 37-year-old Houston mailman who waged a court battle lasting nearly four years to gain admission to the Texas law school.

He won his fight when the U.S. Supreme Court last June 5 held that there is no Negro law school in Texas "substantially equal" to the one at the university.

Dean Page Keaton of the university's law school told Sweatt:

"As far as I am concerned, you are just another student and I hope you make good. I think that, as far as you and the school both are concerned, the less publicity the better."

"Now that I'm here I'm going to buckle down and study hard," Sweatt told newsmen. "I didn't come up here to play."

He and the other Negro students, however, will have full opportunity to "play" if they want to.

They may purchase a school "blanket tax" by payment of a $15 fee, and it will entitle them to many cxtracurricular activities —including admission to athletic contests, plays and cultural programs.

They will not be segregated from the white students at any of these events.

A spokesman for the athletic department said seats in the student section at football games would be available to the Negro students and their wives if they pay the necessary fees.

The university will maintain its policy of setting aside a separate section for other Negro spectators.

Call

Could a Negro student go out for an athletic team? No, and the reason isn't segregation.

All of the Negro enrollees already have one or more degrees, and only undergraduates are eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

9-29-50

But they can participate in intramural sports, with the facilities of the school's athletic plant available to them.

Second Negro Enters University of Texas

GALVESTON, Tex.—(ANP)—A second Negro student has entered the School of Medicine at the University of Texas located here and is now pursuing his studies. He is James Pendleton, 22, of Houston, an ex-GI who did his college work at Dillard University in New Orleans

Swanson vs. U. of Va.

The case of Gregory H. Swanson, attorney, against the University of Virginia may well prove to be one of the most important of its kind ever filed in the Old Dominion.

Mr. Swanson, denied admission for graduate study at the University of Virginia Law School, is seeking an injunction to force the university not only to admit him to the desired course of study, but to admit any other qualified colored applicants to the undergraduate, graduate and professional schools of the university.

In other words, his motion seeks an injunction which would end ALL racial barriers at that institution.

Date 8-19-50

This differs from the situation in Maryland where individual suits have been filed covering the specific schools or courses of study each time an applicant has been denied admission.

Because the university has defied the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, Mr. Swanson's suit asks a hearing before a special three-judge Federal court, from which an immediate appeal can be made.

The best possible legal talent which the NAACP can muster is representing Mr. Swanson who charges that the university has denied him privileges and immunities as a citizen without due process of law as secured by the 14th Amendment.

From where we sit, it appears that the University of Virginia is way out on a limb in defying the nation's highest court. It is about time that it saw the handwriting on the wall.

U. of Virginia To Allow Negro To Sit With White Students At All Games

Date 9-30-50

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Gregory N. Swanson, the University of Virginia's lone Negro student, will sit with the white students at the football games played by the University of Virginia school officials declared this week.

He will also be given the privilege of bringing a lady guest with him just as other single students may do. Other Negroes attending the university's games will sit in jimcrow sections as they have in the past.

By taking this action, the university is following the pattern followed by other state schools with Negro students. The University of Texas, the University of Oklahoma, and Oklahoma A and M all have similar arrangements for colored students.

The University of Arkansas, the one school that admitted Negroes without court suits, however, forces its colored students to sit in segregated spots.

Swanson was admitted to the University in the graduate school of law following court action.

U. of Va. Enrolls First Negro In Graduate Extension Class

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 4 (AP).—The first Negro student has been admitted to University of Virginia graduate extension courses here.

Acceptance of G. W. C. Brown, treasurer of Virginia State College here, was announced yesterday by Stanley Pliska, representative of the University in Norfolk, and L. W. Webb, director of the College of William and Mary-Virginia Tech, where courses are held.

A Federal court recently ruled that the University of Virginia could not bar the admission of a student to the graduate law school on the basis of race alone.

U. of Virginia Admits 2nd Negro

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—(ANP)—The University of Virginia last week admitted its second Negro student when it enrolled Walter N. Ridley in extension courses toward the earning of a Ph. D.

U. Va. Admits Negro For Graduate Study

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 27 (AP)—The University of Virginia announced today the acceptance of Walter N. Ridley, Virginia State College (Negro) faculty member, for extension classes leading to a doctorate of philosophy in education.

14e(1)

Ridley, who came here last night to confer with Lindley J. Stiles, dean of the department of education, becomes the first Negro to enroll in the university's extension courses. Also, he becomes the first member of his race to become a candidate for the doctor of philosophy degree at the university.

9-28

Dean Stiles disclosed this, quoting a decision by President Colgate W. Darden Jr., that Ridley must be accepted in view of the decision of a three-judge Federal Court here on September 5. The court ordered the admission of Gregory Hayes Swanson and other qualified Negroes to graduate law courses.

The Boys Can Sure Split Hairs Over Jim Crow

During University of Virginia football games, its first colored student, may sit with other students. He may even have his girl friend with him. But should he invite his parents, they will be forced to occupy the special jim crow section of the Charlottesville stadium. Parents of white students are permitted in the student section. This was the queer ruling made on Friday by the officials of the school Thomas Jefferson founded. Swanson lives at Carver Inn, a hotel off the campus. A similar ruling has been made in the case of Heman Sweatt and other colored students at the University of Texas. At the University of Arkansas colored students are not permitted to sit with the rest of the student body, but must climb back to the jim crow section. Both the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. and M. say colored students will have the same privileges as white. Even athletes are welcome to try out for all teams. Which proves Oklahomans are considerably more civilized than barbaric Arkansans, Texans, or Virginians. . . . You can bet the Russian Malik had a belly laugh at the antics of school officials in the capital of "democratic" America. A pageant, "Faith of Our Fathers" with a mixed cast, was to be presented in all Washington high schools. But from white Anacostia high school, came the request that only white members of the cast be sent. Sesquicentennial commission heads were embarrassed, but finally gave in to this odious racism.

Mr. Swanson

U. of Va. Refers Negro Application To Its Attorney

14e(1)

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 7 (AP) The University of Virginia Board of Visitors today referred to its attorney the matter of the application of a Negro man for admission as a graduate law student.

8-8-50

The board had called a special meeting to discuss court action brought by Gregory Swanson, a practicing attorney at Martinsville. The board last month rejected Swanson's application for admission.

This resolution was passed by the board today:

"That the matter of the application of Gregory Swanson for admission to the law school of the university be referred to Mr. Allan Perkins, attorney for the univesity, with the ,request that, in the event of litigation, he handle the matter of its defense in collaboration with the attorney general."

14e(1) 1950

University of Virginia

GREGORY HAYES SWANSON
REGISTERED FOR GRADUATE LAW STUDY

Negro Is Registered At U. Of Virginia

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Sept. 15—(AP)—Geregory Hayes Swanson registered for graduate law study at the University of Virginia Friday, bringing to an end the all-white tradition of the university founded by Thomas Jefferson.

Advertiser

The Martinsville Negro attorney appeared at the law school at 3 p.m. and completed the formalities of registering along with other law students.

9-16-50

U. of Va. Negro Student Holds Seat for Sport Events

By the Associated Press

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 21.—Gregory Hayes Swanson, colored graduate law student at the University of Virginia, will be permitted to occupy a seat in reserved student sections at any Cavalier athletic events he may attend here, a university spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman explained that when Mr. Swanson registered at the university last week and he paid the $15 athletic fee required of all students. Among other things, the fee covers the cost of a student ticket to all university athletic events in Charlottesville.

No distinction was made in the case of Mr. Swanson, first Negro ever to attend the university, in issuance of the tickets, the spokesman added. It was indicated that Mr. Swanson, who is not married, would have the same privilege granted to other unmarried students of bringing a woman guest with him to the student section.

A three-judge Federal tribunal recently ordered the university to admit Swanson and others similarly situated for graduate study.

Star

9-21-50

Washington

14e(1) 1950

Ursuline College (Catholic)
Louisville, Ky.

TO ENTER URSULINE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS—Miss Estrelda Consuello Horton, daughter of J. Benjamin Horton, Jr., nationally known advertising executive of Louisville, Kentucky, has been accepted as a student at Ursuline College, outstanding Catholic girl's school of Louisville which was opened for the first time this year to Negroes, due to the recently amended Kentucky "Day Law." The pretty co-ed will enter the sophomore class in September of this year.

Graduating from Omaha High School in January with straight A's, Miss Horton entered the University of Omaha and recently completed her freshman year with high scholastic averages.

While in Omaha, Miss Horton lived with her mother, Mrs. E. Julia Carey, and will live at the Horton's fashionable home in Louisville on West Kentucky Street.

14e(1) 1950

Catholic- Kentucky

Nazareth and Ursuline Colleges for Girls
Bellarmine College for Boys

3 Catholic Colleges Here Open Doors to Negroes

Courier-Journal

Wed. 4-19-50

Nazareth, Ursuline, and Bellarmine to Accept Colored Students In All of Their Departments

14e(1)

The three Catholic colleges here announced yesterday their courses would be opened to Negroes "from this time on."

Louisville, Ky.

They are Nazareth and Ursuline Colleges for girls and Bellarmine College for boys.

A statement from the heads of the three colleges said that Negroes will be accepted in all departments.

At the earliest, Negroes may be admitted to the summer sessions of the two girls' colleges. Bellarmine, now being built between Newburg Road and Norris Place, will not be opened until the fall.

The colleges accept students of all faiths. In addition to liberal-arts courses, Nazareth College offers nurses' training.

The statement as to the policy of the colleges was signed by the Rev. Alfred F. Horrigan, president of Bellarmine College; Sister Charles Mary, dean of Nazareth College, and Sister George Marie, dean of Ursuline College.

Day Amendment Noted

They noted that the recent amendment to the Day Law permits Negroes to attend colleges providing the governing authorities approve and provided that equal, complete, and accredited courses are not available at the Kentucky State College for Negroes.

"In addition to all the standard courses in the arts, sciences and humanities," they said, "the colleges which we represent offer as a part of every course of study a number of semester hours in religion and scholastic philosophy.

"It seems evident to us, therefore, that we are now legally permitted to accept Negro students in all departments of our colleges since none of our courses can be said to be offered in a complete sense at the Kentuckq State College for Negroes."

'Legal Barriers Removed'

The three college heads also expressed their "thorough satisfaction that the legal barriers against the full application of the principles of Christianity and democracy in the field of higher education in our state have now been removed.

Courier-Journal

"The doctrines of the fatherhood of God and the consequent brotherhood of all men must be given unqualified expression in these days of universal crisis if the values we cherish are to remain a significant factor in the world of affairs.

"We wish also to reaffirm our faith in the basic principle of Christian social philosophy that all human rights derive from man's spiritual nature and his supernatural destiny as a child of God.

Wed.

U. of L. To Discuss Matter

4-19-50

"When the right to the intellectual and spiritual development which is the proper concern of higher education is curtailed by the physical accident of race, there is implicit in such curtailment a materialistic philosophy of life which is intolerable in a Christian and democratic society."

The amendment to the Day Law will be discussed by the University of Louisville board of trustees at 4 p.m. today. Although the trustees have discussed admitting Negroes, the three Catholic colleges are the first in Louisville to admit Negroes in all departments since passage of the amendment.

At Berea College last Friday, the trustees voted to admit Negroes this fall.

In Louisville, Ky.

Negroes Increasing At Catholic Schools

14e(1)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—Last week officials of the University of Louisville and the three Catholic colleges, Bellarmine, Ursuline, and Nazareth, reported several applications from Negro students had been accepted for the fall term.

Applications from Negro students started immediately after the 1950 General Assembly amended the Day law to permit mixed classes in institutions of higher learning provided the institutions governing bodies approved, and courses sought were not available at the Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort.

Courier

Sat.

8-5-50

Pittsburgh

The school of law has accepted one Negro student and has two applications pending; the graduate school, one, with one pending; school of music, two, with two under consideration, and speed scientific school, one inquiry, but no application yet.

The school of medicine and school of dentistry were said to be filled before the Day law amendment became effective. No Negro can be accepted into the college of arts and sciences as long as Louisville Municipal College operates. However, it is scheduled to be closed after the 1950-51 academic year.

According to the Rev. Alfred F. Horrigan, president of Bellarmine College, three Negro students have been accepted. Included in the group is a four-year scholarship student.

Nazareth College officials have announced the acceptance of twenty-five Negro girls. Ursuline College has had one girl attending summer school classes.

Dr. Johnson Steals Show at Virginia State Inaugural

Afro-American

PETERSBURG, Va. —Offering the closing prayer, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, literally "stole" the show here Saturday during ~~inauguration of Dr. Robert Prentiss Daniel as fifth president of Virginia State College.~~

14e(1)

The militant Howard University president, after quoting Thomas Jefferson's lofty words about all men being created equal, took a leaf from the book of the minister who, confined to a prayer, put his speach in that prayer, said:

Date 10-21-50 Baltimore

"May the day soon come when any soul, no matter in what color it may be clothed, shall be welcome in the classrooms of all of the educational institutions of Virginia." That statement provided the only real fireworks of the entire inaugural ceremonies.

State Representative Presides

The exercises, scheduled to begin at 10:30 opened at 10:42 a.m. with the processional, Dr. John M. Moore, professor in the department of languages, serving as marshal. Leonard J. Muse, member of the State Board of Education, presided.

Invocation was offered by Dr. Richard I. McKinney, acting director of religious activities, with choral response by the a cappella choir, David E. Carroll, associate professor of music, offered an organ prelude preceding the processional.

Tributes to President Daniel were offered by Dr. George W. Gore, president of Florida A. and M. College, and the Rev. Paul A. Bishop, president of the General Baptist Convention of North Carolina and member of the trustee board of Shaw University.

Bring Greetings

Greetings were brought by the following:

Dr. William T. Sanger, president of Medical College of Virginia and of the Council of Presidents of State-Supported Institutions of Virginia, on behalf of the council; and Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College,on behalf of the Association of Land Grant Colleges.

Official salutations were offered by Gov. John S. Battle, the chief executive of the State, and Dr. Dowell J. Howard, State superintendent of public instruction. The new president was formally inducted by Blake T. Newton, chairman of the State Board of Education.

Refers to 'Colored' Education

In his brief statement, Governor Battle, whosaid he was satisfied that Dr. Daniel would find Virginia State in "an excellent position to contribute substantially to 'colored' education" during his (Daniel's) tenure of office,. declared:

"We are now in the midst of a great renaissance in the field of education in Virginia . . . and this college, the only State-supported institution of higher learning for colored people in the Commonwealth, must continue to go forward.

"I shall deem it a privilege to continue to work with Dr. Daniel members of the board and the teaching staff to the end that the opportunities here afforded for sound learning shall be improved and enlarged and Virginia State shall retain its rightful place in the forefront of our other great educational institutions."

Notes Increased Appropriation

Governor Battle then went on to cite figures showing the enormous increase in State appropriations to Virginia State College currently as compared to those made in previous years, but gave no indication as to the reasons behind the increases.

In his prepared inaugural statement, immediately following his induction, Dr. Daniel said, in part:

"I accept with earnest devotion the great responsibilities of the presidency of Virginia State College. This institution, as the only State-supported school of its kind in Virginia, has a unique opportunity for educational service and leadership.

Aware of Problems

"On this inaugural occasion I feel all the emotions which grow out of faith and ambition to perform a task well done. I am also mindful of the problems and difficulties experienced by college presidents. I know that the 'tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and kings depart' and the president is left with his problem."

Dr, Daniel outlined an eight-point program in explaining his plans for future development of Virginia State, including in Point No. 1, "academic reorganization," a "Division of Graduate Studies . . with addition of others as they may seem desirable in an expanding program of service."

The recessional followed a selection by the a cappella choir, the closing prayer by Dr. Johnson and a brief statement by the presiding officer. Next followed the inaugural luncheon, a formal ROTC parade and review and a reception in the college library.

First Interracial Luncheon

It had been planned to hold the reception in the president's home, but due to the large crowd of delegates and visitors on hand, it was transferred to the library in an effort to accommodate the crowd.

For the first time in the history of the college an interracial luncheon was held in Jones Hall, the college cafeteria.

New Virginia State Prexy Outlines Ambitious Plans

Afro American

Date 10-21-50

Envisions Establishment of Schools of Industry, Agriculture, Graduate Study

Baltimore

PETERSBURG, Va.—Ambitious plans for the future development of ~~Virginia State College~~ were outlined here on Saturday morning by Dr. Robert P. Daniel in his inaugural address as he assumed office as fifth president of the institution.

14e(1)

He declared that "starting this year as fifth president of the institution is somewhat like the beginning of the construction of the fifth story of a building. Height and stability are secured by depth of foundation."

"Every edifice has a characteristic structural pattern which must be observed in its erection. Each story is based upon the construction which preceded it and yet has appointments and features designed to meet its peculiar needs.

"What next, then, at Virginia State College? Let us consider eight emphases at this time.

"First academic reorganization. Functioning as a landgrant college, as a teachers' college, as a liberal arts college and as a limited graduate school, this institution serves a diverse purpose.

"There is thus the need for the type of instructional organization which will make possible the optimum realization of each of these obligations as well as the preservation of a co-ordinated relationship among them.

"To this end, attention is already being given by faculty committees to the instructional program and the associated administrative organization which would make possible the advantageous function of the institution.

"Present indications point to an organization providing for a school of education, a school of agriculture, a school of industries, a school of home economics, a school of commerce, a division of graduate studies, a division of basic studies.

Program for Students

"Second, service program for students. The curriculum includes not only organizational pattern and courses of study but also the total educational experience of the students.

"The educational program of this college must meet the needs of student who come here that they may be prepared for service to the Commonwealth through worthwhile vacational pursuits and wholesome living.

Faculty Increased 30 Per Cent

"Third, the faculty. This institution has a faculty of high capability. We are pleased to report this year an approximate 30 per cent increase (from 20 to 26 persons in the number of faculty members with a doctor's degree.

"But the endeavor to provide a high standard of academic excellence, to promote more research and to maintain an educational offering comparable with other institutions of similar standing means that we must work toward achieving within the next 5 or 6 years 100 per cent in the number possessing such training."

"Fourth, the president said, concerned physical facilities, most of which are already "listed in the proposals for the physical expansion of the college." These included erection "within the next 10 years," the following buildings:

New library, science, agriculture, industries, demonstration school, educational buildings; a new gymnasium a supplementary auditorium, a music or fine arts building, additional power plant and apartment buildings for both single men and women teachers.

On Norfolk Division

"Fifth, the Norfolk Division.... The program must be developed with reference to clearly defined goals designed to meet the needs of the community which it serves. A new plant, at the site to be acquired by virture of recent legislative enactment, is an immediate need and is already receiving attention.

"Sixth, community services. A college is often accused of not being concerned with the welfare of the surrounding neighborhood; and yet the frequently efforts of cooperative service are interpreted on the part of the community as endeavors to dominate.

Co-operation Vital

"There must be a real sense of mutual good will and service on the part of the institution and the surrounding communities.

14e(1) 1950

Virginia State College

Selection of Virginia State College President Criticized

Journal and Guide

Alumni Executive Committee Says State Board Of Education Arbitrary; New Head Of College, However, Praised

14e(1)

SPECIAL TO JOURNAL AND GUIDE

PETERSBURG, Va.—Asserting that the state board of education acted in "a somewhat arbitrary manner" when Dr. Robert P. Daniel was chosen, the executive committee of the alumni association has demanded of the board an explanation of its "criteria for selecting a president" of Virginia State College.

In a letter to the board, dated Dec. 23 and released to the press Dec. 28, the association's executives lauded the qualifications of Dr. Daniel, president of Shaw University for years, but declared that the state board ignored the wishes of the alumni and five other integral college or educational groups.

Norfolk Va.

SIGNED BY OFFICERS

Bearing the signatures of Mrs. Georgia D. Tyler, Windsor, Va., president, and Mrs. Helen E. Baker, Petersburg, executive secretary, the letter further asserts that the board's committee of selection is "not too informed about Negro leaders in education" and inquires: "Of whose advice did the committee avail itself?"

Acknowledging that the letter would be embarrassing to Dr. Daniel and expressing regret at the "necessity" for writing it, the alumni executive committee nevertheless pledged the president-elect "personal and professional esteem" and "wholehearted cooperation."

When Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, died last July, members of the alumni, faculty and student body flooded the Board of Education with letters recommending Dr. James Hugo Johnston, vice-president and dean of the college since 1929, in what board members described as a "campaign" to get him the presidency.

Wednesday's letter made no mention of this recommendation however.

Leonard G. Muse, of Roanoke, chairman of the Board of Education committee which unanimously selected Dr. Daniel, on December 15, said the committee had had one object in mind, "to earnestly seek the most able Negro educator available in the United States."

The committee had received a good many recommendations including those for Dr. Johnston, Mr. Muse said, and had chosen Dr. Daniel as "outstanding" among them, after careful consideration of each candidate.

STATEMENT QUOTED

"The committee has the highest possible regard for Dr. Johnston as a gentleman and as dean," Muse said, "but it was, and still is, our judgment that the best interests of Virginia State College will be served by the appointment of Dr. Daniel as president."

It is the responsibility of the State Board of Education, Mr. Muse said, to select the presidents of state-supported colleges.

"I don't think the selection of a president," he added, "should be made on the basis of a popularity contest among the faculty, students and alumni."

Blake T. Newton, of Hague, president of the board, said its members had followed the recommendation of the committee with only one thought in mind, "to get the best man for the job."

"The action speaks for itself," he said.

TEXT OF LETTER

The full text of the open letter to the state board of education at Richmond follows:

"Recently the board of education announced the selection of Dr. Robert P. Daniel to be president of Virginia State College. Dr. Daniel will bring to Virginia State an impressive record of professional training, achievement and experiences. If there were no other factors involved in the selection, we could understand and applaud the selection of the board.

"But there was one other factor, and because of it, we need an explanation of the board's action. The other factor is that the board disregarded the recommendations and wishes of a very large and responsible sector of Virginia citizenry.

THOSE "IGNORED"

"Included in this sector are:

"(1) The Alumni Association of Virginia State College which represents more than 4,000 graduates of the College, the majority of whom are Virginians.

"(2) The group of Virginia public school teachers who attended summer school at the college in 1949.

"Of whose advice did the committee avail itself?

"(3) The summer session faculty of the college (1949).

"(4) The regular staff of the college.

"(5) The staff of the Norfolk Division of the College.

"(6) The student body of the college.

"It seems to us, therefore, that the board owes a justification of its action to these groups. We therefore request that the state board of education will inform us fully concerning:

CRITERIA QUESTIONED

"(1) What were its criteria for selecting a president for Virginia State College?

"(2) (It is reasonable to assume the members of the board's committee which made the selection are not too informed about Negro leaders in education).

"(3) To what extent does the state board of education have regard for the wishes of citizens of Virginia?

DANIEL ESTEEMED

"We regret very much the necessity for writing this letter. We are aware that it will be embarrassing to Dr. Daniel, and we hasten to assure him that it means no lack of personal or professional esteem, and that we intend to cooperate with him wholeheartedly.

"But it seems to us necessary to arrive at some understanding on policy. In the present instance, the state board of education appears to us to have acted in a somewhat arbitrary manner and we feel that correctives should be made before another similar situation arises.

(Signed) "The Executive Committee of the Virginia State College Alumni Association
(Mrs.) Georgia D. Tyler, Windsor, Va., president
(Mrs.) Helen E. Baker, Petersburg, Va., exec. sect'y.

Board Says Dr. Daniel Is Best Man

14e(1)

RICHMOND, Va.—In reply to an alumni charge that the appointment of Dr. Robert P. Daniel to be president of Virginia State College, at Petersburg, was "somewhat arbitrary," the State Board of Education retorted that he was "the best man for the job."

The alumni had supported Dr. J. H. Johnston, vice-president and dean of the college since 1929, for the presidency and intimated that the board had deliberately overlooked him.

Defender

State Senator Leonard G. Muse, who headed the State Board of Education committee that selected Dr. Daniel, said:

Jan. 14-50

"It was, and still is, our judgment that the best interests of Virginia State College will be served by the appointment of Dr. Daniel as president."

Dr. Daniel, now president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., is to take over as president of VSC February 1.

Dr. Johnston has been acting president since the death last fall of Dr. Luther H. Foster.

Commenting further on the selection of Dr. Daniel, Senator Muse said his committee had just one object: "To earnestly seek the most able Negro educator available in the United States."

Mining Course At W. Va. State

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — For the first time in 20 years a course on "Methods of Teaching Mining" to prepare teachers for instructing high school students is being offered at West Virginia State College.

14e(1)

U. G. Carter, Supervisor of the Extension Service, has just announced that J. A. Shelton, principal of Excelsior high school and part-time mining instructor for the college, will assist in conducting the course. Mr. Shelton received his B. S. degree from Lincoln University, his M. A. degree from the University of Cincinnati, and has also completed the required number of hours in mining courses offered by West Virginia University. He is certified by the State Department of Mines as an official and by the Vocational Division of Education as an instructor. He has taught mining in the high schools of the state for 20 years. As an experienced miner, he is well qualified.

Charleston W. Va.

The course consists of lectures moving pictures and still pictures illustrative of mining and the allied industries. The summer Miner's Encampment at Clifftop, West Virginia, is an integral part of the course. The history of mining followed by a panoramic picture of the industry at the present time. Diverse uses of coal and the dependence of the people of the state upon coal. Coal mining sa a career. Classification of workers and analyzing different occupations. The miner's contribution to society. The course is designed to prepare students to organize and select materials of instruction necessary to teach the fundamentals of coal mining. To interest goys in mining as a vocation.

Dr. Daniel Cites Challenge Of New South To Race

PETERSBURG, Va.—(SNS)—An estimated 3,000 visitors, students, faculty members and guests witnessed the inauguration of Dr. Prentiss Daniel, fifth president of Virginia State College last Saturday.

The ceremony took place in Virginia Hall on the 202-acre campus, preceded by an academic march of 105 delegates representing universities, colleges and learned societies from all parts of the country.

In accepting the presidency of Virginia [illegible] 1882, Dr. Daniel returns to the institution on whose campus he was born in 1902. His father, the late Charles J. Daniel, served for 28 years as secretary of the college and the gymnasium was named in his honor.

The school he heads is a coeducational college that now has 5,111 in all of its Extensions and a faculty of 250 members. In addition, the college has a 425-acre farm for agricultural experimentation, forty-four school buildings and an annual capital and operating expenditure of more than $2,000,000.

STRESS ON A NEW SOUTH

In his inaugural address, Dr. Daniel said that a new South had emerged in this century in which "liberty, industry and democracy have replaced slavery, plantation, agriculture and aristocratic rule."

He said that any attempts to settle questions affecting the Negro on the basis of traditional beliefs and sentiments had been made untenable by the present emphasis in international affairs upon the inherent equality of men and the prestige factors involved in the interracial attitudes that prevail in this country.

The more favorable circumstances of this new day, Mr. Daniel said, should challenge Negro students and teachers alike to develop confidence in their capabilities, to increase their numbers of educational opportunities and extend their horizons of human interests.

The South is facing a re-evaluation of human relations, he con-

tinued, and it must be recognized that interracial goodwill is made possible through interracial cooperation. He urged that the support of both races be enlisted at the planning stages when interracial problems were involved.

GOVERNOR PLEDGES SUPPORT

Gov. John S. Battle delivered official greetings from the state and declared that "we are now in the midst of a great renaissance in the field of education in Virginia." He pledged his support to Dr. Daniel and his staff in improving and enlarging the opportunities at Virginia State College.

Greetings also were presented by Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College; Dr. William T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia; Dr. Dowell J. Howard, State Superintendent of Instruction; Blake T. Newton, chairman of the Virginia State Board of Education, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

Maj. Gen. Roy C. L. Graham, Col. Robert M. Henry and Lieut. Col. J. H. McCann represented the Department of Defense and Ambrose Caliver the United States Office of Education.

Among other organizations sending delegates were the American Medical Association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League and the Southern Regional Council.

DANIEL INSTALLED AT VIRGINIA STATE

New York Times

Negro Educator Becomes Head of College Where His Father Served and He Was Born

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 14—Dr. Robert Prentiss Daniel, Negro educator, was formally installed today as the fifth president of Virginia State College, one of the South's land grant colleges, established in 1882.

10-15-50

The ceremony took place before 3,000 spectators, students, faculty members and guests in Virginia Hall on the campus. In the academic procession were 105 delegates representing universities, colleges and learned societies from all parts of the country.

Dr. Daniel assumes the direction of a coeducational college that now has 5,111 students in all its extensions and a faculty of 255 members. It has a 202-acre campus, a 425-acre farm for agricultural experimentation, forty-four school buildings and an annual capital and operating expenditure of more than $2,000,000.

In accepting the Virginia State College presidency, Dr. Daniel returns to the institution on whose campus he was born in 1902. His father, the late Charles J. Daniel, served for twenty-eight years as secretary of the college and the gymnasium was named in his honor.

Stress on a New South

In his inaugural address, Dr. Daniel said that a new South had emerged in this century in which "liberty, industry and democracy have replaced slavery, plantation agriculture and aristocratic rule."

He said that any attempts to settle questions affecting the Negro on the basis of traditional beliefs and sentiments had been made untenable by the present emphasis in international affairs upon the inherent equality of men and the prestige factor involved in the interracial attitudes that prevail in this country.

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The South is facing a re-evaluation of human relations, he continued, and it must be recognized that interracial goodwill is made possible through interracial cooperation. He urged that the support of both races be enlisted at the planning stages when interracial problems were involved.

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Among other organizations sending delegates were the American Medical Association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Council of Negro Women, National Urban League and the Southern Regional Council.

Long Career in Education

Dr. Daniel was graduated from Virginia Union University in 1924 and received his Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at Columbia. His wife, the former Miss Blanche Taylor, also is a graduate of Virginia Union University and received Master of Arts degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Union Theological Seminary.

From 1925 to 1936 Dr. Daniel was a member of the faculty at Virginia Union University and then became president of Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C. He has served as president of the Association of Northern Baptist Educational Institutions, president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, secretary of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., president of the North Carolina College Conference and president of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

He has also been a member of the committee on interracial activities of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, a member of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation and he holds a certificate for distinguished service in education awarded by the National Urban League.

Virginia State's New President

The inauguration of Dr. Robert P. Daniel as the fifth President of Virginia State college last Saturday at Petersburg, comes at a critical time, both in the history of higher education for all America and for Negro education. It requires no serious mind to comprehend the great evolution and transitions which have characterized early American schools and colleges and early American philosophy regarding education from the schools and the philosophy of our own day. It was H. G. Wells, we believe who is credited with the statement that education is a race between catastrophe and civilization.

Daily World

In almost every phase of our present day education, from the Kindergartens through our colleges and graduate schools, we are hedged in by uncertainties and by conflicts in aims and purposes. Educators disagree radically as to what education should be and should do for our citizens. We are at odds with each other as to what our standards should be and we are not all certain whether we should regard the movies, the radios and the theatres as competitors in shaping the minds and morals of those we teach, or to look upon them as our enemies. In short, we say, American education is in a critical state, if not really at the crossroads.

Wed. 10-18-50

And with all of these problems common to all Americans, there is the added problem, peculiar only to Negroes of the South, who live under a bi-racial and a "separate but equal" philosophy. Court decisions attacking this status quo are being announced almost every week. One by one universities and colleges of the Old South are yielding to the to the "inevitable" and are opening their doors to Negroes. Already, it begins to appear that educators are facing with candor the fact that the South, already below the national standard, is unable to maintain two separate but equal systems of graduate schools.

Atlanta, Ga.

In time we believe, they will have to admit with equal candor that our economic resources will not be able to maintain two separate systems of public education on any level.

It is in these swift changing times that Dr. Daniel comes upon the scene to try, as best he can, to shape the destiny of those youth committed to his nurture and care. It will be no easy task. Educators and college presidents, both private and public, know from hard experience what those problems are. And they know that these will become more difficult with the times. Yet, as he so aptly said in his inaugural address, "students and teachers have a great responsibility and challenge in helping to build a New South."

Virginia Colleges

Induct Two Presidents

Courier 10-21-50 Pittsburgh Pa

RICHMOND, Va.—Two new presidents were installed at Virginia colleges last week.

Earl Hampton McClenney Sr. became the third president of St. Paul Polytechnic Institute at Lawrenceville Thursday, Oct. 12.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, former head of Shaw University, was installed Saturday as president of Virginia State College at Petersburg.

Va

McClenney was formerly president of Voorhees School and Junior College at Denmark, S. C.

Va. State Inducts New President

Cal Eagle 10-26-50 Los Angeles Calif

PETERSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — Leading educators from all over the nation made the campus of Virginia State college the educational capital of the nation as Dr. R. P. Daniel was officially inaugrated as president of the school, Saturday, Oct. 14.

Students and visitors jammed the auditorium of Virginia hall at 10:30 a.m. for the official ceremonies. Leonard J. Muse of the Virginia State Board of Education presided. Blake T. Newton, president of the state board, officially inducted Dr. Daniel into office.

Heading the list of speakers was Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia. He brought official salutations from the commonwealth. Other speakers included:

Dr. John W. Gore, president of Florida A. and M. college; the Rev. Paul A. Bishop, president of the General Baptist State convention of North Carolina; Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia; Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college; and Dr. Dowell J. Howard, superintendent of public instruction for Virginia.

Dr. Richard I. McKinney, acting director of religious activities at Virginia State, gave the invocation, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, delivered the closing prayer.

Music was supplied by the school's a cappella choir directed by Robert A. Henry and David E. Carroll at the organ.

Other activities of the day included a luncheon at Jones dining hall, a parade and review by the college ROTC, and the president's reception.

14e(1) 1950 Virginia Union- Trip Around the World

Reds, Poor Plans Killed Round-the-World Flight

By STANLEY ROBERTS

RICHMOND, Va. — Unsound fund-raising methods, poor organization and business administration, lack of coordination between university officials and the inexperienced tour leaders, plus left wing disruptive tactics, all contributed to the failure last week of the highly publicized Virginia Union summer school round the world study project.

The ill-fated movement was widely advertised as a "crusade against communism" which would take fifty Virginia Union summer school students on an airline trip to twenty-five foreign countries. Expensively laid out literature, brochures and the university catalogue announced that Virginia Union would give between nine and twelve credit hours to students participating in the tour.

FEES TO UNION

Applicants were directed to send a $5 application fee to the Registrar, Virginia Union University Summer School, Richmond 20, Va.

More than forty persons came here two weeks ago to be "briefed" for a tour which failed to leave last Sunday as scheduled in a chartered Capitol Airlines DC-4, especially christened "The Ralph J. Bunche."

After much confusion and a tempest of charges and countercharges among college officials, tour leaders and students, Virginia University, last Wednesday, distributed funds from its own treasury to the tour participants in order to cover their "expenses."

The money was given to the students, said Dr. J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union president, "to relieve hardships."

TWO TO COURTS

Upon receiving the money, each student was required to sign a waiver relieving the university of any future damages or responsibility for personal inconveniences. All except two signed and these persons told The Courier they planned legal action against the school after consulting their attorneys.

In a statement termed "startling" by tour leaders and participants, Dr. Ellison said the globe-circling flight had been sponsored solely by Clennon King, a faculty member whose employment with the university ended early in June. Dr. Ellison said the university disclaims any connection with the project and that it assumes nc financial responsibility. The return of "expense" money was solely to protect its good name and to relieve "hardships," he said.

Dr. Ellison offered no explanation as to why the school allowed its name to be used on the widely mailed literature, nor why the tour was listed in the official summer school catalogue as an official college credit program.

All monies and special promotions for the tour have been handled by King, who has promised to make public a complete financial report this week.

A recapitulation of events leading up to the tour's failure has been completed here by the writer and The Courier's Richmond correspondent, Milton Randolph.

LAVISH LITERATURE

Beginning last April 7, an assortment of direct letters to individuals, one-sheet size posters, colorful pamphlets, press materials and lavish special promotion literature announced "Virginia Union's Round-the-World Study Project," instructing interested persons to write the registrar.

An announcement said that: "Thinking men are concerned. Communism continues to spread; peace is nowhere; the free world anxiously looks to America for its championship. An unfettered America must act quickly and completely.

"America must show the world in every way possible she has accepted, without reservation, he. new and great responsibility.

"In this direction, America needs an even deeper friendship with the rest of the world, a peaceful yet decisive showdown with communism, and a greater world awareness for its citizens.

"During the coming summer, colored Virginia Union University is offering its eager help in this direction by sending a group of its students around the world:

1. **To crusade globally against communism.**
2. **To carry to the whole earth a message of friendship and goodwill.**
3. **To gain a better understanding of America's role in today's world.**
4. **To see colored people at work throughout the world.**
5. **To learn of foreign cultures in their homelands.**
6. **To give the world the chance to meet the other part of America's great population."**

It was announced publicly that eligibles would include Virginia Union's "own students, students from other colleges, college graduates and those prepared to enter college." Tour students, said the literature, will be selected on the basis of ability, recommendation and attitude. Interest, rather than money, will determine selectees.

VAGUE FINANCING

Observers here point out that many of the difficulties subsequently encountered began with the ambitious but vague financing plans for the tour.

"Where will the money come from?" asked the initial pamphlet. It proceeded to answer the question:

"The money will come from cooperative financing; you, your friends, your relatives and your organizations; a special RTWSP scholarship fund; friends of Virginia Union University, and other interested sources and concerns. There is no set fee for participation; this will depend upon each participant's individual needs and abilities which will be set forth in the application.

"The goal of the assistance scholarship fund is scholarships for each participant in varying amounts. Scholarships will be awarded through a special university appointed committee.

"Veterans admitted to RTWSP will be sponsored to a considerable extent by the VA.

"In 1949, Virginia University sent a 'foreign study team' into eleven countries and the results were so satisfactory that for the coming summer VU is broadening its activities," said the publicity.

Interested tour students assisted in organizing fund-raising committees in their home towns. Prospective participants were also sent blank checks made out to the World Study Project with instructions to pass them out among potential donors, who in turn would mail them to Virginia Union's registrar.

FLYING CLASSROOM

During the intensive promotion period, Dr. Ellison, in news releases sent to The Courier's Washington bureau, referred to the tour as a "flying classroom" and as "the greatest global crusade against communism."

The interested tour students sent in money to the school and it is presumed that public contributions were accepted since several newspapers, including the New York Times, editorially endorsed the objectives of the tour and requested the public to financially support it with contributions.

As an evidence of the informal and non-business-like administration of the project, it was admitted by Dr. Ellison and Mr. King to the writer last week that despite the intensive fund-raising efforts, there was no tour treasurer appointed, nor did Virginia Union keep a record of monies received. Mr. King presumably has full and final knowledge of funds and, as already citied here, has promised a financial report.

Several weeks ago Mr. King announced to the Richmond daily press that contributions totalling $45,000 had been collected, but later he said the $45,000 figure included pledges as well as cash on hand.

DEPOSIT LOST

Mr. King stated this week that $5,000 was turned over to Capital Airlines as a deposit on the plane. This money was forfeited when the flight did not leave on schedule.

Another $3,000, said Mr. King, was used to meet expenses connected with arrangements and promotion of the project. A look at the various "sale pieces" and tour literature attests to the fact that it was expensive, well written and on excellent paper.

Meanwhile, the State Department gave the movement a nod of approval with a request from Secretary of State Acheson, himself, that the Negro students inform foreign people of America's good as well as bad accomplishments in race relations.

Capital Airlines estimated the complete tour cost at $75,000, and the "Ralph J. Bunche" was dedicated with an eye on favorable publicity, since the tie-in furnished good copy for editors the nation over.

COMMIES MOVE IN

It would be the height of naivete to assume that the American Communist party took no notice of the commendable, fast-growing, Negro-sponsored "Crusade Against Communism," and sure enough, true to the tactics known by every organization worker who has experienced their methods, they successfully "infiltrated" the student tour participants.

It is generally agreed by observers here that the disruptive left-wingers came here from New York and immediately became quite vocal in planning details and in attempting to usurp leadership. It is also felt that pro-Communist attempts to disrupt or change the theme of the tour were made earlier because of the poor business administration coming from the university as well as from Mr. King.

Shortly after the pro-Communist group arrived here, intrigue reached a fever pitch, what with protests, secret meetings and factional disputes.

On Monday, June 19, seven days before flight time, a report circulated that Clennon King had been released as project director.

From somewhere (King told The Courier it was the "party line") instructions were circulated to the students to "elect a new leader, hold on to your money, delay the trip, and sue Virginia Union for all its worth."

HURL FOUR CHARGES

In a series of disorderly meetings, additional charges were bruited about:

1. **No clearance had been given to the tour by the State Department. (The State Department told The Courier on Friday no clearance was necessary except passports, and most students had them.)**
2. **No visas are available for travel in Japan. (Not true, said the State Department. It may have been altered, however, in light of recent developments in Korea.)**
3. **No special attention had been given to housing or clothing in the foreign countries. (Mr. King admitted that he intended to make housing arrangements as the tour progressed, but that in U. S. the cities housing was being taken care of by "local committees."**
4. **That the State Department distrusted the tour and Mr. King from the beginning. (The State Department made a categorical denial.)**

As the pre-flight rumpus continued, a rather humorous note was injected into the situation. Rumors floated around that Mr. King was insane and could not be depended on to rationally conduct future business.

Several of Richmond's eminent physicians and a psychiatrist, all accompanied by President Ellison, showed up on Thursday, June 22, at Clennon King's home and requested he submit to a lunacy hearing.

King told The Courier he at first refused to submit, but did so under Dr. Ellison's urging.

The doctors reported King completely sane.

These and earlier events led to Dr. Ellison's statement disassociating the university's formal connection with the world study project. He obviously acted in a desperate attempt to salvage the school's prestige and to avoid posible legal action from the disappointed students.

Clennon King contends that even at the last moment he could have prevailed upon Capital Airlines to begin the tour and then to have arranged "interval payments" as the students traveled from nation to nation. However, the "pay as you go" plan may have resulted in an even more embarrassing situation than exists at present, said a university official.

Courier

14e(1)

Sat 7-8-50

Pittsburgh Pa

14e(1)

14e(1) 1950

Virginia Union University
Around the World Trip

'Insufficient Funds'

Cancel Students' World-wide Tour At Last Minute

Courier 14e(1)
Date 7-1-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHMOND, Va.—The highly publicized round-the-world crusade against communism, purportedly sponsored by Virginia Union University, was cancelled last week shortly before the take-off of "The Ralph Bunche," specially chartered DC-4 Capital Airliner.

Insufficient funds was given as the direct cause for the cancellation with Dr. J. W. Ellison, president of Virginia Union, disclaiming any official connection of the Richmond university with the proposed tour.

King, when contacted, refused to comment on Dr. Ellison's statement, but said that the project had fallen $30,000 short of the $75,000 goal. Capital Airline officials stated that "The Ralph Bunche" would not arrive in Richmond as scheduled. Mr. King said that the plane was standing by in Washington, "awaiting further orders."

Dr. Ellison, in Pittsburgh Sunday, announced that the flight was "definitely called off."

Dr. Ellison, in a statement Sunday, the day set for the takeoff, expressed his deep regret that the fifty prospective members of the party had been so inconvenienced and disappointed.

The president stated that this project had been sponsored and directed solely by Clemmon King who has been instructor in history at the university for the past two years, but whose employment ended early in June with the close of the past academic session.

Dr. Ellison told the press that the failure of the tour had nothing to do with the termination of Mr. King's employment.

The president further stated that Va. Union has never assumed any responsibility in the organization, direction or planning of the tour and has never received or handled any of the contributions solicited by Mr. King or any payments made by prospective members of the party.

SIMILAR TOUR 14e(1)

Dr. Ellison explained that a small study group of students from Virginia Union, under Mr. King's direction and sponsorship, had made a somewhat similar tour of Europe last summer. He said he hoped that Mr. King's more ambitious plan for this summer would succeed, but apparently the contributions needed to defray the cost of the tour in excess of the payments to be made by the members of the party were not forthcoming as Mr. King expected.

In earlier announcements of the proposed tour it had been stated that the fifty students—called Crusaders Against Communism —were to visit twenty-five foreign countries and tell people why they feel that democracy is better than communism.

Countires scheduled to have been visited included: Hawaii, Japan, the Phillipines, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Arabia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Greece, Italy, France, Belgium, England and Canada.

A one-week orientation at Virginia Union had been scheduled beginning June 18. Elaborate plans had been made for stops in principal cities with receptions slated by top city officials and outstanding Virginia Union alumni. Stops had been scheduled in Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Red Tour Head Is Fired

14e(1)
7-1-50

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—The "Around the World Study Project" was reported a "flop" here last week when an announcement was made by Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University, that Clennon King, sponsor of the project, had been dismissed from his post as history instructor at the close of the past academic season.

However, Dr. Ellison said the firing of King and the "flop" of the world tour were in no way related. He refused to disclose reasons for the dismissal of King, but said that the university at no time "assumed any responsibility" in the study project, in its direction, planning or receiving or handling any of the contributions solicited.

King had been an instructor at the university for the past two years. It was indicated, however, that his plan for the summer tour had not succeeded in garnering enough contributions to defray the costs over and above amounts contributed by members of the party.

In addition, it is reported that the existence of four Communists in the group had brought unfavorable criticism against the tour.

Participants Given Their Money Mack

Journal and Guide

Students Claim World-Tour Project Badly Managed

Date 7-8-50

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND — Charges were made that Communist agitators sabotaged the cancelled "World Study Project" and "Crusade Against Communism" as Virginia Union University reimbursed about 50 participants for money they had personally invested in the controversial project.

14e(1)

This financial settlement from university funds followed a series of disappointing developments which came to a spectacular climax Sunday morning, June 25, when about 500 persons, including would-be participants, gathered at Byrd Airport for a ceremonial take-off that never took place.

According to the original schedule, the round-the-world tour group was to board a Capital airliner on the first leg of a flying crusade that would have taken them to 25 countries. The crowd was there. The participants were there. But the plane wasn't.

* * *

FAILURE TO takeoff on schedule did not surprise the participants. Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of the university, had told them on the previous day that the project would have to be cancelled because funds were not sufficient to finance the trip. Members of the party went to the airport, anyway—"just to keep our share of the agreement."

On the eve of the scheduled departure Dr. Ellison issued a statement to the effect that Virginia Union was in no way responsible for the project, asserting that Clennon King, former history instructor, handled all planning and arrangements for the tour and was solely responsible.

'Dr. Ellison further revealed that Mr. King's employment had been terminated at the school.

* * *

SPOKESMEN FOR the disappointed participants, who remained on the campus until a settlement was reached, pointed out that Union's Summer catalog listed Mr. King as a faculty member in charge of the world study project. The catalog further listed the world study project as a "full-time project of study" offering credits of between 9 and 12 semester hours.

Despite the fact that his leadership of the project had been revoked and he had allegedly been barred from the campus, Mr. King kept in touch with the confused and disappointed participants and insisted that the project could have moved off on schedule if it had not been for Communist agitators.

In a meeting June 27, Mr. King told the participants that Communists within the group stirred up confusion, doubt and opposition and had succeeded in blocking all efforts and plans. Mr. King accused at least three of the group of being Communists.

* * *

LATER HE told newsmen: "They were definitely following the Communist line. There is no question but that they were working for the disruption of the trip."

As soon as the group arrived on the campus, a week prior to the scheduled take-off, a movement was started to change the theme of the project from "Crusade Against Communism" to "Goodwill Tour."

The three persons Mr. King directly accused of being Communists, scoffed at the idea. They insisted that "poor arrangements" were the principal causes for the failure.

* * *

MANY OF the participants insisted that arrangements for the project had been badly handled. The students, some of whom had traveled from distant points, had obviously made extensive preparations for the trip. Some had given up jobs and gone to financial strains.

A majority of the participants were students and teachers who were innocently drawn into the tangle. They left confused and disappointed, but brightened somewhat by the university's decision to refund them their out-of-pocket expenses. The university is reported to have paid out about $15,000 in such refunds.

When war broke out in Korea this week and tension gripped the world now fearing a third world war, a majority of the participants expressed opinion that perhaps it was best, after all, that the world tour project was called off. Even if the plane was allowed to fly in the Pacific area, as planned, there would have certainly been numerous restrictions and widespread cases of "war nerves."

14e(1) 1950 Virginia Union's- Round the World Trip

Va. Union's Round World Tour Opposed by Price

Afro-American

Sat. 4-29-50

Veteran Crusader Says Project Is Designed to Hush Up Agitators for Equal Rights

Baltimore, Md.

14e(1)

RICHMOND

Virginia Union's "flying classroom" project, in which a number of students plan a "round the world trip to fight communism," was attacked this week by H. H. Price, veteran civil rights crusader.

"This colored college contingent is calculated—to stalemate colored citizens' agitation for long-over-due civil rights legislation.

"The source of the money for the project is so poorly camouflaged that it is clearly visible peeping through every crack in it.

"Let's see how much democracy this college contingent has to peddle 'around the globe':

"Can Virginia Union graduates take professional courses in State supported institutions? No. Can colored doctors practice in State-supported hospitals for colored patients? No.

"Do Virginia Union graduates have fair and equal employment opportunities? No. Will this contingent be given unrestricted service in hotels in stop-over cities? No. Well, you take it from there, ad infinitum; it makes me chilly. The thing is jim crow from its inception, a brazen declaration of second class citizenship."

"Then Goodbye Union!"

He closes the letter with the assertion:—"If that is to be the role of Virginia Union, goodbye Union! For we are, although slowly but unmistakably, heading toward a world in which that type of leadership will have neither meaning nor use."

Mr. Price is sole survivor of a group which spearheaded the crusade for civil and political rights in Virginia 31 years ago (1919). He was elected secretary of the organization, with headquarters here.

"This is the first time," he told the AFRO, "that I've heard of a civil rights meeting on Union's campus. In fact, we tried on one occasion to arrange for a State conference at Union and they wouldn't touch it."

Negro School Selects 24 for Anti-Red Tour

Post

14e(1)

Richmond, Va., May 17 (AP).—Virginia Union University today announced the selection of 24 students for participation in its world crusade against communism.

These will be members of the group of 50 that will make a global air tour this summer under the university's world study project aimed at giving the world "an improved opportunity to learn of Negro Americans, their struggles in America and of their faith in democracy."

Times

The participants will tell people in more than 25 countries why they feel democracy is better than communism.

5-18-50

After a week's orientation at Virginia Union here, the party will leave on June 25. The itinerary includes Hawaii, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Arabia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Greece, Italy, France, Belgium, England and Canada.

Washington

D.C.

Bon-voyage stops will be made at Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles and San Francisco before the departure from the United States.

One Washingtonian and five Virginians included in the participants announced today. These were Raymond A. Carter, Howard University; David James Ragland and Clarence Lee Townes, jr., both students of Virginia Union, and Elliott Cohen, a student at Richmond Professional Institute, all of Richmond; James Wilbur Yates, Petersburg, and Harold Edwin Murray, Hampton Institute.

Acheson Praises Va. Union Tourists

Atlanta, Ga.

14e(1)

WASHINGTON —(ANP) — Members of the planned Virginia Union "good will" tour for this summer were praised this week by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, not as "good will" ambassadors, but as ambassadors of their country. He said:

"You are in tremendously true sense ambassadors of your country. At one time the United States spoke to the rest of the world through the secretary of state, but today this has changed. The United States speaks to other countries through thousands of voices.

"In your travels what you say or do as private citizens will have untold meaning, and you, believing what you do believe, are in a tremendously true sense ambassadors of your country. We are behind you 100 percent."

4-27-50

CONFERENCE HELD

Dean Acheson gave this greeting in a half hour conference with representatives from Virginia Union including Clennon King, originator of the idea, and Franklin J. Gayles, political science professor.

He referred to a tour to be made by 50 Negro college students in a "Round-the-World Study Project." Their aim will be to affirm their faith in democracy and crusade against Communism. Students will get 9 to 12 hours credit for this trip. Any student from any college may apply for this tour.

At the interview Dean Acheson told the group that he recognized the problems facing the Negro in this country, but that these problems were soluble only in a democratic state.

He advised the group to feel perfectly free to tell the people in the places they visit the truth about the Negro problems in America, and also the things Negroes are doing to solve these problems and prove their faith in the democratic process.

First 24 Students Named for Union Global Crusade

Afro-American

Sat. 5-27-50

Committee Selects Group From Over 200 Applicants; Trip Begins on June 25

Baltimore, Md.

14e(1)

RICHMOND

Assisted by the staff of the World Study Project, a committee of Union faculty members, last week, went through over 200 applications and named the first division of 24 participants in the 50-member Virginia University global Crusade Against Communism.

The committee included Dr. T. H. Henderson, college dean; Norville Smith, dean of students, and Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, chairman of the Social Science Department, with the Mayor of Richmond as honorary chairman and T. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association as honorary co-chairman.

The first 24 applicants were selected from a batch representing 30 states and 58 schools. This group which includes a white American from Richmond, a Filipino-American and a Chinese-American, represents students still working for degrees.

Leave U.S., June 25

The project will start June 18 with a week's orientation at Virginia Union. It will leave Richmond June 25. The itinerary includes Hawaii, Japan, Formosa, the Philipines, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Arabia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Greece, Italy, France, Belgium, England and Canada.

In the process of departing from American shores the Round-the-World mission will make bon voyage stops in Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

First Selectees

The first selectees are:

Miss Betty E. Shadd, 7434 Monticello St., Pittsburgh, student at Storer College; Robert L. Williams, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C.; Dennis A. Wooding, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles H. Smith, 571 Maryland Ave., Lexington, Ky.; James Ivy Dixon Jr., Fisk University, Nashville; Dabney N. Montgomery, Livingstone College, Salisbury; Elliott Cohen, Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond, Va.; Harold E. Murray, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.;

James W. Yates, 233 New St., Petersburg, Va.; Raymond A. Carter, Howard University, Washington, D.C.; Melvin M. Davenport, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif; Clarence L. Townes Jr., Virginia Union, Richmond; Miss Flora Sue Martin, Roosevelt College, Chicago; Mrs. Virginia de Harris, Columbia University, N.Y.; Charles L. Fielding, 120 Una St., Hot Springs, Ark., student at Yale University;

David DeBarry, Hayti Road 2, Coatesville, Pa.; Miss Dorothea Chin, City College of New York; Albert Bolden, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; David G. Smith, Columbia University; William Black, University of Southern California; James W. Parks, 1417 Willet Ave., S.E., Canton, Ohio; David Ragland, Virginia Union; Edmund H. Preston Jr., Lincoln University, Pa.

GOODWILL MISSION

14e(1)

Virginia Union University will send out this month the second of its Round-the-World Study teams. This project calls for a trip of about ten weeks by fifty picked Negro students and teachers and a number of non-Negro students, advisers and teachers. They will visit twenty-five countries, in which they will be official guests.

The university announces this trip as a "Crusade Against Communism." One of its purposes is to spread the word that American Negro students have not been entrapped by the Communist line. They go out as spokesmen for democracy and will carry a message of goodwill and friendship. They will seek to learn about the peoples of other countries, in turn, and to be students as well as apostles.

6-4-50

. This is a project worthy of support. The world needs more and more of this sort of contact work. These fine Negro students can do a job of which their country ought to be very proud. They will be better citizens for their study, and all of us will profit by what they do and say. This project is financed entirely by voluntary contributions that can be sent to the University at Richmond. It is hoped that those contributions will be generous, so that this good work can go on.

TEN HERE TO SHARE WORLD STUDY TOUR

Inter-Racial Group to Visit 25 Foreign Lands in Its Anti-Communist Trip

New York N.Y. Times

14-E-(1)

June 6-18-50

An inter-racial group of ten New Yorkers will leave the city today on the first lap of a ten-week academic, anti-Communist trip around the world.

Led by Prof. Hubert Park Beck of the City College School of Education, the group will join forty other members of the "Round the World Study Project," sponsored by Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va. There the "Crusade Against Communism" will be briefed for one week and then take off by chartered plane for Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

From San Francisco the party will fly to Hawaii and ten weeks of study in twenty-five foreign lands.

Times

The trip is designed to provide for the forty-six students and four faculty members a course worth nine to twelve college credit hours and to let the world "know of colored America's faith in democracy and distrust of communism."

Since Virginia Union University is a Negro school and a large proportion of the participants are Negroes, particular emphasis will be placed on the problems of race discrimination throughout the world.

Virginia Union sent a "Foreign Study Team" to eleven countries for ten weeks last summer.

Both last year's tour and this one, it is felt, will give the world "a chance to meet the other part of America's great population." Its members will be official guests in every land they visit. They will return to Richmond by way of Ireland, Canada and New York.

An attempt will be made to have the students live with the people they visit. Special sightseeing tours, planned study outlines, spacial map making, trip diaries, written reports and scrap books will be included in the program.

Along with Professor Beck, the New Yorkers on the team are: Olive Roach of 796 East 163d Street, the Bronx; David G. Smith of 243 West 138th Street, Dorothea Chin of 515 West 138th Street, Ruby Hall of 2190 Madison Avenue, Virginia de Harris of 569 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; Lou Ella Gaines of 132 East Forty-fifth Street, Dennis Wooding of 296 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Arthur Pulley of 34 Clinton Avenue, New Rochelle, and Odie D. Brown of

ours. planned study outlines. spe-

Board Plane Next Sunday

Students Ready For World Tour

Courier Date 6-21-50

14-E-(1)

Pittsburgh Pa.

RICHMOND, Va. — Union University's 'round-the-world crusade against communism gets under way Sunday, June 25, when more than fifty students take off from Byrd Field here on the first leg of their much-publicized global tour that will take them to nearly a score of countries in Europe and the Middle East.

The group has been selected from colleges throughout the country on a basis of individual scholarship and has the official sanction of the State Department. Leaving Richmond at 7:30 Sunday morning, June 25, the group, Negro and white, will make stops in the following cities:

Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, the same day. They will spend the night of the 26th in Chicago. St. Louis, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles and San Francisco will be covered on Monday, June 27.

Lands to be visited include Hawaii, June 28-30; Japan (Tokyo), July 1-8; Thailand (Siam), Bangkok, July 14-17; Burma (Rangoon), 17-19; India (Calcutta, Benares, Agra, Delhi and Bombay), July 19-26; Ethiopia, Sudan (Khartoun), Aug. 7; Egypt, Aug. 10-16; Israel, Aug. 17-20; Greece, Aug. 20-22; Italy (Rome), Aug. 23-25; Monaco, Aug. 26; France (Paris), Aug. 27-30; Belgium, Aug. 31; Britain (London), Sept. 1-7, and return to New York Sept. 7.

William Black, of Los Angeles, a student at U. C. L. A.

They left Friday night aboard a Royal Dutch Airlines plane. They will visit the Netherlands, Germany, France and Switzerland.

Negroes will 'sell' U. S. in Europe

NEW YORK, July 15—(AP)—Four Negroes—three from the South—will spend the next six weeks telling Western Europeans "America is the best country in the world for the Negro."

News

The leader of the party, Clennon King, 29, said the trip would be a "crusade against Communist propaganda."

June 7-16-50

14-E-(1)

King, whose home is at Richmond, Va., is a former history instructor at the Virginia Union University.

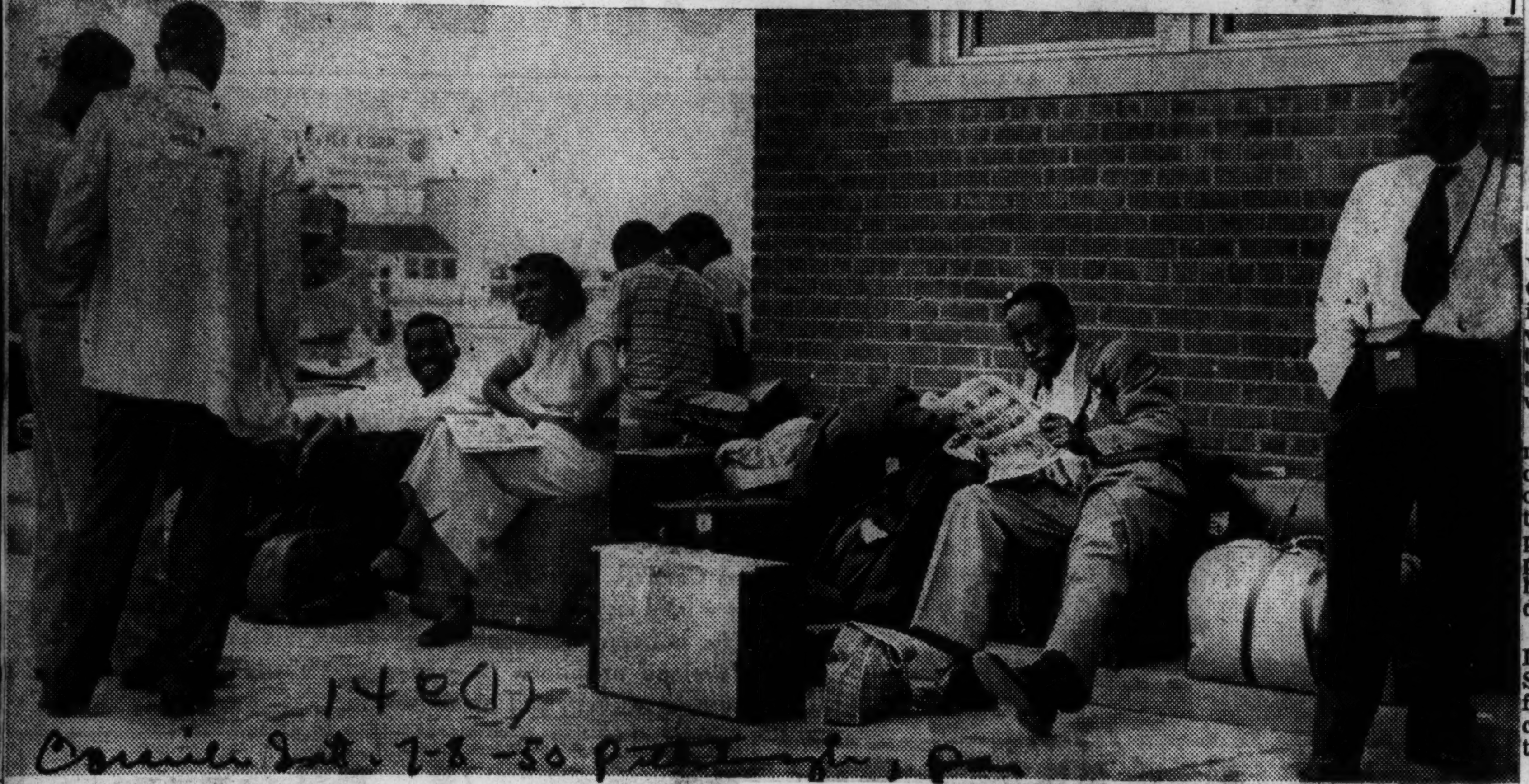
Birmingham Ala.

His companions are David De Barry, Coatesville, Pa., a Virginia Union student; Robert [illegible] Williams, Orangeburg, S. C., a student at South Carolina State College, and

14e(1) 1950

Virginia Union University
Around the World Trip

Waiting for a Plane That Never Flew!



14e(1)

Courier Sat. 7-8-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Disappointment— The ship that never came in!—That's what these college students are waiting for at Richmond's (Va.) Byrd Airport. The scheduled Virginia Union "World Crusade Against Communism" was called off at the last minute due to lack of funds, and the chartered Capital Airliner, "Ralph J. Bunche," never took off. With back to camera is Albert B. Bolden of Cleveland, Ohio; standing, talking to him, is Melvin Davenport, Los Angeles. Seated, left to right, are James Yates, Flora Sue Martin and Edward Page-El.

In Spite of Debacle

World Tour Planned By 2 Student Groups

By MILTON L. RANDOLPH
(Richmond Correspondent)

14e(1)

RICHMOND, Va.—Determined to salvage at least the personal satisfaction of making a tour, from the disappointments of the past week, when Virginia Union University's global tour folded up, two separate groups, all former registrants for the "Crusade Against Communism" have organized and are off to Europe and other points for the next six weeks.

The first group, including six: Melvin Davenport of University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Ray Carter, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Smith, Virginia Union University; Albert B. Bolden Jr., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Edmund H. Preston Jr., Lincoln University, Pa., and Clarence L. Townes Jr. of Richmond, left Richmond by plane or train, Thursday to reassemble in New York City over the week-end.

Courier

There they were to join a Students' Argosy Tour, scheduled to leave New York by plane Monday, July 3. The tour of this group is to include Luxemburg, France, England, Italy, Germany and Belgium.

Sat. 7-8-50

Five additional persons, also former members of the ill-fated "Round-the-World Crusade Against Communism," are assembled in Richmond still loyal to their former leader, and with renewed plans for a six-week tour of Africa and Europe. This group is now scheduled to leave Richmond, Tuesday, July 11, and has been designated as, "Negro students Crusade Against Communism."

Pittsburgh Pa.

The personnel of this group, in addition to Clennon King, includes David James Ragland, Richmond, a Virginia Union student; Miss Betty Eunice Shadd, Pittsburgh, a student at Storer College; David DuBarry of Coatsville, Pa., Virginia Union student, and Robert L. Williams of Orangeburg, S. C., student at S. C. State College.

Negroes Plan Anti-Red Tour Through Europe

Times Sun. 7-16-50

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Four Negroes will spend the next six weeks telling Western Europeans that "America is the best country in the world for the Negro."

Los Angeles Cal.

The leader of the party, Clennon King, 29, former instructor at Virginia Union University, said the trip will be a "crusade against Communist propaganda." The party includes William Black of Los Angeles, a student at UCLA.

UNION SHUNS RESPONSIBILITY:

World Study Project Flops; Sponsor Fired

Afro-American 14e(1)

RICHMOND

The much-criticized Around the World Study Project planned by Clennon King, former instructor in history at Virginia Union University, has "come a cropper" with the dismissal of its sponsor from the faculty, it was made clear, last week.

Sat. 7-1-50

This was disclosed in a statement issued to the press on Saturday by Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of the university, setting forth the fact that he had already expressed his regret "that the 50 prospective members of the party had been so inconvenienced and disappointed."

Baltimore

Despite Dr. Ellison's statement, Dr. King refused to concede on Saturday that the project was a failure, He also refused to discuss his confirmed dismissal from the college.

College Sponsorship Denied

Dr. Ellison's statement pointed out that Virginia Union has never assumed any responsibility in the organization, direction, or planning of the tour and has never received or handled any of the contributions solicited by Mr. King or any payments made by prospective members of the party.

He said he had hoped that Mr. King's ambitious plan for this summer would succeed, but apparently the contributions needed to defray the cost of the round-the-world air tour, in excess of payments to be made by the members of the party, have not been forthcoming as Mr. King had expected.

The statement clearly set forth that Mr. King, who has been an instructor at the university during the past two years, was terminated from employment there in June, with the close of the past academic season.

Failure Blamed on "Reds"

Although Mr. King would not discuss the situation with the AFRO, it was learned in other reliable sources that he had stated that there were four Communists in the study group, whom he blamed for unfavorable propaganda. The group was scheduled to leave Byrd Airfield at 7:30 a.m. on Sunday, June 25.

While university officials refuse steadfastly to divulge reasons for dismissal of Mr. King, they assert as stoutly that his direction of the now ill-fated world study tour had nothing to do with the severance of his relations with the college.

ANTI-RED TOUR FAILS, PREXY 'IS PAINED'

Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., is "deeply pained" by the failure of the delegation of students to appear Monday morning as scheduled at Lambert Air Field on an announced round-the-world tour in a "Crusade Against Communism."

Over 100 St. Louisans, including a delegation from Stowe Teachers' college; the Mayor's Council on Human Relations; the Board of Education, the clergy and the Urban League, were left embarrassed and waiting at the airport Monday morning when the flight failed to arrive.

Argus

The "crusade" had been heralded in both the weekly and daily press and Clarence T. Hunter, a member of the council, was named chairman of a committee to welcome the student group of fifty.

4-28-50

A platform had been erected and proper ceremonies planned, including members of the clergy and citizens-at-large. When the "Ralph Bunche," as the plane was called, did not arrive as scheduled, members of the committee communicated with Chicago officials which also appeared on the schedule as receiving the delegation on Sunday.

St. Louis, Mo.

Chicagoans reported they, too, had been left waiting with no notification of cancellation.

A query to President Ellison from the Argus brought this message by telegram, "I am deeply pained by the inconvenience and dissappointments that came to the citizens caused by the failure of the Round the World Study tour to appear in St. Louis as planned. I take this means of offering my most sincere apologies to you and the citizens who so graciously planned to receive the group. Unexpected impediments developed, forcing the trip to be cancelled.

FUNDS SHORT

In a dispatch from the east this week, it was reported the tour fell $30,000 short of funds needed to make the trip. The goal had been set for $75,000 to finance the trip.

Although communications concerning the trip went out over the signature of Clennon King, as director of the World Study Project, on school letterheads, Dr. Ellison is reported as having disclaimed any official connection with the trip and the school.

King in his letter to the Argus requested a "concise program of about twenty or thirty minutes" at the airport with friendship messages for the group.

This is a small portion of group at Lambert Field Monday morning

The group was to have travelled in a chartered DC-4 and was scheduled to have arrived at Lampert Field at 9 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Dr. Ellison sent similar messages of regret to Harry L. Simmons, chairman of the council and to Mayor Joseph M. Darst. No explanation was given as to why cancellation notices were not sent to persons receiving the original requests.

Wash. U. Dental School Accepts Dr. Leon O'Hara

Argus

5-12-50

[illegible]

Dr. Leon P. O'Hara, a member of the Municipal Dental Clinic, has been named as the first Negro student to attend Washington university's school of dentistry. Dr. O'Hara will enroll in the class of oral surgery May 22.

A native of Talladega, Alabama, he graduated from the college of that name and Meharry Medical college. He spent one year as an interne at Homer G. Phillips hospital and for three years served in the ETO, as a major in the U. S. Army.

He is a member of the Mound City Dental Society, State Dental Association; National Dental Association, Kappa Sigma Phi honorary fraternity and Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

~~Career Clinic~~ Goes Over Big ~~At~~ West Va. State

5-16-50

A three day Career Clinic at West Virginia State College May 11, 12, and 13, was brought to a successful conclusion today. Major addresses were made by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor; Dr. E. R. Brazeal, Dean of Instruction, Morehouse College, and G. E Ferguson, owner of the Ferguson Enterprise, Charleston, West Virginia. Other participants who conducted seminars during the conference were: Paul Turner, Field Representative, Camels Cigarettes and Edward Boyd, Assistant Sales Manager of Pepsi Cola, who discussed Merchandising and Selling. J. E. Scott, president of Scott Realty Company, and Lewis C. Blount, Secretary-General Manager of the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company held seminars on Real Estate and Insurance. Also in attendance was Herbert Fielding, Public Acountant and Manager of Fielding Funeral Home. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Turner are successful business men recently graduated from West Virginia State College.

Mr. Clague cited statistics to indicate that with over 500,000 college graduates entering the job market in June, the problem of job finding will be increasingly difficult for college seniors.

In teaching, for example, there is at once an acute shortage of personnel in the elementary schools and a growing over supply at the high school level. For the current school year, only one elementary teacher was trained for every three who were needed. On the other hand, four times as many students completed training for high school teaching as were required. This imbalance in supply exists in nearly every State, creating a grave problem both for the schools and for the young people concerned. College counselors can help to remedy the situation by getting the facts on employment outlook before prospective teachers as early as possible in their college careers.

Other professional fields in which stiff competition for jobs is expected in the next few years include: Law, Engineering, Chemistry, Journalism, Personnel Work.

Fields offering good prospects for new entrants include: Nursing Medicine and Dentistry, Pharmacy veterinarians, medical x-ray technicians, medical laboratory technicians, dental hygienists, physica therapists, occupational therapists and dieticians. Mr. Clague emphasized the importance of students entering fields in which they have interests and ability, because job competition was becoming increasingly keener as the years pass by and only the best prepared will be able to secure better jobs.

Dr. Brazeal stressed the importance of enacting a Federal and State Fair Employment Practice Law in order to insure that Negroes with ability and training would not be denied jobs because of the color of their skin. Dr. Brazeal said tha it was important for the Negr community to organize and financ this fight for equal job opportunities.

The climax to the conference was reached Friday night when 21 organizations from the Kanawha Valley met and organized a continuing committee with instructions from the group to proceed to set up a permanent organization which would follow up in West Virginia and the Kanawha Valley the problem of job opportunities for Negroes. At this meeting the plight was pointed out by Mr. Ferguson

14e(1) 1950 Wilberforce State College

Col. Ray Reports at Wilberforce

14e(1)

Afro American
10·21·5
Baltimore

Col. Marcus H. Ray, just back from Germany, is welcomed by President Charles H. Wesley at Wilberforce State College as professor of military science and tactics. For two years he was civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

AMEZs, CMEs, Methodists Enter School Row

Churchmen Ask State of Ohio Not to Use Name 'Wilberforce'

Courier

PITTSBURGH—Representing some seven million members of leading Negro denominations, the National Fraternal Council of Churches in America, Inc., has asked both houses of the Ohio Legislature to kill a proposed bill which would allow the use of the name "Wilberforce" in referring to the state-supported college at Wilberforce, Ohio.

Meeting here last week, the Council adopted a resolution calling on the Ohio Legislature to permit the name "Wilberfore" to be the sole property of Wilberforce University — an institution supported by the AME Church—the oldest Negro institution of higher education in the U. S.

Sat. 2-10-51

14e(1)

CAMPUSES ADJOIN

They would deny use of the name "Wilberforce" in any manner to the college supported by the state of Ohio, which grew out of a split between the AMEs and the state several years ago. That split resulted in the establishment of an independent college supported by the state and separated from the campus of the AME-supported institution by a narrow ravine.

Significantly, among those present and supporting the resolution were Bishops of the AME Zion Church, the Methodist Church and the CME Church. They included Bishops A. P. Shaw of the Methodist Church; B. W. Doyle of the CME Church, W. J. Walls of the AME Zion Church, and A. J. Allen of the AME Church.

CITE COURT ORDER

Bishop A. J. Allen, vice president of the council, stated that it is a matter of record that the Court of Ohio has handed down a decision that the state-supported school should not infringe upon the name of "Wilberforce University," which has carried the name "Wilberforce University" since it was incorporated ninety-five years ago.

The resolution read in part: "We have no objection to the introduction of any legislation the state may desire in the interest of the College of Education and Industrial Arts. But we do desire that no legislation be enacted which will confuse the general public and disregard a noble tradition which is so sugnificant to Negro people throughout the world."

Bishop W. J. Walls presided over the sessions, assisted by Bishops Allen and A. W. Womack.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and the President of the Ohio State Senate, which are considering the proposed bill.

Wilberforce U. In 95th Founder's Day Drive

14e(1)

THE NINETY-FIFTH FOUNDERS' DAY DRIVE of historic Wilberforce Univ. started in earnest this week according to an announcement made by Miss A. Jordan, chairman of the Founders' Day Committee. The drive will culminate on March 15th with a special Founders' Day convocation at 10:00 a. m. in Jones Auditorium with Attorney Mary Spivey of Cleveland, an alumnus, as the principle speaker.

Christian

The financial goal has been set at $30,000 Miss Jordan reported in making the announcement. Friends and alumni of the school are called on to assist in raising the set quota for the school year. A Founders' Day Committee stated that the money secured in the Founders' Day Drive is necessary as a part of the 1951-52 school budget.

Recorder

Thurs. 3-1-51

The first event of major importance will feature a Woody Herman jazz concert in Jones Auditorium, Monday, February 19th at 8:15 p. m. Woody Herman, who appeared in a concert of the same nature last year proved to be highly popular with the students and community citizens.

14e(1)

Philadelphia, Pa.

Other events of the Founders' Day Drive will include a faculty play entitled "Death Takes a Holiday," a comedy in three acts, on Friday, March 9th. The play is under the direction of Major John R. Reaves and promises to attract a large audience. In addition to the play, the students of the university are organized by classes for the Founders' Day effort. All student activities will be climaxed in a grand bazaar on March 14th. An extremely important activity of the Founders' Day events is a drive to enroll all alumni and friends of Wilberforce University in a Loyalty Club. The committee chairman stated that ticket size subscription cards are now being sent out in connection with this part of the program.

Wilberforce University is one of the oldest colleges in the United States and claims to be the oldest in the world principally directed toward Negro education.

College At Wilberforce Takes New, Shorter Name

Journal and Guide

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce is to be kown as "Central State College" hereafter, with the word "Wilberforce" completely deleted from the name.

Sat. 3-17-51

The administration of the college recommended to the Senate Committee on Education and Health last week that the college bear the new name, when the committee voted unanimously for Senate Bill No. 58

This bill is designed to severe henceforth official aid and administrative connections between the State of Ohio and the AME Church at Wilberforce.

14e(1)

Norfolk, Va.

THE ADMINISTRATION of the College of Education and Industrial Arts recommended to the Senate Committee that the college be named "Central State College."

The administration of the AME Church school objected only to the use of the name "Wilberforce" as an offical part of the name.

These words, "Wilberforce, Ohio," however, will have to be used as the location of the college.

The college chose the name, State College," because it has geographical implication since Wilberforce is located near the centre of the nation and also of the State of Ohio.

FIVE OTHER STATE institutions of higher education in the state of Ohio have chosen their names because of geographical location. The College of Educational and Industrial Arts took this step in the sincere hope that it may end henceforward the perennial controversy at Wilberforce, Ohio.

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ation Refused to force Univ.

14e(1)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — According to information released from the office of Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University, the institution was denied restoration to the accredited list of the North Central Association last week in Chicago.

Louisville

When questioned about the grounds for denial of accreditation, Dr. Hill made public that portion of the report of Dr. Norman Burns, secretary of the North Central, pertaining to the status of Wilberforce University. According to Dr. Burns, Wilberforce University, along with another western college, was denied restoration because "the Commission does not feel that the institution evidences sufficient financial stability."

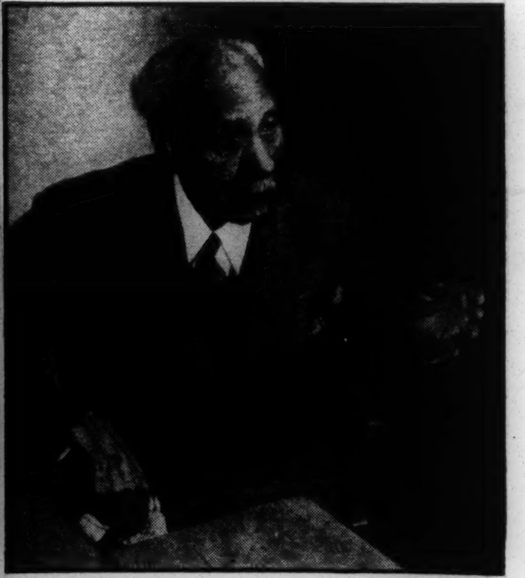
Wilberforce Split

Wilberforce University was started near Xenia, Ohio, in 1856 as a seminary. Named after the English abolitionist William Wilberforce, the African Methodist Episcopal Church's Negro university welcomed a Combined Normal and Industrial Arts Department set up by the state in 1887. While no direct aid went to Wilberforce, state funds paid for most of the new buildings and maintenance, and, in 1930, Ohio began to pay tuition for C.N.I. students who attended classes in the church-controlled portion.

But by June of 1947, church trustees and pro-state trustees were feuding. AME trustees, headed by 86-year-old Bishop Reverdy Cassius Ransom, now retired, declared that Dr. Charles H. Wesley, prominent Negro educator, minister, and author who became president of Wilberforce in 1942, had fostered "increasing encroachment of the state on the functions of the university." Pro-church trustees gave 55-year-old Dr. Wesley 24 hours to resign and named Dr. Charles Leander Hill new president of the AME's part of Wilberforce.

5-21-51

On April 17, the legislature adopted a bill splitting Wilberforce into two independent colleges with adjacent campuses. Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche vetoed the measure, but last week the legislators overrode him and set up a new state college—Ohio's sixth—named Central State, under Dr. Wesley. The church adherents, although left with only 483 students, four major buildings, and 158 acres as opposed to Central State's 964 students, 25 major buildings, and 558 acres, felt they had won a "signal victory" in retaining possession of the name Wilberforce.



Associated Press

Bishop Ransom: The church won

5-21-51

Bishop Tells AME Clerics To Back Wilberforce U. Or Quit Churches

14e(1) Defender, Dat. 11-18-50

WILBERFORCE, O.—Methodist ministers who are 'tired' of supporting Wilberforce university had "better get out of the denomination," Bishop D. Ormonde Walker told an assemblage of more than 200 of the brethren at a Convocation here Friday.

The Bishop was outlining details of the plan of fight which he said would be used against the state of Ohio to "return the great church institution, Wilberforce university, to its rightful place as the shrine of the Negroes of all the world."

There has been a state of constant warfare between the university, which is the original church-supported institution, and the 'College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce,' which is the state's half of the educational setup.

After having lost a court decision to declare the action which created the state setup illegal, the university now seeks to have returned to it certain properties which it feels it should have.

Raps Ministers

The address of the Bishop was the highlight of a day which had seen honorary degrees granted to a Catholic, a Protestant, a Jew and a Negro. The Catholic was Mayor Thomas A. Burke of Cleveland.

Just to show the ministers that he knew whereof he spoke, Bishop Walker said that "I know who you 'tired' fellows are. If you will raise your voices in question, I will be glad to point you out here, now, so all these people will know you."

He added that "If you kill Wilberforce, you kill the AME church, and if you ever kill the AME church, you will have killed the Negro." He said, however, that "There is no fear of this, fortunately; as long as the world endures, Wilberforce university will live!"

More than 300 persons from all over the state, two-thirds of them ministers, attended the convocation.

Lausche Keeps Hands Off Wilberforce Feud

Defender Dat. 10-21-50

COLMBUS, Ohio—Gov. Lausche has again refused to intervene in the long-standing battle over the administration of the church supported and state supported schools at Wilberforce University.

Pointing out that the Board of Trustees is appointed to administer the affairs of the university Lausche added:

14e(1)

"The law contemplates there shall be no political interference in the management of our educational institutions. As the terms of the trustees expire the Governor either re-appoints them or appoints new ones. Beyond that power there is no authority conferred on the governor or anyone else to tell the trustees what they shall or shall not do."

Alumni and students, irked at the feud, had asked Lausche to step in the battle. The two schools split over a year ago when AME Church factions and the state supported factions failed to see eye to eye.

"No further comment," was the official reply from the Governor's office here when the Defender asked for a statement.

Noted Biologist Joins Wilberforce U. Faculty

Nashville Globe

Wilberforce, Ohio—Dr. Lore Rose David, a brilliant biologist and Zoologist, who received her Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Berlin in 1931 and has done extensive research work in her field of specialization, will join the Wilberforce University faculty in September as Head of the Department of Biology. The announcement was made this week by Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of the institution. Miss David comes with a wealth of information in the field of biological studies.

14e(1)

Fri. 8-4-50

The outstanding biologist has served in schools of higher education for a number of years. She also has done considerable work in the practical field. In 1932 she was Assistant at the Natural History Museum in Leipzig, Germany. In 1933 she served as Research-Associate at the Senckenberg Natural History Museum, Frankfort, Germany. In 1934 to 1937 she occupied the position of Research-Assistant and Curator for Ichthyology at the Belgian Congo Museum in Tervueren Belgium.

Nashville, Tenn.

In addition, Dr. David has been a Volunteer Research worker at the Los Angeles Museum of Arts and Sciences. From 1938 to 1943 she was Research-Assistant at the California Institute of Technology, Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, Pasadena, Calif. Also she spent four years as a Paleontologist and Paleo-Ichthyologist with the Richfield Oil Corporation in Long Beach, Calif. Following this Dr. David was Associate Professor of Biology at Louisiana State College and Professor of Zoology at the University of Vermont.

14e(1)

Many important studies are credited to Dr. David. Among them are: Embryonic and Early Larval Stage sof the Grunion, **Leuresth es tenuis** and of the sculpin **Scorpaena guttata;** Miocene Fishes in Well Cores from Torrance in Southern California; Upper Miocene Fishes From the Santa Monica Mountains, California; Upper Miocene Fishes From the Northern Rim of the Santa Monica Mountains, California and Miocene Fishes from the Palos Verdes Hills, California.

Dr. Charles Hill Leaves For Bermuda

14e(1)

Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University left for Hamilton, Bermuda on Jan. 20 where he will engage in a week's speaking tour at the British possession. The educator is scheduled to appear before church, civic and professional groups throughout the island.

Sat 1-21-50

Dr. L. L. Berry, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in the A. M. E. Church, and the Rev. J. Edward Foster, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. Church in Hamilton, Bermuda are cooperating in the speaking project. Dr. Hill will be accompanied by Mrs. Hill. —Courtesy of Taylor's Studio.

Students Beaten

Wilberforce Suspends 2 Campus Frats

Courier

Sat 3-4-50

By ALBERT DUNMORE

XENIA, Ohio—Brutal hazing of probates on the Wilberforce State College campus resulted, this week, in the suspension of undergraduate chapters of Alpha Phi Alpha and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities.

14e(1)

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce State College, announced that the chapters had been temporarily suspended on the State College campus as a result of action by the faculty's student committee on guidance and discipline.

Dean Edward Odom of Wilberforce University told The Courier that the personnel division of his institution had concurred with the action of the State College group after a joint meeting of the representatives of the two institutions.

The action was taken as a result of injuries sustained by Marvin Booth, a State College junior from Richmond, Ind., a probate of Kappa Fraternity, and an unidentified Wilberforce student from Alpha Fraternity who was seriously injured.

The students were injured during the annual probation week of the fraternities and sororities. President Wesley stated that the activities committee of the State College had been requested to conduct a full investigation of the events leading up to the injuries sustained by the two young men as the college has abolished "Hell Week" activities for all student relations.

Dr. Otis Froe, dean of students and chairman of the Students Activities Committee, stated that permission on recommendation of the president had been granted to graduate chapters of the two fraternities to complete the initiation of the probates and that the Activities Committee is gathering the facts for submission to the administration.

It has been learned that national offices of both fraternities had been contacted and have upheld the action of the administration of the two schools.

It is believed that an attempt will be made to have officers of both chapters heard before representatives of the national office for allowing the brutality in the initiation procedure.

Both students were hospitalized.

Didn't Fire Dean, President Claims

Courier

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—(ANP)—Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University, reportedly denied rumors last week that Dean Reid E. Jackson had been fired. President Hill said the dean had resigned because of declining health.

14e(1)

Sat 3-11-50

Dr. Jackson moved across the campus from State College to become administrative dean of Wilberforce in 1949.

Wilberforce Head to Bermuda

14e(1)

Afro-American 2-11-50

Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hill are shown as they boarded the TWA plane at Dayton Airport, Vandalia, Ohio, [illegible] Hamilton, Bermuda, where Dr. Hill, who is president of Wilberforce University, will deliver a series of lectures over a ten-day period. The well-known educator expects to meet with civic and religious officials in Bermuda and to visit the parents of Bermuda students now in attendance at Wilberforce University. The couple will return to the States in February.

Bishops Pledge Support To Wilberforce University

Daily World

14e(1)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Five supporting Bishops of the First Educational Area of the African Methodist Episcopal Church repledged their supoort to Wilberforce University and guaranteed the school budget for the school-year 1950-1951 at the conclusion of the graduation activities Thursday. Bishops A. J. Allen, D. W. Nichols G. W. Baber, D. O. Walker, and J. H. Clayborn agreed to underwrite the recommendations made by President C. L. Hill during the annual meeting of the University Board. Expressing complete confidence in the administration of President Hill, the Board made several recommended changes designed to strengthen academic and administrative areas.

Dr. Melvin P. Sikes of Gary, Ind. was named Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. In addition, three other Ph. D's were added to the faculty. They were Dr. Gilbert Jones, Dr. Karl Marcinkowski, and Dr. Lore Rose David. Highlighting the week's activities was the Thursday commencement. Approximately 2000 spectators attended the ceremony.

Sat 6-17-50

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., delivered the commencement address. Speaking on "Strength and Power" and issuing a severe criticism of those in high places who misuses power, Dr. Moron emphasized that strength is an inner development related to such things as truth, integrity, and fair play. The speaker challenged the graduates to distinguish between strength and power in an attempt to correct areas of human exploitation. Dr. Moron received one of the two honorary Doctor of Laws degrees. The other recipient of the Doctor of Laws degree was Attorney-at-Law Oriel D. Eshelman of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Marjorie Dean, Assistant Supervisor of Schools in Hamilton, Bermuda, who delivered the Alumni Address during the commencement week activities was awarded the degree of Doctor of Humanities. Miss Bean is a Wilberforce University alumnus. In addition to Miss Bean, Scott M. Brown, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Kanawha County, West Virginia, and Doris R. Sharpe, Executive Secretary, Cleveland Baptist Association, Cleveland, O., received the Doctor of Humanities degree.

The Doctor of Divinity degrees were awarded to the following ministers: Earl K. Bradley, Pastor of the Methodist Church, Clairton, Penn.; John W. P. Collier, Jr., Pastor of Israel Memorial A. M. E. Church, Newark, New Jersey; Richard A. Hildebrand, Pastor of Bethel AME Church, New York, New York; Price W. Rogers, Secretary of AME Church Extension, Washington, D. C.; and B. N. Moore, pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, St. Paul, Minnesota.

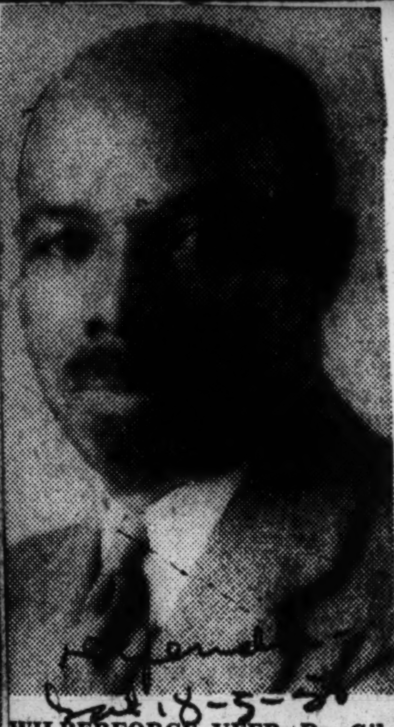
Two distinguished citizens received Citations of Merit: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for her work with the Human Rights Program with the United Nations and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, for eminent achievements in education and public service.

African Students at Wilberforce Greet Dr. Haynes

Afro American Sat. 2-18-50

14e(1)

Dr. George Edmund Haynes, noted authority on Africa, who delivered a series of lectures at Wilberforce State College, Ohio, with West African students. From left: first row. Dr. Haynes; Miss Ada Obi, Nigeria; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, college president; second row: W. Ade John, Sierra Leone; E. H. C. Opaye, Nigeria; Kendi Azoma, Nigeria; S. T. Pratt, Sierra Leone; J. E. A. Randall, Gold Coast; J. K. C. Fumi, Gold Coast; Third row: A. B. Williams, Baffoe, Gold Coast; W. H. Lima, Cameroom, Nigeria; T. A. Achonu, Nigeria, and E. W. K. Nvinaku. Gold Coast. West Africa.


Sat. 8-5-50

WILBERFORCE VEEP—Dr. Gilbert H. Jones is the new vice president of Wilberforce University, in charge of student recruitment. He will also head the Department of Philosophy. This announcement came this week from Dr. Charles L. Hill, Wilberforce president.

14e(1)

Wilberforce to Get $20,000 From First AME District

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Wilberforce university will receive $20,000 from the religious education chataqua of the first AME Episcopal district according to a vote taken by the group at its executive session in Bethel church here last week.

The chataque voted to give $20,000 to Wilberforce for its upkeep and $8,000 to Payne Theological seminary. This makes a total of $48,000 given both schools this year.

Earlier, the chataque has given both institutions over $21,000. In its report, the finance committee said that $53,936.78 had been received. $48,988.15 disbursed and a balance of $4,938.63 remained.

Among the disbursements were $1,131 to North Carolina Mutual Insurance company in Durham for three months insurance on Ruffin Nichols Memorial AME church in Philadelphia; $500 for Emanuel AME church, Tuckahoe, New York; and $400 for a lot purchased from the city of Yonkers, N. Y.

Herald

CAREER EXPERTS AT WILBERFORCE CLINIC: Outstanding specalists from all over Ohio participated in the recent career clinic held at Wilberforce University. The workshop, aimed at guiding college students in their career planning, was so successful that many leaders are urging the National Urban League to sponsor a [illegible] workshop at the university next year, patterned after the famous Howard University clinic. Left to right, front row: Dr. Donald Beatty of Columbus, area chief with the state unemployment Minority Group Service; Mrs. Marie Burch, instructor at Wilberforce; Miss Beulah Glasco, Xenia Social worker; Mrs. Viola Ward, Xenia probation officer, and Eugene B. Robinson, program secretary at Dayton's Fifth St. YMCA. Second row: Robert Barbiere, Dayton employment counselor; William Bowman of Dayton, Ohio Employment Service minority group representative; Dr. Carl Jenkins of Springfield; Mrs. Mary Valentine of Wilberforce University; Kenneth Spar, representative of the Citizens National Bank at Xenia; Rev. John Hunter of Payne Theological Seminary and Clarence Bayless, Xenia contractor and builder. Third row: Joseph Winkfield, industrial relations secretary of the Dayton Urban League; Mrs. Clarence Stevens of Antioch College, Dr. Milton S. J. Wright, university registrar and associate editor of The Dayton Citizen; Dr. Charles Hill, president of the university; Rev. J. A. Hall of Payne Theological Seminary, and Miss Estelle McDougal, instructor at Wilberforce. Fourth row: Capt. Lloyd Parker of the Wilberforce ROTC; Louis Washington, chairman of the sociology department at Wilberforce; Rev. E. J. Odom, dean of student affairs at Wilberforce, and Walter Smith, instructor at the university.—Courtesy of The Dayton Citizen.

14e(2)

Sat 5-13-50

Wilberforce Almost Hires 'Red' on Faculty as Head of Department

14e(1)

DURHAM, N.C.—Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University, Ohio, an AME Church institution, revealed here, last week, that the university almost hired Hans Friedstadt, admitted Communist Party member, to head its physics department.

Sat. 8-5-50

Dr. Hill said that faculty and trustees of the college were "favorably impressed" with Friedstadt when he was interviewed about the position, early this spring, but that when he later wrote from the University of North Carolina, where he was doing graduate study, that he belonged to the Communist Party, the board notified him that his application was "rejected altogether."

Church-Supported School Head Appeals to Governor

Wilberforce Feud Renewed!

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—([illegible])—President Charles Leander Hill of Wilberforce University complained directly to Gov. Frank J. Lausche last week in an open letter on the use of the university's name by the State College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce, Green County, Ohio.

The AME school president told the Governor the state school was using the name Wilberforce State for its school rather than the one ordered by a court three years ago.

President Hill made a specific complaint about the use of the title, "Miss Wilberforce State," for the state school's election of a college queen. He asked the Governor to do something about the state's use of the name Wilberforce.

The use of this name has been an indirect issue between the two schools ever since the state and the African Methodist Episcopal Church discontinued their co-sponsorship of the old Wilberforce University.

Wiley Gets $4,000 For Race Relations

14e(1)

MARSHALL, Texas — Wiley College has just received a check for $4,000 from the Board as the first installment on the Texas Conference's annual contribution for Race Relations Day to Wiley College. This appropriation which is liquidated in three installments - Christmas, Race Relations Day, and Easter - amounts to $10,000 a year. Certain white conferences in Texas, Illinois, and Wisconsin have been allocated to Wiley College for Race Relations cultivation. It is the expectation of the Administration that these conferences will become a source of much needed assistance as they are more intensely cultivated.

MASONS TO HEAR ADDRESS BY WILEY COLLEGE PREXY

14e(1)

Dr. J. S. Scott, president of Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., will make two appearances here on Sunday. He will deliver the sermon at the 11 a. m. service at Wesley M. E. Church, Easton and Frankfort Place, and he will be the principal speaker at 3:30 p. m. on the "Americanism Day" program at Carver Auditorium.

Thomas

3-9-50

Tulsa Okla

The program is sponsored by Prince Hall Masonic Lodges as part of a crusade in opposition to Communism.

Mrs. I. L. Palm, 321 East Haskell, announced yesterday that she is anxious to contact all Wiley College graduates and former students who may wish to join in a reception to Dr. Scott.

The program to be given at Carver is as follows:

National Anthem, led by Mrs. Cleo Meeker; presentation of colors by Troop 42, Boy Scouts of America; invocation by the selection by the Rev. T. O. Chappelle, musical selection by the Tulsa Civic Male Chorus, introduction of the guest speaker by Attorney Amos T. Hall, Grand Master of Oklahoma, address by Dr. Scott, introduction of platform guests, by Ernest E. Byrd, and benediction, by the Rev. N. G. Randle.

The program is jointly sponsored by the following lodges: Coal Creek Lodge 88, A. G. Rogers, Worshipful Master; Amity Lodge 236, Ernest E. Byrd, Worshipful Master; ;Pyramid Lodge 69, W. M. Hopson, Worshipful Master; Pride of Tulsa Lodge 63, Lee Crout, Worshipful Master; Stone Hill Lodge 62, Horace Graham, Worshipful Master, and South Haven Lodge 7, J. L. Boone, Worshipful Master.

Wiley College Gets New Gym

Dallas, Texas

Morning News

Special to The News

MARSHALL, Texas, July 22.—Wiley College here has completed and equipped a $100,000 gymnasium, raising the value of the school's physical plant to $1,500,000.

Wiley College, a Methodist sponsored institution, is one of thirty-two members of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., which conducts a fund-raising campaign each year to help the schools finance their operating expenses.

14e(1)

Dallas

7-23-50

Three Texas cities, Marshall, Houston and Dallas, conduct local drives. The quota for Dallas this year is $18,000, Dr. J. S. Scott, president, announced.

Wiley College, given a Class A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, is recognized also by other agencies, including the American Medical Association and the American Council on Education.

Its program consists of ten major courses in liberal arts: Physical education, health, recreation, elementary and secondary education, library science, premedical, religion, debate, drama and music.

Its enrollment, exclusive of extension and summer school students, exceeds 600, representing more than twenty states and two foreign countries.

The Wiley Choir, composed of fifty trained voices under the direction of Gilbert F. Allen, former conductor of the famed Wings Over Jordan Choir, has achieved wide recognition. Recently, it took part in a radio program over the American Broadcasting chain and has been invited to make a repeat performance.

XAVIER STUDENTS WIN HIGH HONORS

Times-Picayune

Of the 10 Xavier university students who attained scholastic averages of 2.8 or higher during the first semester, three attained straight A's, Sister Mary Frances, dean, announced Saturday.

14e(1)

The three top-average students were Dolores Cooper, Jesse Goodwin and Rose Duncan.

The other seven high averages were attained by Ronald Rousseve, Larry Williams, June Walker, Edward Eugere, Carlyle Hithe, John D. Webster and Benjamin Webb.

Sun. 3-12-50

Other students who made the honor roll are:

Seniors: Rose M. Duncan, Larry Williams, Carlyle Hithe, Dolores Lee, Chester LeBlanc, Thomas Chanklin, Victoria Battiste, Aaron Henry, Mary Margaret Greenhouse, Coy D. Gill, Shirley Galatas, Malcolm Thompson, Rutherford Hawkins, Norman Smith, Joseph Arnaud, Elmore DeGrange, Beverly Parks, Douglas Seals, John M. Harris, Blanche Smalls, Susan Merriweather, Harold Jolivette, Samuel Moore, Nolan Flowers, Yvonne Lucky, Howard McClain, George Connor, Julius Derbigny, Silas Hodges, Edwin Oliver, Mason Reddix, Myrtle Bickham, Edward Middleton, Herman Reyes, Lamar Smith, Irene Burnette, John L. Finley, Samuel Johnson, Anderson Williams, Raymond Diamond, Wardell Gooch, Harold Farve, Anita Hoover, Howard Gaskins, Willie Polk, Newman Breaud, Ouida Holmes, Ned Richardson, David Horn, Leora Terrell, Damian LaCroix, Marjorie Winchester, Nelson Francis, Cleveland Browne, James Canada, John Hughes, Warren Maxwell, Bervis McBride, Hubert Morgan, Jules Teasley, Leona Washington and Gladstone Wicker.

Juniors: Dolores Cooper, Jesse Goodwin, June Walker, Edward Eugere, John Webster, Mary Agnes Lewis, Edward Ward III, Whitney Linnis, Vivian Reissland, Robert Simpson, Shelly Riddick, Doris Walker, Weasley J. Watkins, Garland Whitehurst, Gloria Jefferson, James McCullough, Gwendolyn Clarke, Alfred McEwen, Frank Borris, Edwin Middleton, Consuelo V. Pinado, Joseph Bradford, Richard Gumbel, William Simon, Fern Glapion, Gladys Halliburton, Joyce Mouton, Carlton Tucker, Marie Lancelin, Mohamed Ahmed, James Griffin, Carroll Stapler, Victor Dubuclet, Sampson Smith, Lee Caldwell, Moses Gossett, James Saunders and Griffin Wakefield.

Sophomores: Benjamin Webb, Sharon Wexler, Austin Jones, James Townsend, Sybil Haydel, Norman Francis, Carlyle McAdams, James P. Robinson, Ramona Perkins, Joseph M. Robinson, Arthur Burton, Helen Bibolet, Moses Clarke, Elias J. Williams, Ruth Newton, Henry Moore, Daisy Creighton, Curtis Parrish, Ruby Nixon, Emory Clark, Patrick Wells, Mercedes Broussard.

Freshmen: Ronald Rousseve, Duncan Morgan, Myrtle Reid, Helen Castenell, Azalee Murphy, Thomas Blake, Ann M. Bossett, Elmore J. Seraile, Walter Statham, Marvilea Williams, Joseph Almedia, Gordon B. Sanders, Albert Prempeh, Ida Lorraine Jules, Charles Allain, Kara Rousseau, Carmel Mathieu, Jacklyn T. Jones, Lorenzo Merriweather and Wilbert Sykes.

Xavier awards degree to African bishop

14e(1)

NEW ORLEANS — First honorary doctor of laws ever awarded by Xavier university was presented here last week to the Most Rev. Joseph Kiwanuka, vicar apostolic of Uganda, Africa, only Negro of episcopal rank in the Catholic church

The degree was awarded by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel.

Bishop Kiwanuka accepted the citation and diploma "as a tribute to my people in Africa."

XAVIER STUDENTS RECEIVE AWARDS

Times-Picayune

Annual Honors Convocation Held at University

Fri. 5-26-50

Xavier university held its second annual honors convocation Wednesday night at the school with Rev. Clarence Howard of St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss., as principal speaker.

14e(1)

He addressed the school's 170 seniors, who were joined by the faculty, administrators and other students of the school to see the awards presented for all fields of endeavor.

New Orleans, La.

The Xavier university gold medal, awarded to students achieving the highest average in their respective classes, went to Larry Williams, class of 1950; June S. Walker, 1951; Sharon Wexler, 1952, and Ronald Rousseve, 1953.

Other awards made were:

Nelson J. Francis, the St. Cecilia music award; James Stroy and Clarence Curry, the Edward Morrell Memorial award in oratory and the Walter George Smith Memorial award in the public speaking; John L. Finley, Gilbert Faustine award for leadership; Aaron Henry, the Louis Israel award for race relationship; Jonas Mason, the Alphonse Pierre Auguste award for the finest exemplification of Catholic action, the last three awards made by the National Council Knights of St. Peter Claver.

Elmore J. DeGrange, Thomas W. Shanklin and Mercedes Broussard, the French government awards for proficiency in the French language; Larry Williams, Xavier Alumni Club of Chicago award; Clifton Age, Joseph P. Geddes Memorial award; Harolyn Gilbert, John J. Heenan award; Rose Mae Duncan, Dr. Percy Creuzot award; J. Cleveland Browne, Mrs. Varice S. Henry Jr. award; Yvonne Lucky, Hazel M. Merritt award; Larry Williams, Alpha Epsilon honorary society of Xavier; Marvilea Williams, Amanuenses Club award.

Joseph Arnaud, Rose Duncan, Carlyle Hitche, Chester LeBlanc, Jesse Goodwin, Richard Gumbel Jr., Griffin Wakefield, June Walker, Ramona Perkins and Benjamin Webb, Alpha Kappa Mu honor society; Elizabeth Bonner, J. Cleveland Browne, Thomas Reed and Consuelo Pinado, honor award of the Catholic School Press Association; Grace Broussard, Wilbur Clark, Bythelda Davis, Nelson Francis, Anthony Green, Ulysses Hardin and Anderson Williams, music awards; Louise M. Boudreaux, Ann Marie Darensbourg, Norman Francis, Richard Gumbel Jr., Desmond Smith, Donald Barry, Julius Derbigny, Aaron Henry and Leora Terrell, the committe on student activities key.

Yvonne Lucky and Howard McClain, the Merck award; Joseph Arnaud, Leon Cornelius, Rudolph Crouch, Gilbert White, Marie Zimmerman, Neman Braud, Harold Farve, George Connor, Arnetta Pierce and Howard McClain, service awards; intercollegiate athletic awards in football to Willie Bloxton, Kirke Herman, Willie McKee, Lorenzo Merriweather, Louis Miller, Robert Miller, Douglass Porter, Willie Rouson and James Wheeler; in basketball to Robert Bonner, John Noisette and Alfred Priestley; in track to Nathaniel Brookins, Oliver Holmes, Willie McKee, Elon Robinson and Sampson Smith; for cheerleading to Wilhelmina Marks, Joyce Mouton, Anderson Harrison and Newman Braud.

June Walker, Xavier university scholarship; Carlton Tucker, pharmacy scholarship; Cecile Hebert, Exaltus Smith, Albert Taylor, Joseph Almeida, Albert Primpeh and Helen Barbarin, Xavier University Alumni Association scholarships; Gwendolyn Clarke, Ruth Newton and Myrtle Reed, Delta Sigma Theta sorority scholarships; Duncan Morgan, Alpha Phi Alpha scholarship; Mary Agnes Lewis and Rone D. Domino, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority scholarship; Elmore Seraille, New Orleans Teachers Association scholarship; Gloria M. Jefferson, faculty of Sylvania F. Williams school scholarship; James U. Mundy, Dr. George B. Talbert scholarship; Moses Okeke, class of 1950 scholarship; Margaret Hale, Zeta Phi Beta scholarship; Walter Statham, Rudolph Keycrease Memorial scholarship; John Stroger, People's Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisianan scholarship; Willie Brown, B-Sharp Music Club scholarship; Fern Glapion, Phi Delta Kappa sorority scholarship, and Eloise Conant, Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

XAVIER WILL BEGIN SUMMER COURSES

Times-Picayune

Plans for inauguration of summer graduate and undergraduate courses in the college of arts and sciences and the school of education of Xavier university were announced Thursday by Sister M. Ann Xavier, registrar.

14e(1)

Fri. 5-26-50

New Orleans, La.

The summer session will get under way on June 14 and will continue through July 28. Registrations will be held June 12 and 13 from 9 a. m. to noon. In addition, registration is being held daily from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. for the convenience of local pupils. A faculty of 58 professors and instructors will teach courses in varied subjects.

African Bishop Honored At Catholic University

Sat. 2-27-50

NEW ORLEANS—The first honorary degree of doctor of laws ever awarded by Xavier University was presented recently to the Most Rev. Joseph Kiwanuka, vicar apostolic of Uganda, Africa.

14e(1)

The degree was awarded by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, who said the extension of the university's highest honor "puts emphasis on the spirit of unity, harmony and good will" for which the world is striving.

Bishop Kiwanuka is the only Negro of episcopal rank in the Catholic Church.

The citation and diploma, he accepted "as a tribute to my people in Africa."

Samuel Cardinal Stritch of Chicago presided at the solemn academic convocation held in the university auditorium.

He said the visit of Bishop Kiwanuka was in contrast to the time "when the sons and daughters of Africa came to our shores in a manner we don't like to remember because we can't understand how those who brought them could profess to be Christians."

James D. Despinesse, Xavier faculty member, acted as master of ceremonies and Dr. Robert Smith Shea, executive secretary to the president, extended greetings of the university.

Achibishop Rummel was introduced by the Rev. Edward F. Murphy, dean of philosophy and religion.

Attending the ceremonies was one of the largest assemblages of Catholic prelates to visit Xavier in recent years.

The citation accompanying the degree said Xavier University recognized Bishop Kiwanuka, "whose fame as the first of modern Africa's prelates has spread to Catholic America, whose zeal for souls is in earnest that the ancient ideal of the evangelization of his people will yet be realized, and whose apostolate would link two sea-separated lands in the gentle bonds of Christian mutuality, fraternity and truth."

Xavier Jubilee

As a Roman Catholic university for Negroes, Xavier university in New Orleans is a unique institution in the Western Hemisphere. None otner exists for the particular educational job it has assumed. And as a university whose faculties are approved and recognized by the qualified accrediting associations, Xavier university has provided a noteworthily high standard of education for its students. This week the university's silver jubilee is being celebrated by its students, graduates, and civic and clerical dignitaries.

14e(1)

Times-Picayune

Thurs. 10-12-50

Founded 25 years ago by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament under their celebrated foundress, Rev. Mother Katherine Drexel, there were only 47 young men and women enrolled during its first year of operation. The enrollment today is 1027, and for the past several years the university has regularly enrolled at least a thousand students in its colleges and schools. During the past 25 years over 1600 students have been granted degrees.

New Orleans, La.

This newspaper joins in the general congratulations to the university and its noted president, Mother Mary Agatha—upon Xavier's accomplishments, continuing growth, and outstanding service in its educational field.

Xavier University Observes 25th Year; Has Interesting Story Of Achievement

14e(1)

NEW ORLEANS. — Xavier university on October 12, began its Silver Jubilee year. For 25 years Xavier university has faithfully served the educational world and community. During these 25 years it has added dignity and charm to a city rich with culture. The Silver Jubilee celebration of Xavier university can also be acclaimed the anniversary of Catholic-Negro higher education in the South.

Xavier was founded in 1925 by the Sisters of the Blesssed Sacrament. After these many years Xavier university still remains the only Catholic university for Negro youth in the western hemisphere.

In response to the Most Reverend James H. Blenk's (then Archbishop of New Orleans) urgent plea to undertake the education of Negro youth in New Orleans, Reverend Mother Katherine purchased the buildings vacated by Southern university on its removal to Baton Rouge. That day inaugurated a new era in Catholic Negro higher education in the Southland.

10-28-50

An Interesting Story

The history of Xavier is an interesting story of achievement. The original foundation was a preparatory school which opened its doors to the Negro public in 1915. Two years after the opening of the high school in September, 1917, a Teachers Training School with a two-year curriculum preparing students for the teaching profession was inaugurated.

The expansion of a normal school into a Liberal Arts College was founded in 1925, as the need for this expansion became evident. To the Liberal Arts College a Pre-Medical School was added to the curriculum in the same year.

Xavier university's first student body, twenty-five years ago, consisted of forty-seven young men and women. Today the enrollment is 1027 and for the past several years the university has maintained an enrollment of over 1,000 students. The first students of Xavier came only from Louisiana. Today students come from 29 states of the Union and six foreign countries. During these 25 years over 1600 students have been graduated with various undergraduate degrees and over fifty degrees from the Graduate School.

The college of pharmacy that was founded in 1927 remains today one of the two accredited colleges of pharmacy for Negroes in the United States. Last year 55 students completed their course in the College of Pharmacy.

Buy More Property

As the years passed, the student body increased rapidly which necessitated further expansion of the university. In 1929 property situated on Washington Avenue below Carrollton Avenue was purchased. On a portion of this property the Xavier Stadium was opened in October, 1930. In October, 1931 the erection of three beautiful English Gothic buildings in Indiana limestone was begun.

On October 12 1932, one year later, these buildings were dedicated by His Eminence D. Cardinal Daugherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia. On the same day the cornerstone bearing the following inscription "God's Greatest Work Is Man; Man's Master Art is the Leading of Man to God" was laid by His Excellency John W. Shaw, Archbishop of New Orleans.

The dream of a university library became a reality through a gift from the general education board and the generous help of friends. His Excellency Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, dedicated the library on Founder's Day, October 12, 1937. The library maintaining a center for world information carries complete files of outstanding Negro literary and historical journals and important federal and state publications.

The next step in line with Xavier's formal building program was the erection of a gymnasium. In 1937 the gymnasium was completed. The University gymnasium, with a seating capacity of 2,000, is used for physical education classes, athletic and recreational activities. Negro high schools in the city of New Orleans, also use the gymnasium for their athletic games and entertainments.

A Leading Center

From a humble beginning, Xavier university stands as a leading educational center in the state of Louisiana, and holds membership in the American Council on Education the Association of American Colleges, the National Catholic Educational Association, the Association of Colleges and secondary Schools for Negroes, and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

It holds a Class "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States and is approved by the American Medical Association. It is also accredited by the Department of Education of the State of Louisiana and the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. In addition to this, Xavier university is affiliated with the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. All of this was in the short period of 25 years. For this reason, Xavier university stands as a sign post of achievement for Catholic higher education in the Southland.

The story of Xavier's growth would be incomplete without saying a word about the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and its Foundress, fully titled, the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People, the congregation of religious women of the Roman Catholic church is the only one of white membership dedicated exclusively to good works among the American Negroes and Indians. The order was founded, 49 years ago in St. Mary's Chapel, Pittsburgh, by Miss Mary Katherine Drexel, daughter of the head of the famous world Banking House of Drexel and Morgan. Now known as Mother Mary Katherine, this Philadelphia heiress served for 47 years as Superior General of her congregation. The foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, also founded Xavier university. The erection of Xavier university is numbered among her greatest work.

Operate 65 Schools

Mother Katherine gave up all in a financial and social way to adopt the simple black dress of her congregation and to raise the order in the period of 59 years to nearly 500 sisters. The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament are currently operating 65 schools in 21 states for Indians and colored children, all of which are under the supervision of Mother Mary Agatha, president of Xavier university. Approximately 1,000 Indians and 17,182 Negroes are attending schools operated by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament ranging from primer grade in a two-room school house in the rural west to candidacy for the degree of Master of Arts at Xavier university.

Mother Katherine resides today at St. Elizabeth's Convent, Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania, the Motherhouse of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. She lives to witness her greatest achievement celebrate its Silver Jubilee. A witness also graduates carrying out the high ideals taught them through the years. As a witness to these things, she knows that her holy undertaking has had a special blessing from Almighty God.

XAVIER TO MARK 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Times Picayune

Observance Also Tribute to Mother Katherine

Sun. 10-8-50

Scores of alumni will pay tribute to their alma mater beginning Thursday when Xavier university opens its silver jubilee year.

14 e(ii)

The observance, officials of the university believe, also affords the opportunity to Mother Katherine Drexel, to look upon the outstanding achievement of her religious career.

New Orleans La.

The nun, daughter of Francis Anthony Drexel, internationally prominent banker, was urged to become a missionary in 1886 by Pope Leo XIII and to realize her desire to better the lot of Indians and Negroes in America. Three years later she entered a convent of the Sisters of Mercy and subsequently became founder of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and later its superior.

Thirty-five years ago, following an appeal to her by the late Archbishop James H. Blenk of New Orleans, Mother Katherine came here to open the way for the education of Negro youth. Shortly afterward her order purchased the old Southern university property and, in 1915, opened Xavier High school.

The development of this school into a normal school and subsequently into a college and university marked a turning point in the country's history of Negro education and Xavier university today is the only Catholic university for Negroes in the Western Hemisphere.

The expansion of the normal school resulted in the founding of a liberal arts college in 1925. In the same year a premedical school was added. Today Xavier includes a graduate school of arts and sciences, a college of liberal arts and sciences, a college of pharmacy, a school of education, the premedical school, a music department, a department of industrial arts in education, and departments of physical education, home economics, business administration, and fine arts.

A quarter of a century ago the student body of young men and women totaled 47; today the enrollment is 1027, comprising students from Louisiana, 28 other states, and six foreign countries.

alumni, students and friends of the university. The jubilee observance, among other things, afforded an opportunity to Mother Katherine Drexel, founder and later superior of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, to look out upon her life work.

The nun, daughter of Francis Anthony Drexel, internationally prominent banker, was urged by Pope Leo XIII to become a missionary so that she could carry out her desire to better the lot of Indians and Negroes in America. She entered the convent of the Sisters of Mercy in 1889 but subsequently she founded the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. Thirty-five years ago, following an appeal made by the late Archbishop James H. Blenk of New Orleans, she came here to open the way for the education of Negro youth. Shortly afterwards, the order purchased the old Southern university and in 1915, Xavier High school was opened. Ten years later Xaxier university was founded.

—Photo by Wide World.

MOTHER KATHERINE DREXEL

AFRICAN IS AWARDED XAVIER SCHOLARSHIP

The selection of Joseph Kyagambiddwa, a native of Uganda, British East Africa, for a full scholarship offered by Xavier university to native Africans was announced Wednesday by Mother Mary Agatha, president. The selection was made by Bishop Kiwanuka, D. D., vicar apostolic of Masaka, she said.

The four-year scholarship was offered last year to the bishop by Mother Mary Agatha during his visit to Xavier. The recipient of the award will major in music. He is a direct descendant of Charles Lyanga, one of 22 martyrs who gave their lives for the Catholic faith in Africa, Mother Mary Agatha said.

14 e(ii)

Times Picayune

11-2-50

Xavier 25th Year Marked, Archbishop Lucey Speaker

Says Christians Today Face Greatest Challenge

Christians today are facing the greatest challenge of all times, the Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, archbishop of San Antonio, asserted Thursday at a mass commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of Xavier university.

"Have we Christians, and especially we Catholics, the understanding, the moral integrity to build a better world on the ruins of an era that is dead," inquired the cleric.'

Archbishop Lucey said it is quite apparent "that while men who hate the church are quick to condemn our failures, those who love the church do not hesitate to lay bare our weaknesses."

The cleric's sermon was delivered at a mass presided over by the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Ciognani, apostolic delegate to the United States. The mass was a high point of the silver jubilee celebration of the only Catholic institution of higher learning for Negroes in the United States.

Celebrant of the mass was the Most Rev. Abel Caillouet, auxiliary bishop of New Orleans. Singing of the Palestrina mass was furnished by the Xavier liturgical choir.

The mass was attended by

10-3-50

New Orleans La.

14 e(ii)

Times Picayune

14e(1) 1950 Xavier University

U. S.'s Only Negro Catholic College Begins Silver Jubilee Celebration

Defender Sat. 10-14-50 Chicago Ill.

NEW ORLEANS — Xavier university of New Orleans began its silver jubilee Oct. 12. The silver jubilee celebration of Xavier can also be acclaimed the anniversary of Catholic Negro higher education in the South.

14e(1)

The university was founded in 1925 by the sisters of the Blessed Sacrement and is the only Catholic university for Negroes in the Western Hemisphere.

In response to the urgent plea to undertake the education of Negro youth in New Orleans by the Most Rev. James H. Blenk, S. M., D. D., then Archbishop of New Orleans, Rev. Mother Katherine purchased the building vacated by Southern university when it moved to Baton Rouge. That day inaugurated a new era in Catholic Negro higher education in the Southland.

The college of pharmacy that was founded in 1927 and remains one of the two accredited colleges of pharmacy for Negroes in the United States. Last year 55 students completed their courses in the college of pharmacy.

From a humble beginning, Xavier university stands today as a leading educational center in the state of Louisiana, and holds membership in the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges, the National Catholic Educational Association, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

It holds a Class "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States and is approved by the American Medical Association.

It is also accredited by the Department of Education of the State of Louisiana and the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

In addition to this, Xavier uni-
olic university of America, Wash-
versity is affiliated with the Cath-
ington, D. C.

14e(1) 1950

Berea College -(Kentucky
Discrimination

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BARRIERS CRUMBLING SLOWLY:

Berea College Opens School to All Races

Afro-American

14 e(1)

BEREA, Ky. (ANP) — Berea College of Kentucky this week opened its doors to colored students to all courses in the school, both graduate and under graduate, to become the first college in the South since the turn of the century to open to colored students on the same basis as whites.

By taking this action Berea returned to the policy it maintained so well from the end of the Civil War until 1904 when the Kentucky day law banned mixed schools in the State.

Sept. 4-29-50

The Berea Board of Trustees voted April 14, to accept "qualified colored" students from the Appalachian Mountain Region. Their action was made possible because of the recent amendment of the day law. This amendment allows colored and white persons to attend classes together on a college level.

Baltimore, Md.

Board's Resolution

Berea's board of governors' resolution stated:

"We reaffirm our dedication to the youth of the Appalachian Mountain Region and express our interest in the efforts of colored youths of this region to get an education and we hereby empower our administration to admit such qualified colored students from this mountain region."

From 1866 to 1904, Berea accepted colored students without any discrimination, but was forced to abandon this policy because of the Kentucky Day law. This law was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. The grandfather of the late Edwin R. Embree was a president of Berea when it had an interracial student body.

Among the students who attended Berea was the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, famed historian. He attended Berea for two years. The action of Berea marks the latest big break in the fall of the day law.

In 1948, the Kentucky Assembly amended the day law to allow colored physicians and nurses to take postgraduate courses in public hospitals. Then Federal District Judge H. Church Ford ruled that the University of Kentucky must admit colored students to professional courses not offered at Kentucky State College.

This year came the amending of the law to allow colored students to attend both graduate and undergraduate courses in college. Students at Berea, according to a survey taken by a daily paper, favor the new admission policy of the school. Two colored students already have applied for admission to Berea, according to Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, president.

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14 e(1)

Nation

5-27-50

WHEN BEREA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED IN 1855 its charter contained these words: "God Hath Made of One Blood All Nations That Dwell upon the Face of the Earth." Under the leadership of Cassius M. Clay, the anti-slavery editor, and John G. Fee, the Abolitionist orator, Berea College trained Negroes and whites until Kentucky yielded to post-Civil War xenophobia and ~~adopted the~~ Day law, which forbids any individual or corporation to allow "the mingling of the students of the white and colored races in the same school or college or other institution of learning, whether public or private." The statute was specifically aimed at Berea College, but it was upheld in 1906 by the United States Supreme Court. There the matter rested until March 31, 1949, when Federal Judge H. Church Ford ordered the University of Kentucky to admit Negro students to its graduate schools. Prompted by this decision, the legislature recently amended the Day law to allow Negroes to attend college with whites. Thus after a compulsory lapse of forty years Berea College has now returned to its original American policy. The University of Louisville and three Catholic colleges in Kentucky have also opened their doors to Negro students. With the last barriers to Negro education at the college level swept away in Kentucky, Missouri remains the one border state which still refuses to follow the policies of native son Harry S. Truman.

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3 Colleges May Open To Negroes

14 e(1)

Courier-Journal

Berea's Head Predicts Early Favorable Vote

Thurs 4-6-50

By The Associated Press.

Prospects appeared favorable yesterday that Negroes would be admitted next fall to three Kentucky colleges and universities under the amendment to the Day Law,

Replies from 10 institutions of higher learning in an Associated Press survey showed that the University of Kentucky, which was opened to Negroes last year by a Federal Court order, expects to continue to receive them in professional and graduate schools. Twelve Negroes now are attending Kentucky, 11 in the Graduate School and one in the College of Electrical Engineering.

Ky.

President Francis Hutchins of Berea predicted the trustees of that college would vote to admit Negroes. Hutchins said, "The Day Law, at the time of its passage in 1904, was in large part, if not entirely, directed against Berea College.

U. of L. Vote Set for April 19

Trustees of the University of Louisville are expected to vote on the matter April 19. President John W. Taylor said when he became head of the university in May, 1947, that he favored the admission of Negroes whenever that might be legally possible. Student-opinion polls several times have favored throwing the university open to Negroes.

Transylvania College officials said the question would be brought before the trustees at their next meeting.

The presidents of Eastern and Western State Colleges said they had received no applications from Negroes, and both added they did not think Negroes could be admitted, since they give no courses not also offered at Kentucky State College for Negroes.

Construed Broadly

Dean A. C. Russell of the U. of L. Law School last week placed a broad construction on the provision in the new law which says other colleges may admit Negroes only for courses not offered at Kentucky State. Dean Russell said he believed a Negro also could enroll in Colleges of Arts and Sciences which offer majors not found at Kentucky State.

Previous opinions had indicated the new law would allow Negroes to take only graduate and professional courses in colleges and universities hitherto restricted to whites.

The 1950 Legislature also passed a measure joining Kentucky with nine other Southern States in a regional educational pact. The plan will allow the new Board of Control for Southern Regional Education to establish professional and graduate schools for Negroes in the South so that each State would not have to set up its own schools to keep whites and Negroes separated.

But the legislators also voted that Kentucky Negroes do not have to attend these regional schools if they can obtain the subjects they seek in Kentucky schools. Approval of each school's governing board would be necessary to admit them.

Officials of Centre, Georgetown, Kentucky Wesleyan, and the College of the Bible said they had not had applications from Negroes, but if they should have, they would submit the question to their boards of trustees.

14e(1) 1950

Columbia College
Discrimination

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Student Board Sets 1956 As Date To Abolish Segregation

World Wed. 11-22-50

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The Student Board of Columbia College has recommended to Columbia University that October 1, 1956, be fixed as the deadline for all college organizations to abolish racial and religious barriers in their constitutions, it was announced last Thursday.

Atlanta Ga

Members of the board said the resolution was aimed specifically at seven of Columbia's sixteen fraternities.

14e(1)

Copies of the resolution were sent to Columbia's Committee on Student Organizations and to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of the university.

Although the resolution contained no suggestions for enforcement, Gene Courtiss, chairman of the student board, said the university could take action against groups which violate the deadline by revoking their charters, denying them use of university facilities and privileges, and by barring such groups from Pamphratria, the campus inter-fraternity organization.

The student board took the action in response to a vote in May by the college student body, which put itself on record as favoring a deadline for the elimination of written racial bias clauses in campus organizations.

In February, the inter-fraternity council announced it had urged the members to work through their national organizations for the removal "as soon as possible" of membership restrictions based on race, creed or color.

COLUMBIA IS URGED TO END SOCIAL BIAS

New York N.Y.

Student Board Asks University to Set 1956 Deadline to Drop Fraternity Discriminations

14e(1)

Times

Columbia College's Board of Student Representatives asked the university yesterday to set Oct. 1, 1956, as a deadline for the removal of written, restrictive membership clauses that are based on race and religion from the Constitution of campus fraternities.

The nine-man board, which had been studying the question of discrimination in campus organizations for more than a month, took the action in response to a referendum of the student body last May directing the board to set such a deadline.

11-17-50

The student board declared itself in full accord with the directive but said it found itself constitutionally unable to set and enforce such a deadline. In a letter to be sent early next week to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of the university, and Columbia's Committee on Student Organizations, the board explained that its action therefore took the form of a recommendation.

Although the resolution adopted by the board refers broadly to "student organizations," the only ones known to have discriminatory membership clauses are seven of the school's sixteen fraternities, according to the board.

The students said the deadline had been put off till 1956 to give national fraternity bodies, which do not meet often, time to act.

Eugene Courtiss, chairman of the student governing body, said yesterday that the university could take any or all of three punitive steps to enforce an established deadline.

The administration could revoke the offending fraternity's charter, he said; it could deny the group the use of university facilities, including the name of Columbia in its chapter title; or it could expel the chapter from Pamphratria, the interfraternity council.

14e(1) 1950

Emory University
Discrimination

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Negro Rejected By Emory

Constitution

Thurs. 10-19-50

An Emory University official disclosed Wednesday night that a Negro's application for admission there had been turned down.

Dean J. Gordon Stipe, vice president of the University, said the Negro applied for entrance during the summer quarter, but was "immediately notified that he could not be considered."

"So far as I know," Dean Stipe said, "this is the only case on record involving a Negro's application to Emory. While Emory has no racial clause of any kind in its admission regulations, it has, as a private institution, the prerogative of accepting or rejecting any application."

14 e (1)

Emory Univ. (Near Atlanta) Shuns Negro

ATLANTA, (ANP)—Emory university officials have rejected an application of a Negro, made last summer, for admission to the institution, it was disclosed here Wednesday night by Dean J. Gordon Stipe, vice-president of the university. Emory is one of the famous private colleges of the South.

Sat. 11-4-50

14 e (1)

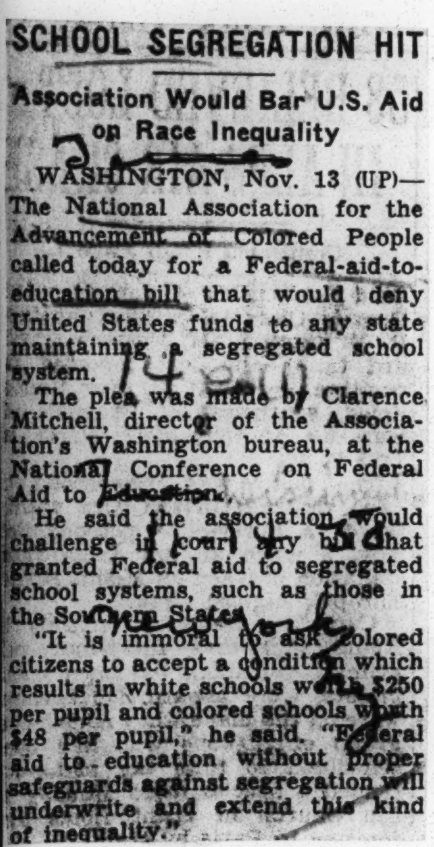
Stipe said the applicant, who was not identified, applied for entrance during the summer quarter "but was immediately notified that he could not be considered."

So far as I know, this is the only case on record involving a Negro's application to Emory," Stipe added. "While Emory has no racial clause of any kind in its admission regulations, it has, as a private institution, the prerogative of accepting or rejecting any application."

Emory is a Methodist supported school. It carries an $18,121,325 endowment.

14e(1) 1950 Federal -aid-to Education Bill

Discrimination
NAACP



SCHOOL SEGREGATION HIT

Association Would Bar U.S. Aid on Race Inequality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called today for a Federal-aid-to-education bill that would deny United States funds to any state maintaining a segregated school system.

14e(1)

The plea was made by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Association's Washington bureau, at the National Conference on Federal Aid to Education.

He said the association would challenge in court any bill that granted Federal aid to segregated school systems, such as those in the Southern States.

11-14-50

New York

"It is immoral to ask colored citizens to accept a condition which results in white schools worth $250 per pupil and colored schools worth $48 per pupil," he said. "Federal aid to education without proper safeguards against segregation will underwrite and extend this kind of inequality."

14e(1) 1950

General
Discrimination

Georgia Regents Told Negro Schools Must Be Equalized

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Negro colleges in Boston must be made equal to these for whites. Harmen Caldwell, chancellor of the board of regents told the board this week.

Sept 30-50

Caldwell advised this action as a bulwark against the possible application of Negroes to white state schools. At present the three Negro state colleges at Albany, Savannah, and Fort Valley are unaccredited.

He said these colleges are far from equal. He hopes to first make them class A accredited by the southern college group, then to present graduate courses.

So far, he considers the lack of court cases in Georgia to the state's out-of-state student aid program for Negroes. Through this program the state sends Negroes out of the state to study courses not taught at Negro schools in the state.

Regent Sandy Beaver said that Georgia could save "enormous grief in the near future if we embark busily on a program of equalizing facilities." He said the state "should anticipate the diabolical projects of the reprobates who will attack us."

U. S. COLLEGES SHOW DECLINE IN ENROLMENT

14e(1)

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Cincinnati, Oct. 14—The college and university population of the United States is declining, with some colleges reporting this fall's enrolment as much as 14 per cent lower than last year's. President Raymond Walters or the University of Cincinnati disclosed the new figures today of his annual enrolment survey.

Dr. Walters attributed the decline to the graduation of the large 1950 classes, a major proportion of whom were veterans of World War II, and the matriculation of smaller freshman classes in consequence of the low birth rates of the 1930s. Seventy-three per cent of the colleges showed declines; 12 per cent increases, and 15 per cent no material change.

Women's colleges, the report stated, show the best record. About half had decreases, one-fourth no change, and a fifth increases. One-third of the women's colleges welcomed larger freshmen classes than in 1949. Teachers' colleges, Dr. Walters said, have held up especially well.

Action Upholds Circuit Court Reiection

Daily Worker

State Board Of Education Cited As Final Remedy

10-18-50

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON— (SNS) — The United States Supreme Court cleared the way for a Negro to be admitted to the University of Maryland Monday, but declined to hear a complaint that the Atlanta public school discriminates against Negro teahers by paying them lower salaries than those paid white teachers.

The Maryland and Atlanta, Ga., cases were two of five involving racial issues all of which the court declined to hear. Other racial cases were in Texas, Birmingham and Oklahoma.

In other decisions the court:

1. Rejected an appeal by Sen. Gen. H. Taylor, Democrat of Idahoe from a six-months jail sentence imposed for violating racial segregation laws in Birmingham, Ala.

.2 Turned dow an appeal to decide the legality of a real estate compact made by a group of Oklahomas city property owners against the sale of lots to Negroes.

3. Refused an appeal by the state of Texas which had been ordered to admit Negroes to the traditionally-all-white University of Texas.

Despite the adverse ruling of the Supreme Court, Atty. A. T. Walden indicated that he will appear to the state board of education. If necessary the case will be taken back to the courts, Attorney Walden said

Samuel L. Davis, an Atlanta teacher, had filed the appeal with the Supreme court He said that Atlanta's newly-adopted salary schedule discriminates against Negroes "solely because of their color."

The case had been won in the U. S. District court of Georgia. This court ordered board of education to begin paying equal salaries.

Subsequently, the U. S. District court reversed the district court in a decision which said that Davis had failed to exhaust all adminstrative source available to them in the state because he had not apeoled to the stae board of education. The case was then appealed to the Supreme court.

'The vote in the Taylor case was 7-2. The Idaho senator had been fined $50 and 160 days in jail for attempting to enter a Negro youth meeting through a door marked "Negro entrance." The senator may still peition the Supreme court for a rehearing.

Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene "Bhll" O'Connor immediately announced that "we are going to send and get him, wherever he is; at once."

However, Taylor announced in Pocatello, Idaho, that he has no intention of going back to Alabama voluntarily He is not extraditable since it is not a federal offense.

The Maryland suit had been brought by President Harry C. Byrd of the University of Maryland The Court, in effect, ruled that the regional education plan does not circumvent other court rulings on equal educational facilities.

Byrd had offered to have a Negro who applied for admission to Maryland's School of Nursing enrolled at Meharry at Nashville, Tenn

The Supreme court had announced its decision on the Heman Marion Sweatt case on June 5.

'Gradualism' At Work In South's Colleges

Benjamin Fine In The New York Times

14e(1)

MANY Southern colleges and universities are now admitting Negro students for the first time. The evidence indicates that the college color line is weakening in the South.

A survey of 100 institutions of higher learning in the South, conducted by this department, shows that much progress has been made in breaching the segregation policy during the last 10 years. A decade ago not a single Negro could be found in the South's "lily white" colleges, public as well as private. Today well over 1,000 Negroes are attending classes and study with white students in the same libraries.

Ten or even five years ago Southern educators and other spokesmen for that region warned that any break in the color line would cause riots and bloodshed. Now the situation has charged. Negro students are on the same campuses with the white students—and nothing untoward has happened.

There have been no disturbances, no demonstrations, no riots. Actually in some instances the white students have gone out of their way to make the Negro students feel at home. At the University of Arkansas, for example, the first Negro student was met by a reception committee of 200 white students.

The greatest impetus for the breaching of the color barrier has been caused by recent United States Supreme Court decisions.

Some colleges and universities are now admitting Negro students to their undergraduate divisions. Indeed, the University of Louisville is closing its all-Negro liberal arts college and, starting next September, will admit the nearly 400 Negro students to its hitherto all-white college of liberal arts.

Educators generally agree now that the student, faculty and community reaction has been good, even better than they had expected. The white and colored students go about their studies without any indication that a segregation problem exists.

Copy.
Introduction

States' Rights Carry A Responsibility

11-30-50

WHILE there was nothing revolutionary in the remarks of COLGATE DARDEN, JR., before the Southern Governors' Conference in Charleston, South Carolina, we are glad that the remarks were made. Negroes, he said, should be admitted into Southern professional and graduate schools, and should be given first-class facilities in segregated secondary school systems. Otherwise, he warned, the South will pay a "frightful price" for the ignorance of so large a proportion of its people.

Had these obvious facts been pointed out by a Northern educator, it is not unlikely tha there would have been serious objection from the assembled Southerners. For that reason we are glad that these words came from a man who has been Governor of Virginia and is now president of the solidly-Southern university of that state. Judging from previous orations at the conference, there are some present to whom, in President DARDEN's words, "any concession to the Negro is silly and reprehensible." It is better to have a recognized Southerner remind them that states' rights also carry states' responsibilities.

Education Equality For Negroes in South Is Urged By Darden

Evening Star
11-29-50
Washington

By the Associated Press

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 29. —Southern Governors ended their annual conference here yesterday after hearing President Colgate W. Darden, jr., of the University of Virginia speak out for more equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

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Dr. Darden, a former Virginia Governor, declared Negroes should be admitted to Southern professional and graduate schools. He favored continuance of the public school system on a "segregated" but "first-rate" basis in order to provide the equalities to which "the basic law of the several States says the Negro is entitled."

Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi was elected conference chairman, succeeding Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of this State. The Governors accepted the invitation of Gov. Sidney S. McMath of Arkansas to meet next year at Hot Springs, Ark.

Dealing With Facts.

Dr. Darden said he realized fully his suggestions "will arouse antagonism among those to whom all segregation is anathema and among those to whom any concession to the Negro race is regarded as both silly and reprehensible."

"I would remind these individuals," he added, "that they are dealing with stubborn facts, not shadowy theories, and that a frightful price can be paid for intransigence."

He favors opening graduate and professional schools to Negroes, he explained, because of present day conditions and trends. He cited United States Supreme Court decisions admitting Negroes to Southern universities, and called attention to strong Negro sentiment for complete abolition of segregation in education.

On the other hand, Dr. Darden said, "the Southern people are overwhelmingly opposed, in my opinion, to mixed public schools."

"To undertake to set up mixed public schools in the face of this sentiment would be to open up a festering wound that would sap our strength and destroy that unity without which there is no hope for substantial progress for either race in the South," he maintained.

Biracial Boards Urged.

"In building a first-rate public school system for both races," Darden advocated placing its direction "in the hands of competent men and women drawn from both races.

"Representatives of both races should be placed on the School Boards charged with the development of such a program. Commissions or other official boards having to do with the construction of school facilities should be composed of representative white and Negro citizens—just as should boards having to do with the public healt hservices and hospitals . . ."

At a forenoon round table discussion of "Southern Industrial Development," Gov. Wright said he regards it important for his fellow Governors "to set up some agency to protect the South" from false and misleading criticisms.

Such an agency, he said, would not only advertise the good parts of the South but gather information and "give the truth about the attacks made upon it."

Investment in Futures

THE GREATEST investments of any group, section or nation are its investments in the FUTURE.

These are its INSURANCE against mediocrity, decline and extinction.

Courier

These investments do not pay off IMMEDIATELY because they are of long-range character and based on calculation, expectation and HOPE.

Dat. 9-16-50

Thus our nation spends billions for DEFENSE, for agricultural development, for better roads, for anti-erosion programs, for deevlopment of rivers and harbors, for water supply and irrigation, for navigation, for maintenance of law and order, for administration of justice, for preservation of HEALTH, for preservation of wild life, for recreation and for commerce.

Pittsburgh Pa.

These are all investments in the future and the nation is UNANIMOUS in the conviction that they should be made, although there are DIFFERENCES of opinion as to ways, means and proportions.

By general agreement the most SIGNIFICANT of these investments in the future is the investment in EDUCATION.

It is universally recognized that an illiterate and ignorant nation CANNOT survive in our modern machine civilization where even the simplest tasks require some SCHOOLING.

Moreover, it is generally AGREED that this schooling must be continually expanding and PROGRESSIVE, becoming more inclusive and more skillful year after year.

The United States is the LEADING nation in the world today CHIEFLY because it has the widest system of MASS EDUCATION extending over the longest period of time.

It is upon this foundation of MASS EDUCATION that our unparalleled industrial system [illegible] d; and it is this tec[illegible]ogy that makes America [illegible] MINENT, with m[illegible] of everything that makes li[illegible] r than any nation o[illegible] earth.

This industrial system is great because its national MARKET is great.

The national market is great because mass education has increased the DESIRE for and appreciation of BETTER THINGS—goods and services that make life easier, pleasanter, healthier and HAPPIER.

The United States virtually has no proletariat (propertlyless class) because very American OWNS SOMETHING—an automobile, an electric refrigerator, a gas or electric stove, a radio, plenty of clothes, a television set, shoes, a house, ample furnishings, a lawn mower, a telephone, a plow, chickens, cattle or something of the sort.

America is the greatest CAPITALIST country because here the greatest proportion of people OWN some capital.

This is because America for a century has invested in the FUTURE of its youth through education, and has annually INCREASED its investment.

In 1880 we spent $78,094,687 on PUBLIC EDUCATION and 9,867,395 youngsters between five and seventeen years of age were enrolled.

In 1947 we spent $3,124,550,348 on PUBLIC EDUCATION and 23,659,158 children between five and seventeen years of age were enrolled.

In 1880 there were 286,593 teachers being paid $55,942,972 yearly but by 1947 the number had risen to 833,512 being paid $1,979,656,137.

Thus, while educational expenditure for the masses has increased nearly FIFTY times, the population has increased only THREE times, from fifty millions to one hundred and fifty millions.

In the last ten years the value of school property for Negroes in the South has risen from $80,000,000 to $130,000,000, while in fifty years daily Negro school attendance has risen from 33 per cent to 80 per cent, and the number of Negro high schools has risen from forty to 2,500.

In 1900 there were 1,539,507 Negro children in elementary schools whereas today the total is around 3,000,000: and where there were 5,000 Negro high school students in 1900, there are over 300,000 today.

This has been America's investment in its FUTURE, and this investment must ever grow if this nation is to survive and PROSPER.

The Narrowing Circle

LAST week came the announcement that Negroes will enter the University of Delaware this term.

Courier

Almost simultaneously came the news that the venerable and tradition-shrouded University of Virginia would have at least one Negro student in its law school when it opens.

Dat-9-16-50

There is every indication that the efforts of the brilliant legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be successful very soon in its suits against the Universites of North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, in view of the historic decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court.

Already jim crow has taken defeats in the Universities of Kentucky, Arkansas, Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri and Texas.

14e(1)

It is thus no exaggeration to say that the jim crow circle is narrowing.

What we have left is South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee—and the handwriting is on the wall for them.

When we consider that all of this has been accomplished within the last fifteen years, it is evident that the speed of integration has been accelerated beyond any expectation.

Pittsburgh Pa.

To have a Negro on the campus of any of these universities in 1930 would have been regarded as a miracle.

While full credit is given to the brilliant NAACP legal staff headed by such luminaries as Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall, it is obvious that the growing liberality of the Federal Courts made the favorable decisions possible—and these judges are all white.

Recalling that Mr. Dooley remarked that "The Supreme Court follows the election returns," it must be concluded that a profound change has taken place in the American viewpoint regarding Negroes in the past generation.

A generation hence the restrictions and hesitancies of today and the immediate yesterday will seem incomprehensible.

Virginia Latest to Yield

Equal Education Gaining in Dixie

Courier Dat 9-16-50

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Four states—Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi—continue to deny equal facilities for the higher education of Negroes within their borders. They are doing nothing in the graduate fields.

To Va. U.—A special three-judge court sitting in Richmond, Va., last week ordered the University of Virginia to admit Atty. Gregory H. Swanson to its law school. The white university had previously denied him admittance. — Keystone Photo.

All the other former components of the Confederate States of America either have had their lily-white school laws busted, or Negroes probably soon will be

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Gregory Hayes Swanson began this week to make preparations to enter the University of Virginia Law School, as a special three-judge Federal court ordered the university to admit this first Negro student in its history.

atten[illegible]

Virginia fell just this past week through a court order after the school board of visitors had refused to abide by the Attorney General's advice and had rejected a Negro applicant to the school of law.

Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Missouri have fallen before the assaults which began in 1937 when the State of Missouri [illegible] out. A court [illegible] in the famous Gaines case established the precedent.

Florida has fallen to a limited extent on a jim-crow basis through its Negro college, Florida A. and M. College. North Carolina, too, has just kicked the bucket in an equal education suit. Suits are still pending in Louisiana, and judging by recent Federal court decisions, this state soon will be in the bag.

NEW YORK—The NAACP this week warned that it will oppose "by every legal and constitutional means' any effort by Southern states to set up segregated regional graduate education centers as a device for evading the United States Supreme Court rulings against segregation in higher education.

KENTUCKY LEADS

Today, Kentucky has taken the lead in accepting Negroes. The city-supported Louisville University is admitting Negroes to all its graduate schools this year and to two undergraduate schools. Next year it will close its Louisville Municipal College for Negroes and admit its 374 students to the university. The University of Kentucky last summer had sixty-three colored students and twelve are expected to enroll this fall.

On the other side, Maryland has tried desperately to set up a big college for Negroes, even to the extent of splurging on its athletic program and allowances. It took over Morgan College, but the Morgan administration did not cooperate fully. Now the state is working on little Princess Anne College, changing it to Maryland State.

Ewing predicts end of college segregation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—(AP)—Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing said today this may be the last year of Negro exclusion from American universities.

In an address prepared for a meeting of presidents of the Negro land grant colleges, Ewing said that "scarcely a month passes without some tangible reminder from our courts that discriminatory practices in the colleges and universities must end."

"The year 1950 may well have heard the death knell for second class citizenship in America's institutions of higher education," Ewing said.

"I for one hope so, for otherwise we are playing right into the hands of democracy's enemies. Every injustice committed here in the United States against racial or religious groups becomes grist to the Communist propaganda mill."

Exclusion of Negroes By Colleges May End This Year, Ewing Says

Evening Star

Wed. 10-18-50

Washington

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing today predicted this may well be the final year of exclusion of Negroes from American universities.

Mr. Ewing addressed a session of presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges at the Federal Security Building.

1-e (1)

"Scarcely a month passes without some tangible reminder from our courts that discriminatory practices in the colleges and universities must end," Mr. Ewing told the conference.

"The year 1950 may well have heard the death knell for second class citizenship in America's institutions of higher education.

Warned Against "Fakes."

"I for one hope so, for otherwise we are playing right into the hands of democracy's enemies. Every injustice committed here in the United States against racial or religious groups becomes grist to the Communist propaganda mill."

Other speakers warned the conference that Negro educators must not permit the States to set up "fake" colleges under the pretense of giving equality.

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, 72-year-old president emeritus of Baltimore's Morgan College for Negroes, declared:

"Since the Supreme Court decisions, the States have become more willing to give Negro colleges money. But it would cost Maryland, for example, $4 million to build an agriculture school for Negroes equal to that already operated for white students."

Insists on Equality.

The veteran educator told his colleagues:

"We must not let any one palm off on us fake law schools, medical schools, engineering schools with the pretense that they would provide equal education."

Dr. Holmes told the college presidents yesterday he was not ready to predict complete integration of whites and Negroes in education by the end of the century, but that he could not say it was an impossibility after the changes he had seen since 1900.

R. B. Atwood, president of the Kentucky State College (Negro) at Frankfort, read from the report made in 1916 by Thomas Jesse Jones, an educational expert on Negro education. Mr. Jones reported then that only 12 students were getting education on the college level in the Negro Land Grant Colleges. Most of them were getting elementary education, he reported, and a small number, high school training.

Total income of all the Negro Land Grant Colleges at that time was about $500,000 according to the report. Mr. Atwood contrasted that with the $13 million income today, being used to educate 95,000 students at the college level.

A Course Of Action In Education

President Colgate W. Darden, Jr. of the University of Virginia and a former governor of that state, has recommended to a meeting of the southern governors, what we consider, one of the most sound and comprehensive courses of action to eliminate racial discrimination in education opportunities in this section.

Daily World

First, he recommended, without equivocation, the admittance of citizens of both races to the state graduate and professional schools.

Thurs. 11-30-50

Second, he advocates the immediate improvement of the Negro College, (and we assume, to the point of equality with the white under-graduate colleges as far as courses and facilities are concerned.)

Atlanta, Ga.

Third, his plan also calls for the appointment of Negroes to the various school boards or commissions, that are charged with the responsibility of school programs.

This course of action, in solving the race issue, as far as educational opportunities are concerned, should be acceptable, if those in authority should enter into it with a spirit of sincerity and determination to live up to the principle of eliminating inequality based on race.

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But to carry out this course of action, President Darden very correctly stated, it would require "intelligent moderation and courageous action," implying a responsibility upon first, the leadership of our race, and second, upon white public officials. Our people have, and we believe will, show the intelligence necessary. But the question is, will the public officials show the intelligence and courage to do their part? We hope they will, and realizing how badly misused has been the racial issue, we think our people can make an additional contribution in solving this problem by constantly and determinedly, building their voting strength.

After all, we live in a political democracy, and those in public office have a tendency to constantly bear in mind the registration list of the voters.

Discrimination

Dr. Darden also pointed out, in his address, a fact that our people too well know, when he stated "in countless instances, he has seen the segregation laws used as a shield of humiliation, exploitation and oppression."

General

Another significant statement, made by the Virginia educator was: "The ultimate settlement lies in the hearts and minds of the men and women of the races concerned, whose sense of history and of justice, is such as to bring together in a common program, that which is at once equitable and acceptable."

We believe, a majority of the people in both races in the state recognize the truth of the above statement. And eventually, they will express their will in an effective manner.

Let us hope, those in public office with the responsibility of administering public educational affairs will give due consideration to the advice of the former governor of a sister state.

14e(1) 1950

General
DISCRIMINATION

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U. S. Enters Texas, Okla. School Suits

14e(1)

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

Post
Washington
2-9-50
Washington
D.C.

The Federal Government today will ask the Supreme Court "to repudiate" the "separate but equal" doctrine in segregation cases involving the Universities of Oklahoma and Texas.

That doctrine, buttress of the segregated school systems, will be termed "an unwarranted deviation from the principle of equality under law" as "explicitly" written into the Constitution by the 14th Amendment.

A brief as a "friend of the court" is due to be filed today by Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, on behalf of the United States, taking the side of the two Negro students in their legal battles with the State universities. The cases are due to be argued before the Court next month.

One of the students is G. W. McLaurin, an Oklahoma graduate student in education, who "is required to sit at a special desk set aside for him in the doorway" of the all-white classroom, who "may use the library but only if he takes his books to a designated desk in the mezzanine floor," who "may eat in the school cafeteria where he is served the same food as other students but only at a different time at a table specially set apart for his use."

Similar to Henderson Case

The other student is Heman Marion Sweatt who was excluded from the all-white University of Texas Law School and who has refused to apply for admission to a new law school set up for Negroes only.

The brief in these cases follows in general one filed last October in the Henderson case, involving segregation in a railroad dining car. This case also will be argued next month.

In the new brief, signed by Perlman and Philip Elman, special assistant to the Attorney General, the Government argues, in the words of an 1880 Court decision, that the post-Civil War Fourteenth Amendment was "desgined to assure to the colored race the enjoyment of all the civil rights that under the law are enjoyed by white persons and to give to that race the protection of the general government, whenever it should be denied by the States."

Perlman Quotes Vinson

Perlman points out that Chief Justice Vinson in the recent decision overthrowing restrictive covenants declared that it was "clear that the matter of primary concern (in writing the amendment) was the establishment of equality in the enjoyment of basic civil and political rights and the preservation of those rights from discriminatory action on the part of the States based on considerations of race or color."

The Government argues that nothing in the amendment "supports the notion that facilities need be equal only in a physical sense," the position of the Southern States.

The brief points out that the "separate but equal" doctrine is derived from an 1896 court decision, the famous Plessy case. Now, the Government says, the court is asked by the two States "to place the seal of constitutional approval upon an undisguised species of racial discrimination."

If that is done, the Government contends, the Nation's enemies can be expected to "exploit" it, the ideals of the Bill of Rights "would be ridiculed as empty words" and the lag "between what Americans profess and what we practice would be used to support the charges of hypocrisy and the decadence of democratic society."

The brief quotes Justice Harlan's dissent in the Plessy case, decided against him 7 to 1:

"We boast of the freedom enjoyed by our people above all other peoples. But it is difficult to reconcile that boast with a state of the law which, practically, puts the brand of servitude and degradation upon a large class of our fellow-citizens, our equals before the law. The thin disguise of 'equal' accom- [illegible] . . . will not mislead anyone, nor atone for the wrong this day done."

Again Supports Cases Of McLaurin And Sweatt

By LOUIS LAUTIER

Daily World
Jan. 17, 50
Atlanta Ga.
General

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Justice Department has again urged the United States Supreme Court to repudiate its 54-year old "separate but equal" doctrine and declare race segregation in education illegal.

In a brief filed as a friend of the court in the cases of G. W. McLaurin, a retired professor of Langston University, and Heman Marion Sweatt, of Houston, Texas, the Justice Department took the position that segregation is in itself discrimination.

A brief asking the Supreme Court to review and overturn its "separate but equal" doctrine, enunciated in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, decided in 1896, was filed by the Justice Department in December in the case of Elmer W. Henderson, attacking racial segregation on railroad dining cars.

McLaurin is seeking to have the Supreme Court reverse the decision of a special three-judge Federal Court for the Western District of Oklahoma upholding the validity of an order of the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma directing his admission to the Graduate School on a segregated basis.

SPECIAL DESK

The Justice Department brief points out that McLaurin, a candidate for the degree of doctor of education, is required to sit at a special desk set aside for him in the doorway of the classroom, that he may use the library only if he takes his books to a designated desk on the mezzanine floor, and that he may eat in the school cafeterias, where he is served the same food as other students but at a different time and at a table specially set apart for his use.

Sweatt was denied admission to the University of Texas Law School, Following a lower court order, he was offered the privilege of applying for admission to a new law school which the State has undertaken to establish.

The Justice Department asserts that McLaurin and Sweatt, only because they are colored, have been subjected under the laws of the states in which they live to various educational restrictions not imposed on white students.

The Henderson, the McLaurin and the Sweatt cases, the brief states, are "significant because they test the vitality and strength of the democratic ideals to which the United States is dedicated.

RELATED PRACTICES

The McLaurin and Sweatt cases do not present "isolated instances of racial discrimination," states the Government brief, but "the asserted discriminations relate to practices systematically engaged in by the States themselves," and come before the Supreme Court "bearing the endorsement of the laws of these states."

Their decision, it is asserted, may have "large influence in determining whether the foundations of our society shall continue to be undermined by the existence and acceptance of racial discriminations having the sanction of law."

The Fourteenth Amendment, adopted in 1868, the brief points out, forbids any state to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In an impressive series of decisions, extending over a period of three-quarters of a century, the Supreme Court (with the principal exception of the Plessy case), the brief states, has construed this amendment "liberally so as to carry out its purposes, namely to establish complete equality in the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and to secure those rights against governmental discriminations based on race or color.

The brief quotes at length from the opinion in Strauder vs. West Virginia, in which the court defined the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment as applied to distinctions based on race or color.

It also cites a series of decisions in which the court continued to give broad effect to the constitutional principle that all men stand equal and alike before the law, and that legal distinctions drawn solely on the basis of race or color are incompatible with the guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

Also cited was a line of decisions extending from 1886 through the racial restrictive covenant cases, decided two years ago, in which the court has applied its broad doctrine in a variety of situations.

EQUALITY REQUIRED

Pointing out that in the field of education the constitutional requirement is that of equality in every sense of the word, the brief asserts that "Nothing in the Fourteenth Amendment, or in the cases decided under it, supports the notion that facilities need be equal in a physical sense."

In McLaurin's case, the brief states, the facilities of the University of Oklahoma have been made available to McLaurin "only under conditions in which the spirit of free intellectual inquiry plainly cannot long survive."

As the Sweatt, the other briefs filed in his case, the Government asserts, "amply demonstrate that the institution which the State has established for the purpose of providing legal education for its colored residents falls far short of being the equal of the Law School of the University of Texas."

It does not answer Sweatt's present claim to say that, at some unspecified time in the future, colored persons as a group will be treated equally, the Government contends in answer to the argument that the State cannot overnight establish a colored law school comparable in all respects to the University of Texas Law School, and that the Constitution is satisfied if the state in good faith undertakes to provide facilities which will eventually be equal.

"The Constitution cannot be construed to require Sweatt to postpone or forego his legal education until the State of Texas establishes an "equal" law school for colored students," the Government declares. "If it were so construed, his constitutional right would have neither meaning nor value."

Pointing out that it is argued in the brief filed by the Justice Department in the Henderson case that the "separate but equal" doctrine "is wrong as a matter of law, history, policy, the Government in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases again urges the court to repudiate the doctrine as "an unwarranted deviation from the principle of equality under law which the Fourteenth Amendment explicitly incorporated in the fundamental charter of this country.

Government Briefs Hit Segregation

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Justice Department Asked Supreme Court Repudiate Doctrine

By LOUIS LAUTIER

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Journal and

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2-18-50

McLAURIN CASE

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Norfolk Va.

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The Justice Department asserts that McLaurin and Sweatt, only because they are colored, have been subjected under the laws of the states in which they live to various educational restrictions not imposed on white students.

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NOT ISOLATED

The McLaurin and Sweatt cases do not present "isolated instances of racial discrimination," states the Government brief, but "the asserted discriminations relate to practices systematically engaged in by the states themselves," and come before the Supreme Court "bearing the endorsement of the laws of these states."

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Pointing out that in the field of education the constitutional requirement is that of equality in every sense of the word, the brief asserts that "Nothing in the Fourteenth Amendment, or in the cases decided under it, supports the notion that facilities need be equal only in a physical sense."

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SWEATT CASE

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"The Constitution cannot be construed to require Sweatt to postpone or forego his legal education until the State of Texas establishes an 'equal' law school for colored students," the Government declares. "If it were so construed, his constitutional right would have neither meaning nor value."

"Under the Constitution every agency of government, federal and state, must treat our people as Americans, and not as members of particular groups divided according to race, color, religion, or national ancestry.

"If the Constitution is construed to permit the enforced segregation of Negroes, there would be no constitutional barrier against singling out other groups in the community and subjecting them to the same kind of discrimination."

If the court places the seal of constitutionality upon an undisguised species of racial discrimination, as requested to do in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases, one would expect the foes of democracy to exploit such an action for their own purposes, the brief asserts.

The brief was signed by Philip B. Perlman, United States Solicitor General, and Philip Elman, special assistant to the Attorney General.

Southern Lawyers Join 'Rights' Fight

14e(1)

NEW ORLEANS — Eighteen Southern lawyers have signed a brief to be presented before the U.S. Supreme Court in support of a [illegible] law student suing for admission to the law school of the University of Texas, Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., has announced.

The brief filed in behalf of the Education Fund. attacks the principle of "separate but equal" facilities in education as involved in the case of Heman Sweatt, who is challenging the right of the State of Texas to force him to attend a segregated law school, Williams said.

The case is scheduled to be heard Jan. 30.

All 13 States Represented

Signed by lawyers representing all 13 Southern states, the brief denounces educational segregation as being equally harmful to all races involved, declaring.

"White students who become lawyers in the South do not live in a world populated only by whites. No lawyer of general practice in the South can avoid, and few would wish to avoid, having colored clients.

"The lawyer who has been educated in a segregated law school must inevitably find the attitudes ingrained in him by that segregation carried over into his practice, with consequent embrassment, failure to adequately represent the interests of his client, tension and other pitfalls."

Court Beliefs

Court decisions tolerating segregation, are, the brief states, based on the belief that,

"The South is phychologically and philosophically so committed to the idea of segregation that no change, however small, can be made . . . and therefore some form of words must be found which will allow this denial of democracy to be reconciled with the fundamental principles of democracy.

"The doctrine of separate equality has been so deeply imbedded into our judicial decisions as to acquire a mystic significance. As a practical matter, it has not been, and can never be, realized; legally it has no basis."

This doctrine has been repudiated by the teachers in Southern colleges and universities, the brief asserts, citing the results of a poll conducted recently by the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Poll Results

In this poll, ballots were mailed to 15,000 teachers in 181 colleges and universities in 14 Southern States. Of the 3,422 replies, 70% were in favor of an immediate end to segregation in graduate and professional schools.

Those signing the brief were:

Arthur J. Mandell, Houston, Texas; Jo Drake Arrington, Gulfport, Miss.; Paul E. Bryan, Emory University, Georgia; John M. Coe, Pensacola, Fla.; Irving Ferman, New Orleans, La.; Henry H. Foster Jr., Norman, Okla.; Mitchell Franklin, New Orleans, La.;

Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va.; English Lindsey, Gulfport; Stephon Nettles, Greenville, S.C.; Reginald Parker, Fayetteville, Ark.; Moss A. Plunkett, Roanoke, Va.; Ben N. Ramey, Houston, Texas; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala.; Jordon Stokes 3rd, Nashville; Athol L. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, and M. A. Wright, Linville Falls, N.C.

Students Still Out Of School In Miss., La.

11-19-50

14e(1)

NEW ORLEANS, La. —(ANP)—According to statistics released this week, the foreign student enrollment in Louisiana and Mississippi has doubled since the 1944-45 school sessions. Negro students still cannot enter white schools in these states.

The greatest number of foreign students is at Louisiana State university, Baton Rouge, where it required a federal court mandate to make it possible for a Negro ex-GI, Roy S. Wilson, to enroll in the law school there.

Mississippi colleges showing an increase in foreign student enrollment are Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., and Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, where 100 non-Americans attend.

Two weeks ago at Ole Miss., the student editor of a campus publication was forced to undergo embarrassment because he suggested that Negro enrollment be accepted.

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However, there are no reports to date telling of any resentment by Mississippians to halt the enrollment of foreigners in the colleges operated in the state.

14e(1) 1950

General
DISCRIMINATION

V

Prejudice Among College Students

14e(1) general

New York Times

American educators have long been divided over the question of whether college attendance overcomes religious-racial prejudice and improves student attitudes. Last week the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith provided an answer of its own: "A college education today does not appreciably change entrenched attitudes toward minority groups."

The conclusion was based on a comparison of two studies the league has made: (1) a survey of the attitudes of 2,000 students representing fifty colleges, which was completed recently; and (2) a survey of the general population, which was made a year ago.

The survey of students found that they were overwhelmingly opposed to quota systems and other discriminatory policies which limit college admissions. In fact, the students were less prejudiced than the general population—although not exclusively because of attending college.

Seniors and Freshmen Similar

In support of its contention that the low index of prejudice among students is not solely the result of going to college, the league observes that the incidence of prejudice is the same for seniors, who have had the benefit of almost four years of college, as it is for freshmen, who have yet to become acclimated to, or influenced by, college life.

The report said that an explanation for the fact that American colleges have made "no significant contribution" in decreasing prejudice—despite the clear-cut differences between college seniors and adults—"is harder to arrive at than the facts of the differences themselves."

"One factor in the low level of prejudice among both freshmen and seniors," said Jacob Grumet, chairman of the league's civil rights committee, "is the general belief that idealism is a function of youth. The attitude of today's college students may be considerably more narrow and prejudiced ten or twenty years from now."

It might be, Mr. Grumet added, that most students overcome their prejudice in the high schools and that those who are still prejudiced in college "are bitter-enders with whom education has already proved ineffective."

Connor Asks Fight To Keep Segregation

14e(1) General

The State Bar Association was called on today by Public Safety Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor to join in the legal fight to maintain segregation in schools.

In a letter to Francis H. Hare, Birmingham attorney and state bar president, Connor requested that the association file "an appropriate brief" in a Texas case being appealed to U. S. Supreme Court.

The commission's action followed his call last week on Atty. Gen. Albert A. Carmichael to join attorneys general in other Southern states in the segregation fight.

* * *

CONNOR WROTE HARE that "Alabama has refused to join" in this legal action, adding:

"Since our state administration fails to protect the interests of Alabama's people, will you not, as president of the Alabama Bar Association, see that the bar association files an appropriate brief in the Sweatt case?"

He was referring to the Sweatt vs. Painter case being appealed from Texas to the high court and which involves admittance of Negroes to public schools and colleges.

"AS PUBLIC SAFETY commissioner of the city of Birmingham," wrote Connor, "I am greatly concerned with the growing unrest, resulting from outside agitation for social equality between the white and colored races."

He said attorneys general in seven other Southern states had joined Price Daniel, Texas attorney general, "in defending the principle of segregation before the Supreme Court." He also sent to the bar head memoranda received from Daniel and William F. Barry, Tennessee solicitor general.

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3 Significant Developments

Discrimination general

School Barriers Tumble as Four More File Suits

Courier 14e(1)

Feb 2-18-50

The spotlight in the fight for educational equality moved back to the Midwest this week on the wings of three new significant developments. They tore down the physical barriers which have separated Negroes from whites at the University of Oklahoma; two Negroes sued the Missouri School of Mines, and two Negro women sought admission to the University of Tulsa.

2 Youths Sue School in Mo.

Courier

2-18-50

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Charging that they were refused admittance to the Missouri School of Mines because of their race and color, Elmer Bell Jr., 18, and George E. Horne, 17, have filed suits through their mothers asking that a writ of mandamus be issued directing univer-

been made for Negro students to eat in the university's main dining room. He went to the cafeteria, where he was directed to a table marked "For Colored," and was served. Previously no provisions had been made for Negroes to eat on the campus.

FEAR SUPREME COURT?

Seeking to explain the new moves, the idea was advanced that they are being made because Oklahoma's Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson must soon go before the U. S. Supreme Court to defend the state for segregating G. W. McLaurin, the first Negro student of the instituton.

At the same time, it was disclosed that Malcolm S. Whitby, first Negro GI to enroll in the university, has been named one of ten students granted research fellowships and awards. Whitby is a former newspaperman and is married. The appointment is equivalent to a graduate assistantship, and is effective with Feb. 1.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

Equal Education

Post 3-2-50 Washington

14e(1) Discrimination General

The Federal Government, through Solicitor General Perlman, has again asked the Supreme Court to strike down the legal fiction that segregated facilities for Negroes can be considered equal facilities. Recently the Solicitor General filed a brief as a "friend of the court," supporting the suit brought by Heman Marion Sweatt, who was excluded because of his color from the all-white Texas University Law School, and the suit of G. W. McLaurin, admitted to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma but required to sit at a special desk set aside for him in the doorway. Earlier the Solicitor General filed a brief in support of Elmer Henderson, who had been denied service on account of his race in a Southern Railway dining car.

In the Henderson case, segregation was imposed on the basis of a regulation by the railroad approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thus the United States was a party-defendant in the Henderson suit, and the Department of Justice elected to assail the official governmental position which it would normally have the responsibility of defending. Despite the thin and silly charge brought against the Solicitor General by two members of the American Bar Association, we think it altogether creditable that the Government's weight should be thrown into the scales in the interest of justice rather than in the interest of a mistaken governmental position. In the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, segregation was imposed by the universities on the basis of State laws. Thus, in these cases, the Department of Justice is acting to defend individuals who have been denied the equal protection of the laws of Texas and Oklahoma in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Sweatt and McLaurin cases illustrate the essential absurdity of the "separate but equal" doctrine. The State of Texas has offered Mr. Sweatt a new law school set up especially for him and the few other Negroes in the State qualified to enter it. But it is, of course, a law school in name only, no matter what its physical facilities. It cannot give Mr. Sweatt the contact with fellow students and the collision of ideas which are essential parts of a legal education. Mr. McLaurin has actually the same physical facilities as his white fellow-students but is denied membership in their community in a manner patently intended to humiliate him. To pretend that this is equality of educational opportunity is to ignore the very purpose for which the segregation is imposed.

The "separate but equal" fallacy was enunciated in *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896. Mr. Justice Brown declared that "the object of the (Fourteenth) Amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law" and then went on to say that if "the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority . . . it is not by reason of anything found in the act but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it." This must take place as the most monumental piece of hypocrisy ever uttered from the bench. It is high time for the Supreme Court to overrule it.

Post 3-2-50

Virginia Affairs

State Adjusting to Non-Segregation

Post

By Benjamin Muse

June. 9-11-50

MUSE

WHATEVER you may call what is happening in the race situation in Virginia, it is moving fast.

The Supreme Court decisions of June 5 ordering the admission of Negroes to the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma caused an anxious murmur in this State, but considerably less of a shock was registered when a Federal Court two weeks ago brought the point home and ordered the admission of Negro Gregory T. Swanson to the law school of the University of Virginia.

White Virginians took the court decision with sober resignation and turned to constructive consideration of the problems which will arise in a further breakdown of segregation. The psychological readjustment is moving that fast.

"Southern universities which have already admitted Negro students," observed the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, "do not appear to be deeply affected; or, now that the decisions have been made, deeply concerned." At the seat of the University of Virginia, the Charlottesville Daily Progress said, ". . . since the Negro is a taxpayer and a supporter of State institutions, the fairness of such a decision must be recognized." The Staunton News-Leader predicted that most Negro students "will prove by deportment and attainment that they merit their new opportunity."

NO ONE EXPECTS any large influx of Negroes into the hitherto "white" institutions of higher learning. Generally speaking, Negroes prefer their own Virginia State College, and the courses not offered there—engineering, law, medicine, etc.—are not the most popular courses among Negro students. But it is accepted as a matter of course now that some more Negroes will apply and be admitted to Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the Medical College of Virginia and the university. It is even suggested that the absence of a cadet corps at State College will make it impossible to deny admission to Negroes to the Virginia Military Institute.

Nevertheless, the Richmond News-Leader has a drastic suggestion for drawing the line somewhere. In a program advanced in anticipation of the Swanson case decision, that paper recommended that Negro students be admitted to certain graduate schools "without further opposition or delay," but proposed: "In the event that Negroes should bring successful court proceedings for admission to Mary Washington College, Richmond Professional Institute, Virginia Military Institute or the College of William and Mary, the State should divest itself of all public interest in these institutions by selling them to private nonprofit corporations."

Meanwhile, a part of the revolution that is taking place in the Old Dominion is the fact that the localities and the Commonwealth are currently spending several times as much per capita in the construction of public schools for Negroes than in the construction of public schools for white children. Thus far, 69 of the State's 127 school subdivisions have submitted programs calling for $157,000,050 in new school buildings, with more than half of it earmarked for Negro schools. The total is expected to exceed 300 million dollars, still with more than half of it for Negro schools. Negro pupils make up only about one fourth of the school population.

A SIGNIFICANT FOOTNOTE to this vast Negro school building program is this probably surprising fact: a larger percentage of high school graduates are going on to college among Negroes than among white students. Figures recently compiled show that 28.3 percent of the Negro high school graduates in 1948 went on to degree-granting colleges as compared with 26.5 percent of the white high school graduates who did so.

Abandonment of segregation in the public schools? A year ago the suggestion would have sounded fantastic, something to be considered possibly only by generations to come. Now many a Virginian is shaking his head and wondering.

Last week a Negro student was offered instruction in auto mechanics at Washington-Lee High School for white students in Arlington County. There are other situations of unequal opportunity or prohibitive expense where nonsegregation may be the only answer. The courts will hand down more decisions as the years—even months—go by. It is written on the wall, and it is later than we think.

OPINION

Nothing in human life is more to be lamented than that a wise man should have so little influence.

—HERODOTUS.

Afro-American

Courts Ahead of Congress

Sat. 9-16-50

While filibustering Congressmen have stubbornly blocked action, Federal judges have been, with increasing speed, opening tightly locked doors leading to equal educational opportunity in the Southern States.

Baltimore, Md.

On September 14, Gregory Swanson, a Martinsville, Va., lawyer, will step inside the portals of historic University of Virginia. It took a three-judge Federal court (Judges Soper, Parker and Paul) less than thirty minutes to decide Virginia could not legally bar his admittance on the basis of race.

The Swanson decision follows by a short lapse of time similar decrees opening the University of Delaware and the University of Maryland.

Too few of us have seriously considered how rapidly the courts have been opening these opportunities. Just a few years back, there were no graduate and professional schools in Southern and border States which would admit colored students.

It was on December 12, 1937 when a Federal court in Missouri ruled that that State must provide equal educational facilities "within the State." That was in the case of Lloyd Gaines.

How far we have come since that historic date is best illustrated by the fact that there are only four remaining Southern States, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, in which unequal educational facilities have not been abandoned or are not under legal attack.

A favorable ruling is expected momentarily in North Carolina. Strong cases loom in Florida and Louisiana. Maryland, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri have in varying degrees capitulated. Kentucky has gone all the way, amending the jim crow school law. Maryland continues to fight a futile delaying action in excluding all but law students.

Just what students and parents in the four lily-white States are waiting for is not clear. The courts have spoken in unmistakable language. Thanks to them it is now merely a matter of routine to secure educational justice.

Bias in Education

Continued Effort Pledged for Equal Facilities for Negroes

The writer of the following letter, a former president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and chairman of the City Affairs Committee, is the author of "The Christian Ideal and Social Control." He is chairman of The Committee of 100.

Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Writing in reference to your editorial of Nov. 8 on the "encouraging news" of the admission of Negro students to the graduate schools of Southern universities, W. J. Trent Jr. makes a pertinent point.

June. 11-19-50

A number of publicly supported universities in the South have opened the doors of their professional schools to Negroes, as a result of a long series of court actions brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People over a period of twenty years, culminating in the Supreme Court rulings last June in the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma cases. But, as Mr. Trent points out, "on the undergraduate (college) level there have been no significant changes in the pattern."

Continuing that thought, we must recognize that not only college but the elementary and secondary education provided for Negro children in the South is shockingly inferior to that provided for white children.

For example, in 1944-45 ten states spent 189 per cent more per white pupil than per Negro pupil enrolled in public schools. The discrepancy in capital expenditure for school facilities is even more glaring. More than four times as much has been invested in school buildings and equipment for white children as for Negroes. In many rural districts buses transport white children to consolidated modern schools, but Negro youngsters still have to walk long distances to one-room schoolhouses. (In the ten states reporting, $6.11 was provided per white child for school transportation, 59 cents for each Negro child.)

White high schools in general provide a fuller and more varied curriculum, including natural science laboratories, libraries, facilities for vocational training and physical education, while the Negro high school has the barest curriculum, outmoded equipment and poor sanitary facilities.

It is deeply gratifying that a crack has finally been made in the solid façade of segregated education. Those of us who, through the "Committee of 100," have been privileged to aid the courageous struggle of the N. A. A. C. P. to achieve this end are profoundly aware of the progress which has been made. Yet, while we recognize that the new situation represents an important victory, it is only a first victory in the long struggle to secure equalization of education on all levels in the South. It is almost ironic that young Negroes are today offered an opportunity to participate at the very top of the educational heap, while their only chance to qualify for advanced and specialized academic work remains the wholly inadequate segregated lower school system.

The N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund will continue its efforts, through court action, to bring the benefits of full citizenship to young Negroes in the South. Cases may have to be filed in each of hundreds of school districts throughout the Southern states. The battle for education will not be ended until every Negro child shares equally with his white contemporaries in gaining the education that will enable him to take his place in American society.

Bishop FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL.

New York, Nov. 15, 1950.

14e(1) 1950 General

Discrimination

Courier Editorial

Down to Fundamentals

THERE are reportedly over 200 Negro students in "white" colleges and universities in the Southern states and admittedly this is cause for rejoicing, especially since this has been a bloodless revolution.

The entire country, including Dixie, is undergoing a tremendous change in interracial relations, educationally and otherwise, and it is now possible to envision the time in the near future when jim-crowism will be a thing of the past.

However, the brutal fact remains that hundreds of thousands of Negro children in primary, grammar and high schools are still forced to accept segregated education with all of its injustices.

No one can feel that we have made much headway in eliminating segregation until the jim-crow school system is abolished.

Even if no colleges and universities remained from which Negro students were barred, this change would touch only a few people; but racial segregation in other educational institutions on the lower level affects almost all our children.

Thus, when the NAACP lawyers ask for an injunction prohibiting the school officials of Clarendon County, S. C., from maintaining separate schools for Negro and white children, it is getting down to fundamentals.

If this barrier can be breached, we shall know that we are making progress beneficial to the majority of Negroes and the bulk of whites.

One of the greatest burdens on the agricultural South is the bi-racial school system, especially in these days of rising taxes and dwindling income.

Because of the segregation laws, many schools have to be maintained which should be abolished or consolidated, with resultant economies.

There are "white" schools which are half empty while close by are "Negro" schools which are crowded to the rafters.

There are "Negro" schools with only a handful of pupils which must be maintained, nevertheless, because some people seventy-five or eighty years ago thought children of the two "races" should be educated separately.

It is nonsensical and uneconomic to be guided by the prejudices of almost a century ago, especially when the basis for that prejudice (and no real basis ever existed) has long since been eliminated.

Today there is so little difference between colored and white people, educationally and economically, that a bi-racial educational system anywhere is grossly unwarranted.

If the NAACP is successful in getting an injunction against the Clarendon, S. C. school trustees, it will be the first big step in the direction of liquidating an inexcusable system which has been of no advantage to that county, the state or the nation.

14e(1)

Courier

Feb 18

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Discrimination

General

Student Editors Lounch Head-On Assault Against Jim Crow on Southern Campuses

With court orders opening the doors of the University of Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia to Negro students, college newspapers have begun to re-examine their views on segregated education, reflecting growing student reaction against intolerance.

The University of Mississippi's student senate has refused to discharge the editor of the school's newspaper after he urged admission of Negroes to the state's white graduate schools.

In recent issue of the Mississippian, the young editor, Albin Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss., called for "admission of Negroes to white graduate schools on the ground that no other facilities are available for them.

"The pigment of a man' skin should not make any difference," he concluded the editorial, which provoked the burning of a fiery cross beneath his dormitory window.

Black Dispatch

Although Rep. John Rankin called the editorial "shocking," and university authorities hastened to state that segregation is university policy, Krebs' fellow students voted to ignore a petition demanding his ouster, without taking a stand either for or against his suggestion.

Subsequently, school papers at Auburn Institute and Millsaps College have echoed Kreb's views.

Sat. 12-23-50

Carolina Hypocrisy

The University of North Carolina's "gentleman's agreement" to enforce segregation at all public meetings has been blasted by leading student organizations there.

Oklahoma City

Okla.

John Sanders, student body president, and Ed McLeod, YMCA president, issued a joint 1000-word statement denouncing the institution's "codified hypocrisy" and its "nebulous policy in race relations."

14 e (1) Discrimination –

(General)

A part of the denunciation was carried in the lead editorial of the Daily Tar Heel, student newspaper.

The immediate cause of the furore was the cancellation of a speech by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian evangelist. Dr. Kagawa's talk was originally scheduled for the campus before an unsegregated audience.

University officials, presumably including recently inaugurated President Gordon Gray, reaffirmed a policy of segregation at university public meetings.

Hopes that the university would live up to its liberal reputation were killed when inauguration ceremonies for the President-elect Gray were announced. No Negro educators were invited to march in the academic procession.

The university student leaderss condemned the practice of segregation as a "phenomena of fear and ignorance" which they declared was the responsibility of the university to abolish.

In Georgia, Horace Ward, a graduate of Morehouse college and Atlanta University, has accepted the challenge explicit in Governor Herman Talmadge's pledge to defy the US Supreme Court's Negro education rulings by making formal application for admission to the University of Georgia law school. A court fight seems certain.

Ward turned down the Board of Regent's offer to send him to an accredited law school in another state, and arrangement in practice since the Gaines decision.

He said, "As a citizen of Georgia who seeks the kind of training made available at the university law school, I must decline the proferred out-of-state aid." ..He asked consideration of his application "on the basis of merit."

The Daily Texan, campus newspaper of the University of Texas, applied commendable common sense in commenting on the admission of Heman Sweatt to the Texas school.

"All over the South the new change is being accepted with good grace," the editoral stated. "Nowhere has there been a suggestion that race relations have been injured, rather to the contrary.

"The trend is clear. We are not unique.

"As the Texan said before, Southern traditionalist must now decide between good grace and poor grace . . .

"The Supreme Court . . . had led the South into a truly courageous

"Grow with the new law. Help others to grow.

step toward genuine tolerance will do the rest."

Roy Wilson, first Negro to be admitted to Louisiana State university but whose case is now being appealed by die-hard administrators, has been assimilated into campus life without a ripple of dissension.

Regardless of final outcome of the case, LSU students have indicated their readiness to accept this new development as evidenced by their eagerness to help the new student, the faculty's consurrence, and Wilson's admission to a white dormitory.

One LSU alumnus, remembering Kenny Washington and Jackie Robinson, expressed this reaction: "Good! Now maybe we can have a football team."

Also in the sports field, Duke University has announced its willingness to play its football team against teams having Negro players.

Dr. Hollis Edens, president, and Coach Wallace Wade said:

"When we schedule a team, we, of course, expect to play on fair and equal terms.

"The coaches of each team have the unquestioned right to play any eligible man they choose to play.

"We have neither the right nor the desire to ask a coach to restrict or limit his team's participation on the grounds of creed or color . . ."

Athletic Hair-Splitting

A case of athletic hair-splitting was illustrated in a University of Virginia ruling. Gregory N. Swanson, the school's one Negro student, may sit with other students at football games. He may even have his girl friend with him. But should his parents want to see the game they would be forced to occupy the special Jim Crow section of the stadium. The same situation exist at the University of Texas. Arkansas U. Negro students are still not permitted to sit with the rest of the student body.

In refreshing contrast, both the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. and M. says Negro students will have the same privileges as whites and Negro athletes are welcome to try out for all teams.

Emory University's newspaper, the Emory Wheel, often a sharp instrument, blunted its keen edge recently, carving out illogical conclusions in an editorial on educational segregation.

After wondering if admission of Negroes will defeat racial prejudice, the Wheel wonders if intolerance will not make a living hell of the life of Negroes admitted to Southern schools.

Still wondering, it asks if Negroes will not be treated in the same manner that they are in the normal life of the communities where the colleges are located.

Altogether, a wonder-full essay. Recommended for Emory editors —read articles on the subject from papers of schools where Negroes are admitted.

School Bias Cracks

14e(1)

WASHINGTON — Racial barriers tumbled from schools in two more Dixie states this week—one by virtue of a court ruling in Maryland, and the other by decision of the board of trustees of a Kentucky college, whose most distinguished Negro alumnus was the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

Maryland's State Court of Appeals threw that state's educational system into a dither when it ruled last week that the University of Maryland must admit 19-year-old Miss Esther McCready to its school of nursing. The appeal court reversed a ruling by a district court which had refused to grant Miss McCready's petition for admission.

MUST BE QUALIFIED

Trustees of nationally famous Berea College at Berea, Ky., voted to throw open the doors of that institution to qualified Negro applicants from the Appalachian Mountain region. It was the first Kentucky institution to take such atcion under the recently enacted amendment to the "Day Law." That law prohibited mixed school attendance.

Prior to the passage of the "Day Law" in 1904, Berea had accepted students on equal basis without regard to race. It was from this institution that the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, renowned historian, was graduated with the Litt. B. degree.

The Maryland case aroused considerable interest because it had hung fire for a long time. Several attempts had been made to abolish the jim-crow status of that state, but without success until this ruling.

President H. C. (Curly) Byrd and regents of the University of Maryland said they would wait for advice from Attorney General Hammond before taking any action on the ruling. The court ruled that Maryland cannot deny education to a Negro at a state institution solely because of race.

Jim Crow Is Crumbling

14e(1) 10

The plan to establish regional colleges and universities to consolidate Jim Crow education in the South was slapped down recently in Maryland and Kentucky. The Court of Appeals in Maryland ruled that the University of Maryland School of Nursing must admit a Negro student; and the more recent action by Kentucky, whereby the University of Louisville and four colleges opened their doors to Negro students is another major defeat for Jim Crow education and regional schemes.

There is something encouraging about the manner in which the State of Kentucky decided to end Jim Crow education. The "Day Law" which prohibited the mixing of the races in schools and colleges was amended, and the first step was taken by the University of Louisville, a municipal institution, as if to set an example for other institutions of higher education. Berea College, and three Catholic institutions, Nazareth and Ursuline for girls, and Bellarmine for boys, took immediate action to bring themselves in line with the promise of American democracy.

While the end of Jim Crow in the South may not be "just around the corner," it is not too much to expect that once the trend toward freedom and democracy in education has begun, it will be difficult to stem its onward march. Even the more unreconstructed states should be expected to "give in" in like manner as the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Arkansas have moved forward and joined the democratic column.

Racism is everybody's business. The constructive forces of the nation have Jim Crow on the run. Every effort to rid American life of this vicious evil should be re-doubled. To compromise with the evils of racism in America is to betray the noblest principles on which this democracy was founded.

Virginia, Carolina Law School Suits Under Way

Journal and Guide

Special to the Journal and Guide

DURHAM, N. C.—Along with the historic University of Virginia at Charlottesville, the University of North Carolina finds herself facing a suit in Federal Court filed by colored students seeking admission to the two universities' law schools.

A three-judge court has already been appointed to determine whether or not Gregory Swanson, Martinsville attorney, shall be admitted to the University of Virginia to do post-graduate work at the law school.

Depositions were taken last Friday, from defendants in the suit filed by eight North Carolina College students who seek admission to the University of North Carolina's law school, on the grounds that facilities at NCC for studying law are not equal to those at the state university.

* * *

THE NORTH CAROLINA case was initiated last October when Harold Thomas Epps and Robert Davis Glass, both students at the NCC school of law, filed suit in the United States Middle District Court in Greensboro, for admission to the UNC law school at Chapel Hill.

At that time they were represented by attorneys C. O. Pearson, of Durham, member of the legal staff of the North Carolina State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall, both of the national legal staff of the NAACP. Since then, six other colored law students have filed similar suits.

Defendants in the North Carolina case are administrative officials of the University, the University's Board of Trustees, and the State of North Carolina.

THE TRIAL itself was scheduled to open on Aug. 28, in the Durham Post Office Building with Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes presiding.

In Charlottesville, Va., Federal Judges John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, Md., and Judge John Paul will determine whether or not Swanson shall be admitted to the University of Virginia's law school, founded by Thomas Jefferson.

9-2-50

Swanson, who has already passed the state bar, has worked with Martin A. Martin, Richmond attorney, and has played a prominent part in nearly all of the Virginia litigation involving civil rights.

HE WILL BE represented by a battery of six prominent attorneys and the University will be represented by its own counsel and Lindsey Almond, attorney general of the State of Virginia.

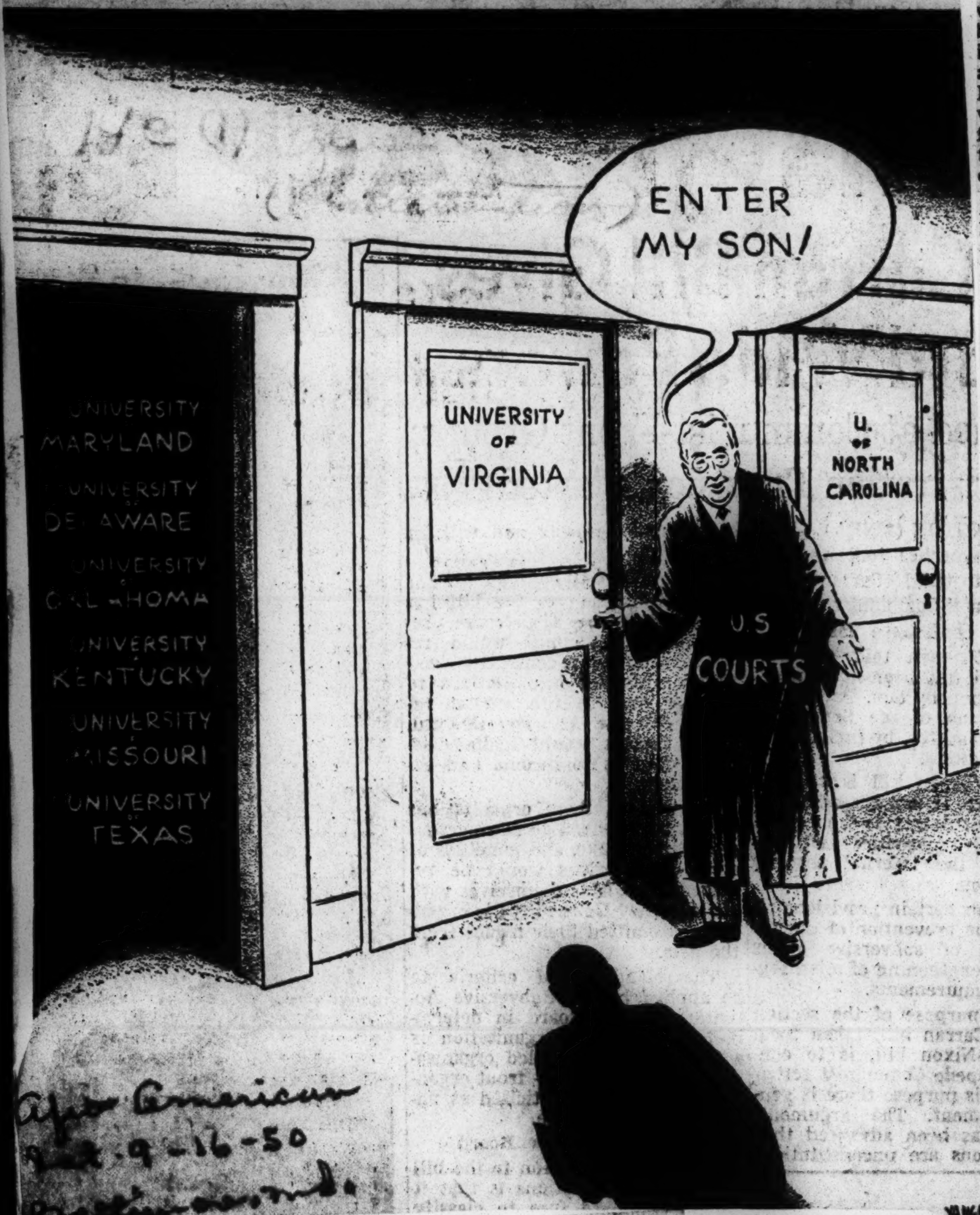
The defense is expected to base its case on two points: one, that the laws of the state of Virginia require that white and colored persons be taught in different schools; and that Swanson has completed his legal education inasmuch as he has passed the state bar examinations and holds a degree from Howard University in Washington, D. C.

Swanson's attorneys are expected to base their pleas on the grounds that he was rejected by the University solely because of his race, and that he does not wish to attend a colored law school, because he wants to enjoy the prestige of the historic law school at the University of Virginia and do post-graduate work there.

* * *

THE SPECIAL court is expected to sit within a few days since Swanson has urged an early ruling in order to enter the school this fall.

NORTH CAROLINA SHOULD BE NEXT



Afro American
9-16-50
Baltimore, Md.

NAACP TO KEEP PUNCHING:

Enforced Segregation on Way Out-Marshall

Afro American

By JOE MAXWELL

DURHAM, N.C. — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, pulled no punches here last week when he told the AFRO "The complete destruction of all enforced segregation is now in sight."

He made it clear that the University of North Carolina Law School case in which he participated, was no exception.

Mr. Marshall and Robert Carter, his assistant, told Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes in court that this case was no different from the Heman Marion Sweatt case, and reminded him at length also of the McLaurin case in Oklahoma.

Judge Familiar With Cases

"I assure you that I am quite familiar with those cases," Judge Hayes told the NAACP lawyers and the courtroom filled with laughter.

During the trial, Judge Hayes, who was appointed to the bench by the late President Calvin Coolidge in 1925, talked at great length about his alma mater, Wake Forest, and about the war years when Wake Forest and Duke were forced to merge their Law Schools to remain open because both had only about 13 students.

He repeated several times during the history-making trial that, "I was born here in North Carolina and intend to stay here and with my conscious."

Courtroom Banter

One of the State's lawyers, Major L. P. McLendon, told the judge: "These NAACP lawyers just came down here to stir up things and put another notch on their gun to tell the country—see here, look what we have done to North Carolina."

Mr. Marshall was quick to reply. He told Judge Hayes: "I was born in Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Carter happened to be from New Jersey; Mr. Robinson is from Richmond, Va., and Mr. Pearson is from Durham.

"So you see, your honor, we were from the South and most of all Mr. Nabrit is from "Gawgia." The courtroom was in stitches again; even the judge laughed.

Lawyers Impress Whites

Every time that Marshall would leave the courtroom, white people would turn their heads and eye him all the way to the door. The same thing would happen when Bob Carter would go out for a short rest.

All in all, Durham has never seen anything like that before and it will be remembered for a long time to come.

Incidentally, Mr. Marshall thought that Major McLendon was the best lawyer the defense had.

Former U.S. Senator and State Supreme Court Justice William Umpstead would appear to be the best defense lawyer from the point of loudness, at least the laymen thought so.

NO BREAKDOWN OF SEGREGATION HERE — NELSON

There will never be a breaking down of all social barriers between the white and colored races in Mississippi, Dr. D. M. Nelson, president of Mississippi College (Baptist), Clinton, wrote the education editor of the New York Times.

"We are making no plans nor anticipating any time in the future admitting Negroes to Mississippi College. As far as I know there is no desire for such action except from people who live hundreds of miles away and know little about our local situation and seem to care less," Dr. Nelson wrote.

"Our people are making progress in the solution of an age-long serious problem, and in time, and with sympathetic interest and understanding from our fellow citizens far removed we will solve it aright.

Jackson

"One thing is certain, there will never be a breaking down of all social barriers between the races.

"If the Lord had wanted a mongrel race, he would have attended to that in the beginning," Dr. Nelson concluded.

His letter was in answer to a telegram from Benjamin Fine, New York "Times" education editor, who is planning an article on present segregation status in Southern colleges and universities. Identical letters were sent to heads of all state-supported and church colleges.

DISCRIMINATION ON THE WANE

The Board of Regents' report made public this week shows that discriminatory practices in admitting high school students to colleges and universities have decreased sharply during the last four years. In a well-documented study the board found that conditions have greatly improved; although some discrimination still exists, the actual cases of students denied admittance because of race or color have dropped substantially. Our institutions of higher learning are practicing the democratic principles that they so ably expound in the classroom.

A study made in 1946 indicated that 18 per cent of the high school principals who answered a Board of Regents questionnaire suspected that discrimination in some form existed against students because of race or color. The current survey showed that only 6 per cent of the principals believed that their students suffered from discrimination. Even more striking is the finding that only 0.2 per cent of the principals now feel that discrimination is a serious problem. An overwhelming majority of educators reported that the situation had improved since passage of the Education Practices Act in 1948. All who believe in the democratic way of life can agree with Chancellor Wallin that there is reason for gratification in the progress revealed in this report.

14e(1) 1950

Harris Teachers' College
DISCRIMINATION

✓

Study Harris Teachers College Case

Argus
St. Louis Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY—Both sides completed arguments before the State Supreme Court here last Wednesday, in the suit of Marjorie Tolliver against the St. Louis Board of Education. Miss Tolliver won the first round of her suit last May when Circuit Judge Nangle ordered the board to admit her to Harris Teachers' College.

14e(1)

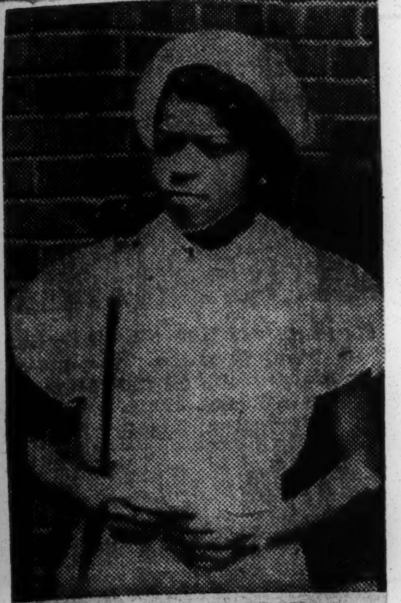
Denied a retrial by Judge Nangle, the board denied Miss Tolliver admission to Harris and later appealed the case to the high court.

Discrimination

Miss Tolliver is represented by Attorneys Robert L. Witherspoon, Henry D. Espy and Sidney R. Redmond. Witherspoon is president of the local NAACP.

A decision is not expected for weeks or perhaps months. Counsel argued that Miss Tolliver was being denied her Constitutional right to equal education and proved to the satisfaction of the lower court at least, that facilities at Stowe are inferior to those of Harris Teachers' College.

Aug [illegible]



MARJORIE TOLLIVER

14e(1) 1950

Harvard University
DISCRIMINATION

✓

HARVARD STUDENTS RETAIN BAN ON BIAS

Council, by Tie Vote, Defeats Move to Drop Discrimination Curb in College Groups

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10—The Harvard Student council early today refused to lift a ban on discrimination for "race, color or nationality" in all college organizations. This was accomplished by an 8-8 tie vote on a motion to rescind the ban, following a four-hour debate.

Edward F. Burke of Providence, R. I., president of the council, said that formal notification had been given that a new motion to reconsider the vote would be offered at the next council meeting, Feb. 13. He expressed confidence, however, that "if anything, it will result in further strengthening and clarifying the resolution banning discrimination."

World 1-11-50

He said that the original resolution, adopted on Dec. 19, already had been presented to the Faculty Committee on Student Activities for concurrence.

The original vote was 7 to 6, with three members of the council absent. The full membership was present last night. The council is an elective body having representation from each of the college houses and from the undergraduate classes.

Mr. Burke explained that strengthening of the resolution might mean that the Harvard chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the only national fraternity at the college, would be limited in the time it would have to accept the ban. Its national charter limits pledging to "members of the Caucasian race."

Harvard Students Sit On Campus Bias Ban

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A move to ban discrimination for race, color or nationality in all Harvard University organizations was tabled indefinitely last week by the Student Council.

The announcement came from the Council president, Edward F. Burke of Providence, R. I.

The resolution had been passed n December of last year by a 7 to 6 vote with three council members absent. Reconsideration was discussed later but after a four-hour debate, it was revoked by an 8 to 8 tie.

[illegible] 2-25-50

Nine Will Sue Louisiana State

N.A.A.C.P. To Act On Rejections

14-e(1)

BATON ROUGE, La. — Dr. E. A. Johnson of Natchitoches, president of the Louisiana Conference of NAACP branches, stated here Friday that Louisiana State university, whose trustees on July 28 voted to reject the applications of nine Negroes who had earlier sought to enter the university, "within two weeks will be faced with law suits brought by NAACP attorneys on behalf of the rejected applicants."

Most of the nine Negro applicants, said Dr. Johnson, plus three others who since attempted vainly to register at LSU, have already given the Louisiana State NAACP written authorization to represent them in court in their efforts to secure education at the state university. The original nine had attempted to register on July 5, the three others several days later. They had sought training in professional and educational fields.

The decision to proceed at once with law suits on behalf of the rejected applicants was reached at a meeting held here last Friday, Aug. 25, at the Masonic temple building. The meeting was called and presided over by Dr. Johnson, and in attendance were business, religious and educational leaders of the state as well as NAACP representatives including Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary; U. S. Tate and Donald Jones of the Dallas regional office, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans attorney, also attending the meeting, is to act as local counsel in the LSU law suits with Marshall, Tate and other NAACP lawyers actively engaged in the direction, preparation and trial of the litigations.

14e(1)

In announcing the impending legal actions, Dr. Johnson emphasized that "these matters represent the opening gun in an all-out attack designed to do away with the obstacles that prevent Negroes from being first-class citizens in Louisiana. Our kin are fighting and dying for America at this moment in the rice paddies of Korea. America owes to them, and to the rest of us, if thus the supreme sacrifice is laid on the altar of the national welfare by our soldiers, the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages America affords to any of its citizens. That is our thesis, and we shall not rest until Louisiana Negroes not only may freely attend LSU and other institutions supported by public funds, but may use every public facility in the state without segregation or discrimination.

"The NAACP is spearheading the intensive fight we are beginning with these law suits, but the public should know that the association is being strongly backed up by a coalition of business, educational and religious interests. No step in these matters is being taken without full consultation with them, and no step would be possible without their invaluable support."

Pfc. Romeo Parker, 9128 Mackinaw Ave., Chicago. The ammunition truck driver was Pfc. Archie McEachin whose address was not immediately available.

Later I asked one of the gun crew why they had not left the position earlier. "We would have cut out Daddie," he said, "but those bastards wouldn't give us a chance to hook up our gun to our truck."

Call

Never Thought Of It

It was a typical 159th answer—it had never occurred to anyone in the crew that they could have gone off and left the gun there as so many other of our units have done when the going got rough.

9-7-50

Both officers and men of the 159th look like a bunch of kids. There is only one officer with the exception of the battalion commander, who is much more than 30 years old and most of them like the men they command, are in their early twenties.

They boast that they can shoot their big guns so fast that the North Koreans wonder if they are an "automatic weapons" field artillery. Twenty-two year old Second Lieutenant Wesley Harper, 502 Levelkern St., Houston, Texas, told me that he has some gun crews in his units who can put seven of the big shells in the air at one time before the first shell hits the ground. Anyone who has ever been under artillery fire can imagine what this means when they all start landing.

"All Day And All Night"

At Sangju, Lt. Harper said, one battery of the battalion fired 182 rounds on July 19. "We thought that was rough" he said, "But the next day, things really got tough and we fired more than 1200 rounds. We fired all day and all night. Lt. Harper is executive officer of his battalion. He is single.

Among the colored officers in the top flight organization serving at all levels, including command of some of the batteries are:

First Lieutenants Lenwood W. Young, 209 E. Roma St., Albuquerque, N. M., married, no children; First Lt. Arthur E. Wiggins, General Delivery, Columbus, Ga., married.

First Lt. Chester G. Gethers, 470 Bedford St., Johnson, Pa., single; First Lt. Thomas E. Sears, 919 Washington Ave., Norfolk, Va., single; First Lt. Lavon E. Wmith, 1314 Harrison St., Austin, Texas, single; Second Lt. Clarence D. Smith, 1838 E. Willis St., Detroit, Mich., single; Second Lt. Wilmer C. Marvin, 246 Coulter St., Philadelphia, single; Warrant Officer Roland V. Byrd, 1227 Poplar St., Wilmington, Del., married, wife in Nara, Japan expecting a baby.

Warrant Officer Junior Grade George Anderson. Route 2, Longview, Texas, wife in Japan. He was made a warrant officer from a Master Sergeant on June 7. Chief Warrant Officer Leroy T. Alexander, 1913 Madison St., Junction City, Kas.

Warrant Officer Junior Grade John E. Sheppard, 53 Lovett St., St. Augustine, Fla.

Second Lt. Charles E. Mathis, 512 West Ninth St., Metropolis, Ill., married, wife and two children in Nara, Japan. A former member of the 332nd Fighter Squadron and the 477th Bomber Group, Lt. Mathis holds his commission in the Adjutant General's Department and is personnel adjutant for the Battalion. His wife is the former Dorothy Maxwell of Metropolis.

Second Lt. Morris Armstrong, Bluff Route, Soper, Okla.; Second Lt. Edward Greer, 54 Beech St., Welch, W. Va.; Second Lt. Emmet J. Hurd 723 West 14th St., Junction City, Kas., married, wife in Japan.

Second Lt. Marshall R. Hurley, 1718 First St., N. W., Washington, D. C., married. Second Lt. Kenneth Ingram. 1238 Bellevidere Dr., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The battalion is commanded by Col. Walter J. Preston, white, of Atlanta, Ga. The battalion is well equipped, the mail is coming in fine, the food is excellently prepared and all in all it is one of the best army units this correspondent has ever visited.

NEGRO SUES OVER LSU'S REJECTION

Times-Picayune

Files Action for Admission as Law Student

Times 9-14-50

Roy S. Wilson, Negro, who allegedly has been denied admission to the Louisiana State university law school, filed suit Wednesday in federal district court against the university's board of supervisors and several officials. He charged that the university is following a policy which denies him and other Negroes their constitutional rights.

Besides the board of supervisors, the suit names as defendants Tom Dutton, president of the board; Dr. Harold W. Stoke, president of the university; Henry G. McMahon, dean of the law school, and Wilson B. Thiede, LSU registrar.

New Orleans

The suit asks that a three-judge court be convened to hear the case and that the court issue temporary and permanent injunctions restraining the defendants from enforcing or executing a resolution by the board of supervisors denying admission to Wilson and 11 other Negroes and also restraining the defendants from pursuing a policy of excluding Negroes or from making any distinction as to race or color.

It is alleged in the suit that the plaintiff has completed on approved high school course in Ruston, has a BS degree from Grambling college in Grambling, La., is a veteran of World War II, has met all of the qualifications of admission to the LSU law school, and is ready to pay all charges and comply with all regulations of the university.

He also charges that there is no other institution maintained by the state at which he could study law on the same level as at LSU and that on July 28 the board of supervisors denied his application and the application of the other 11 Negroes solely because of their race and color.

In enforcing the resolution, it is charged, the defendants are denying the Negroes their privileges and immunities as a citizens of the United States, their liberty and property iwthout due process of law and the equal protection of the laws.

It is alleged that throughout the existence of LSU the board of supervisors has maintained a uniform policy or restricting admissions to white students.

Terse Note Defies U.S. High Court

Defender
8-5-50

By JOHN LeFLORE

BATON ROUGE, La. — Flouting decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University Friday denied admission to 12 Negro applicants who applied for enrollment as students.

The board members voted unanimously to adopt a terse resolution which flagrantly defied the constituted authority of the nation. It said that "pursuant to the law of Louisiana and the policies of this board, the administrative officers are hereby directed to deny admission to the 12 applicants listed by name."

Chicago Del.

They took the action shortly after a day-long session which was opened to the press and public.

However, there was no discussion of the race issue nor the resolution in the public session.

Board Votes

The board voted on a resolution presented by Dr. Harold W. Stoke president of LSU, which directed administrative officers to deny admission to the 12 Negroes seeking to study at the university courses not available at state-supported Negro educational institutions, or on a basis that fails to provide equality..

A court test, spearheaded by the NAACP, is expected in the organization's all-out fight against educational inequality, as a result of the board's decision barring Negroes from the university.

The board's action, obviously contemptuous of the mandate of the nation's high tribunal in the Heman M. Sweatt, G. W. McLaurin and other cases, was taken despite the state's failure to furnish equal educational opportunities at Louisiana's Negro schools.

Those Denied

Those denied admission were listed as Nephus Jefferson, Willie Cleveland Patterson, Joseph H. Miller, Jr., Dan Columbus Simon, Charles Edward Coney, Lloyd E. Milburn, Roy Samuel Wilson, Lawrence Alvin Smith, Jr., Edison G. Hogan, James Leo Perkins, Anderson Williams and Harry A. Wilson.

The 12 applicants were identified by Stoke as "Negroes who have asked for admission to various colleges of the university."

LSU Will Appeal Order Admitting Negro Law Student

10-10-50

BATON ROUGE, La., — (AP) — Louisiana State University will appeal a federal court order for the admission of a Negro to the LSU law school.

Tom Dutton, chairman of the board has been locked in a closed-door session Monday for several hours.

"The matter is in the hands of our attorneys," Dutton said. "There is no other report to be made now. Of course, we are going to appeal the decision."

One attorney, James Fuller, was in the meeting part of the time.

The applicant in question is Roy Wilson of Ruston, one of a dozen Negroes who sought to enroll at LSU. The board adopted a resolution on July 28 denying admission to the school which has been all white since its was founded before the Civil War.

The court held that Wilson "and all other similar qualified and situated" were entitled to educational opportunities "upon the same terms and substantially equal to those which the state provides to other residents and citizens."

SOLON PROPOSES SCHOOL EQUALITY

Times-Picayune

Negro Court Ruling Brings Strong Suggestion

10-15-50

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, Oct. 14—A Louisiana state representative has suggested that the Legislature either improve law school facilities for Negroes or close the Louisiana State university law school to prevent the admission of a Negro to the state university.

A three-judge federal court recently ruled that the state university, which never has admitted Negroes, must accept a Negro applicant for enrollment in the law school.

The governor's office said a telegram had been received from state Rep. Carroll G. Jones of Lincoln parish asking the governor, in view of the ruling, to call the Legislature into special session.

He said it should appropriate money to provide law school facilities at Southern university for Negroes "on a substantially equal basis with that available to whites," but if necessary to prevent the enrollment of Negroes in LSU. The Legislature should "pass legislation to close down the LSU law school."

Neither Gov. Long nor university officials could be reached immediately for comment. The university has announced the court ruling will be appealed.

"Some of our educational leaders say that a dual system of education is economically impossible," the telegram to the governor said. "This is a fallacy. These same crackpot idealists have never been in sympathy with our Southern social structure. Many of these social equalizers are Communists and fellow travelers."

14e(1) 1950

Louisiana State University
Discrimination

9 Negroes Ask Admission To La. State

Constitution

Fri. 7-7-50

Atlanta

BATON ROUGE, La., July 6—(AP)—Nine Negroes applied for registration at Louisiana State University Thursday.

They were given application forms and said they would fill them out and mail them in.

The University has never admitted Negroes. 14e(1)

President Harold W. Stoke, of LSU said:

"The question of the right of Negroes to be admitted to LSU under recent Supreme Court decisions will be placed before the board of supervisors at the next meeting."

He said the board's next regular meeting was scheduled for Aug. 5.

Thursday was the first time Negroes had sought admission to Louisiana State University since the recent United States Supreme Court decision under which Negroes were admitted to the University of Texas.

Nine Negroes Apply For Admittance To LSU

14e(1)

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They were given application forms and said they would fill them out and mail them in.

The University has never admitted Negroes.

President Harold W. Stoke of LSU said:

"The question of the right of Negroes to be admitted to LSU under recent Supreme Court decisions will be placed before the board of supervisors at the next meeting."

He said the board's next regular meeting was scheduled for Aug. 5.

However, he added, that he hoped it would meet sooner to consider questions that arose as the result of the recent legislative session.

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9 NEGROES SEEK TO ENROLL AT LSU

Times-Picayune

No Immediate Comment from University

Fri. 7-7-50

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, La., July 6—Nine Negroes applied for registration at Louisiana State university Thursday. 14e(1)

They were given application forms and said they would fill them out and mail them in. There was no immediate comment from any officials of the university, which has never admitted Negroes. New Orleans, La.

One of the applicants, E. George Hogan, 34, of Shreveport, said they were prepared to go to court if they were refused admission.

"We don't want to embarrass the state with a lawsuit," he said. "We'd prefer to be allowed to continue our education, but we will go to court if necessary."

Hogan said he wanted to study poultry husbandry.

All the group sought registration for various undergraduate and professional courses. In addition to Hogan, they gave their names as:

Lloyd E. Milburn, 20, of Baton Rouge, applying for enrollment in agricultural engineering; Roy S. Wilson, 29, of Ruston, law; Lawrence A. Smith, 22, New Orleans, electrical engineering; Nephus Jefferson, 25, Baton Rouge, horticulture; Henry Allen Wilson, 26, Ruston, law; Charles E. Coney, 25, New Orleans, bacteriology; J. L. Perkins, 20, Baton Rouge, dairy production, and Willie C. Patterson, 25, Logansport, dairying.

NEGROES ARE DENIED ADMISSION TO L. S. U.

Commercial Appeal

Court May Decide Issue For 12 Would-Be Students

Sat. 7-29-50

BATON ROUGE, La., July 28.—(AP)—The Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University Friday denied admission to 12 Negroes who applied for nerolment as students.

The board unanimously adopted a brief resolution saying that "pursuant to the laws of Louisiana and the policies of the board, the administrative officers are hereby directed to deny admission" to the 12 applicants listed by name. 14e(1)

A court test was expected. When a group of Negroes applied early this month, one of them, E. George Hogan, 34, of Shreveport, said, "we don't want to embarrass the state with a lawsuit. We would prefer to be allowed to continue our education, but we will go to court if necessary."

Memphis Tenn.

There was no discussion at the open portion of the board's meeting. President Harold W. Stoke of L.S.U. told the supervisors that the question of admitting Negro applicants, "assuming they fulfilled the formal requirements of residnece, education, etc," had been presented.

He asked for "instructions from the board as to their admission in the light of recent United States Supreme Court decisions."

The board thereupon immediately adopted the brief resolution dneying the applications.

LSU Law School Must Admit Negro Students, Court Rules

14e(1)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7—(AP)—A three-judge U. S. court ruled Saturday that qualified Negroes must be admitted to the Louisiana State University Law School.

The ruling was handed down in the case of Roy S. Wilson, Negro, of Ruston. He asked an injunction restraining the LSU board of supervisors from enforcing a July 28 resolution which excluded Wilson and several other Negroes from the law school.

U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright wrote the opinion.

At a pretrial conference it had been agreed that the outcome of the case would apply only to the law division of LSU and not to other departments.

Journal and Constitution

Sun. 10-8-50

Atlanta, Ga.

Louisiana State Wants Court Order Admitting Negro Student Set Aside

Call, Dm. 12-15-50, Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The special three-judge Federal District Court at Baton Rogue, La., misinterpreted the decisions [illegible] the United States Supreme Court in the Texas and Oklahoma cases involving segregation in state-supported profession and graduate schools, Louisiana State university is contending in seeking to have vacated an order to admit Roy Wilson to its law department.

Attorneys for LSU, in their brief in opposition to a motion to dismiss the petition for a review of the case or affirm the judgment of the District Court, did not point out how the court's opinions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases had been misinterpreted but simply stated that a reading of the District Court opinion would show the misinterpretation.

The District Court on October 30 granted an injunction restraining LSU from denying Wilson or any colored person similarly situated admission to its law department.

LSU immediately noted an appeal but its motion for a stay of execution of the judgment was denied, and Wilson was enrolled in the law department.

One of the errors in the District Court judgment, LSU contends, is in the finding that the state of Louisiana does not afford colored persons educational advantages equal or substantially equal to those that they would receive if admitted to the law department of LSU.

The state of Louisiana maintains separate law schools—one at LSU for white students and the other at Southern university for colored students—both of which offer equal facilities for a legal education and admission to the Louisiana bar, attorneys for LSU insist.

They assert that, under state law, Wilson and all the similarly situated colored persons are required to attend Southern university and are not eligible for admission to LSU.

The state of Louisiana, they point out, appropriated for the past year $2,800 for each law student at Southern, and $600 for each law student at LSU.

The District Court abused its discretion in granting the preliminary injunction, LSU contends, because, under the facts it had shown, Wilson had access at all times to the law school at Southern, which satisfied the requirements of the opinions of the Supreme Court.

Wilson is a graduate with the degree of bachelor of arts from Grambling college, a state institution. The board of supervisors of LSU last July 28 denied his application for admission to the department of law at LSU because he is colored.

Negro student files suit to enter L. S. U.

News

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14—(AP)—A Negro student, denied admission to the law school of Louisiana State University, has filed ~~suit in U.~~ S. District Court here to force the state to admit him.

The plaintiff is Roy S. Wilson, one of 12 Negroes recently denied admission to the university.

Thurs.

WILSON ASKS the court to enjoin the state from enforcing laws banning Negroes from the university and to restrain state officials from carrying out orders of the board of supervisors of L. S. U. that the Negroes be denied admission.

9-14-50

Birmingham

He contends that L. S. U. is the only school in the state where he can obtain the type law training he desires.

Ala.

The suit makes no mention of Southern University's law school at Baton Rouge, a school established for Negroes.

14e(1) 1950

G.W. McLaurin - Heman Marion Sweatt
Univ. of Okla. Univ. of Texas

✓

Supreme Court Hears Dispute On Segregation

Sweatt

14e(1) McLaurin

Herald-Tribune

Oklahoma, Texas College Cases Involving Equal Facilities Are Argued

Wed. 4-5-50

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UP).—Negro attorneys told the Supreme Court today that Negro and white students can never get an equal education as long as segregation is practiced.

But Assistant Attorney General Fred Hansen of Oklahoma said his state must continue to segregate Negro and white students to prevent race riots.

The arguments were made in the case of G. W. McLaurin, Negro graduate student at the University of Oklahoma who is allowed to attend the white school but is segregated in the classroom, the library, cafeteria and elsewhere.

The court also heard arguments in the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, of Houston, Tex., who was barred from the all-white University of Texas Law School. Yesterday the court considered the legality of Negroes in railroad dining cars.

Segregation Attacked

In all three cases, the attorneys are asking the Supreme Court to reverse a fifty-year-old decision that authorizes segregation as long as members of both races are accorded equal facilities.

Attorney General Price Daniel of Texas warned that segregation is necessary because "some people have feelings that make for conflict when the two races associate too closely." "This is a fact that has to be faced," he told the court. "White men don't feel it a bit stronger than Negro men."

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for Mr. Sweatt, derided "the idea that if one Negro student is admitted to the university, the whole state of Texas will end up in bloodshed." He also challenged Mr. Daniel's argument that neither Negroes nor whites wish to mix socially.

Mr. Hansen said the race problem will "solve itself" in years to come and explained that "things in Oklahoma are far better than they were ten years ago."

Oklahoma law requires separate schools for Negroes and whites. But Mr. Hansen said the state chose, because of a shortage of money, to admit Negroes to the white graduate school rather than open up a separate school.

The university assigns a separate row to its twenty-four Negro students. It has abandoned the original practice of seating them in an anteroom. The Negro and white students, Mr. Hansen said, have co-operated and are respectful to each other.

"Then there's not much point to segregation, is there?" Associate Justice Harold H. Burton inquired.

"Possibly not on the graduate level," Mr. Hansen replied. But at lower educational levels, he said, "difficulty could arise."

He predicted that chaos would result in the public schools if the tribunal strikes down segregation.

Sees Inequality

Associate Justices Robert H. Jackson and Sherman Minton suggested that Mr. McLaurin's attorneys might be complaining against a "social" rather than an educational discrimination.

But Attorney Robert L. Carter said the two cannot be separated and that the social stigma of segregation necessarily makes the educational opportunity unequal. He said the state has no authority to impose on Negroes regulations that have a purely racial basis.

The Fourteenth Amendment, Mr. Carter said, requires equal treatment for all.

But Mr. Hansen said that the same Congress which proposed the Fourteenth Amendment also enacted a law setting up a segregated school system in the District of Columbia. The legislators could not have thought segregated education violated the amendment, he said.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Associate Justice Tom C. Clark sked for a detailed description f the revised regulations now in ffect at the university.

They said it sounded as if white udents were compelled to observe e segregation practices as well s the Negroes. If so, the justices suggested that no requirement was imposed on the Negroes that was not also imposed on white students.

14e(1) 1950

Missouri School of Mines
DISCRIMINATION

Files Suit To Enter Mine School

Feb. 15-50

Elmer Bell, 18 and George Everett, 17, both of St. Louis were recently turned down for admittance to the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla because of their race and color.

Jefferson City

14e(1)

Mandamus action was filed in the Boone county circuit court, February 6 to force the school of mines to grant admittance. The suits were filed by Gertrude Bell and Sarah Horne because the boys were listed as minors according to law.

The case is now under advisement by Circuit Judge W. M. Dinwiddie, and a legal record is being prepared.

The plaintiffs charge that they were denied rights guaranteed to hem under the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution.

The boys are recent graduates of Sumner high school in St. Louis.

The University of Missouri was given until Feb. 27, to file an answer to mandamus action brought Monday, Feb. 6, by two St. Louis Negro youths seeking to enter the school of mines and mettalurgy at Rolla.

Judge W. M. Dinwiddle stated that a date for a hearing on the etition would be set by the one County Circuit court after university answer is filed.

14e(1) 1950

Northwestern State College
Discrimination

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La. College Head Charged With Bias

Daily World

14e(1)

BATON ROUGE, La.— (ANP) — Racial intolerance was among the charges leveled last week at Dr. G. W. McGinty, president of the Northwestern State College, a white institution at Natchitoches, La., by the Student Federation of Colleges and Universities which filed a petition asking that he be not reappointed as president.

Wed. 5-31-50

Atlanta Ga.

The federation, representing 28,000 students in the state, filed a formal resolution with the State Board of Education. Two of the charges told of the president's disapproval of studen's attending a play because Negroes were in the cast, and of their attendng an off-campus Spring Retreat because Miss Inez Jenkins, dean of women in Southern university, was the featured speaker.

The student federation, through its president, Robert Wall of New Orleans, laid the story before the Louisiana State Board of Education George T. Madison, Bastrop, La. president, following a four-day personal investigation by Wall and two weeks of work documenting the complaints.

CHARGES LISTED

Complaints filed against Dr. McGinty were:

Banning a student invitation to Mayor Morrison of New Orleans to make a speech on the campus, April 19.

Having a student letter retrieved from the U. S. Post Office which explained to Mayor Morrison the reasons for withdrawing the student invitation.

Cancellig the Margaret Webster cast's Shakespearian play in February because two Negroes were in it, with no refund to students of fees paid to see the production.

Seeking to prevent student attendance at an off-campus Spring Retreat, April 15-16, because Miss Inez Jenkins, dean of women, Southern University, Baton Rouge, was a featured speaker.

Interferring with the student newspaper.

The resolution was supported by affidavits listing details of all the charges.

14e(1) 1950

Northwestern University
DISCRIMINATION

✓

NORTHWESTERN OPENS CAMPUS HOUSE FOR MEN.

Evanston, Ill.-After nearly 100 years of refusing to admit Negro men to campus housing, Northwestern opened a new house, Asbury house, to all students, last week as the winter quarter opened.

Only two Negro students, however, took advantage of the open housing. They were Jim Holland of Rock Island, Ill., and Paul Smith of Milwaukee, Wis.

Holland, a senior, is captain of the university's track team and also has earned a football letter. He is majoring in physical education. He is also Big 10 broad jump champion, and has won the conference 100-year dash title.

Smith, a freshman, is one of only two Negroes enrolled in the Technological Institute.

Both Smith and Holland are veterans of World War II.

Defender
Sat. 1-14-50
Chicago, Ill.

So-Called 'Liberal' School to Maintain Biased Restrictions

Courier Sat. 6-3-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.
14e(1) [illegible]

EVANSTON, Ill.—(ANP)—In an all-student election and referendum last week, students of Northwestern University voted against unrestricted interracial housing at independent dormitories, and also voted against the dropping of "discriminatory questions asked on application blanks for admission."

These two resolutions were the first two of a group of seven planks on the "student bill of rights" being voted upon. The other five planks passed.

After the election students heading the SBR drive on campus said they would continue working for the approval of the resolutions that failed in last week's vote.

INSTRUCTED VOTE

Chairman Bob Shelton, who will graduate from the School of Journalism next week, also charged that sororities "had been instructed" to vote against the SBR. He said many Greek letter members were told this plank applied to their houses also.

At present Northwestern has only two open houses, one for women, Orrington House now in its third year of operation, and Asbury Hall for men, which opened in January. Asbury achieved a new record of distinction, however, in garnering scholastic honors among independent houses on the campus.

Three Negro women, Patricia Wright, Juanita Wiley, and Frankaleen Bragg, live in Orrington House, and three men, Paul Smith, Jim Holland, and Mark Gibson, live in Asbury Hall.

The school, long known as a citadel of conservatism and considered to be quota-conscious, has on its application blank, a request for a picture, religion and language spoken in the home. Dr. Wild said this information is not used to keep Negroes and Jews out, but only for the school's information.

Fraternity Jim Crow Hit At Northwestern

Courier 12-1-50
14e(1)

EVANSTON, Ill. — (INS) — A controversy over alleged racial and religious discrimination by fraternities and sororities flared Wednesday at Northwestern university in Evanston.

The Daily Northwestern, student newspaper, has won the support of some independent (non-fraternity) students in an editorial campaign aimed at the university's Interfraternity Council and calling for "complete abolition" of racial and religious barriers in membership requirements.

Residents of Asbury hall, the men's international residence, joined the drive Tuesday by asking the university administration to ban student organizations "that uphold doctrines of discrimination" if the students refuse to institute reforms.

The campaign came to a head last October, when the Daily Northwestern suggested that the Interfraternity Council and the Pan-Hellenic (sorority) group support a policy barring admission to the campus of any new fraternity whose national constitution includes racial or religious membership requirements.

The newspaper later asked that fraternities and sororities already at Northwestern remove alleged discriminatory provisions.

The Interfraternity council voted down both plans Nov. 7, and the newspaper promptly charged the group had "violated the very meaning of the word fraternity, which originally meant 'brotherhood.'"

The International residents' group last week invited the council to visit Asbury Hall and "discover living proof that men of all extractions can live in unity."

The university administration has made no official statement on the dispute.

14e(1) 1950

South Carolina University
Discrimination

JACOB JOSEPH MARTIN

✓

Supreme Court Says Yes–Gov. Thurmond Says No

South Carolina Studies Law School Application

Journal and Guide

Sat. 6-24-50

Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Although Governor J. Strom Thurmond of this state has asked the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina to refuse applications for admittance to the university made by colored students, the board was scheduled to meet June 24 to study such an application for entrance to the law school at USC.

The student, Jacob Joseph Martin, 21-year-old native of Blufton, S. C., in Beaufort county, is an honor graduate of Allen University here.

Thurmond based his request for refusal of the admittance on the grounds that the law school at South Carolina State A. and M. College at Orangeburg is one of the only two accredited law schools for Negroes in the country.

* * *

HE ALSO pointed out that U. S. District Judge J. Waties Waring of Charleston has held that the Orangeburg law school offers substantially equal facilities.

In a statement from his home, Martin said that he had applied for admission "as soon as possible." He filed his application after reading the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the University of Texas law school suit. The court ordered the Texas school to admit a Negro on the grounds that the state's segregated law school was not equal.

Martin filed application by registered letter on Wednesday, June 14, but university officials denied receipt of the application in daily papers dated June 16.

DOVER, DEL.—Called as an expert witness for the plaintiffs in the case of ten young men and women to require the University of Delaware to admit them as undergraduate students in the Court of Chancery here last Thursday afternoon, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University said:

Journal and Guide

Sat. 6-24-50

"Nowhere can we actually find separate but equal facilities, particularly on the higher educational level, nor even in kindergarten. Actually no state is rich enough to provide separate but equal facilities."

The plaintiffs contend that they have been denied the right to obtain college education in the only accredited State-supported college in Delaware.

* * *

TESTIFYING FOR THE state, Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, new president of Delaware State College, asserted that since he became president salaries of faculty members have been raised, in some cases nearly 100 per cent. He said he has asked the trustees for further increases next year.

Dr. Chapman also testified that the sum of $15,000 had been allocated for purchase of a pasteurization plant and machinery, and more than $3,000 has been spent for additional equipment for the biology, physics and chemistry courses.

Dr. Thompson, a member of a pool of educations from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for surveying colleges, was one of a committee of five educators who surveyed Delaware State College, located at Dover, in October, 1949, and voted that the accrediation given by the association in 1944 be revoked.

* * *

THE ATTITUDE OF THE committee, Dr. Thompson testified, was that the accreditation given in 1944 by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools might well have been questioned.

Under cross examination Dr. Thompson said the procedure up to 1947 was somewhat different from that now followed.

"Anyway," Dr. Thompson said, "sometimes it was felt that Negro colleges should get the benefit of any doubt. I think too often, perhaps, they got too much benefit of the doubt as to whether they should be accredited."

Va.

Norfolk

* * *

DR. THOMPSON characterized the "separate but equal" theory in education as "negative education" in a world that needs "positive education."

He declared that the racial problem is the world's number one problem and it cannot be solved by segregation.

In answer to several hypothetical questions, Dr. Thompson said that what was obviously true was that the University of Delaware afforded better educational facilities than the other school.

Thurmond To Oppose Negro's Plea

Times-Dispatch

Sat. 6-17-50

Richmond, Va.

14e(1)

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16—(AP)—Governor J. Strom Thurmond said today he will ask South Carolina University trustees to refuse to allow a Negro to enter the university's law school.

Jacob Joseph Martin, a 21-year-old graduate of Allen University, had applied for admission to the law school, "as soon as possible." However, university officials said tonight they still did not have any knowledge of his application.

Thurmond said he felt Martin should not be admitted because South Carolina already has an accredited law school for Negroes at Orangeburg, one of the two existing such schools in the South.

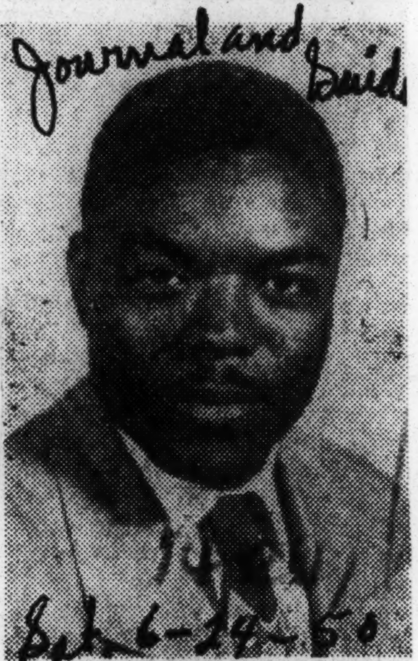
The Governor said he will meet with the trustees June 24 to take up the issue.

Martin disclosed his application last night. Both Registrar H. O. Strohecker and Law School Dean Samuel L. Prince disclaimed knowledge of it.

Martin, a native of Beaufort, S. C., said he felt he was entitled to admission under the United States Supreme Court ruling on the Texas University case last week.

"I found the case right substantiating to my thought, and I applied for admission as soon as possible, which I presume will be in the Fall," Martin said.

Seeking Entrance To S. C. Law School



Journal and Guide

Sat. 6-24-50

Norfolk, Va.

Jacob Joseph Martin, 1950 graduate of Allen University, Columbia, S. C. has filed application to enter the law school of the University of South Carolina. Martin, a native of Bluffton, S. C. in Beaufort county graduated with cum laude honors.

14e(1) 1950

Towson College
Discrimination

Maryland Negro Files Suit for Admission To Towson College

14e1

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Another case in which a Negro seeks admission to a State school which up to now has admitted only whites was before the courts today.

The latest in what has grown to be a long series of suits was filed yesterday in District Court by F. Vernon Roberts, a third-year student in the Coppin State Teachers College for Negroes here.

P. J. Mitchell.

Mr. Roberts contends his application for admission to Towson State Teachers College as an advanced student was denied "solely because of race and color."

The suit says Towson offers courses unavailable at Coppin.

First Suit Involving Towson.

It contends the State Board of Education is therefore denying Negroes their constitutional right of equal opportunity.

It is the first suit involving Towson Teachers. The others were directed against the University of Maryland.

Yesterday, Judge John T. Tucker signed an order in Baltimore City Court directing the University to admit Parren J. Mitchell, colored, of Baltimore, to graduate courses in sociology at College Park.

Washington

Appeal Up To University.

The University had tried to establish a special graduate course in sociology in its Baltimore school.

Judge Tucker ruled the special course would not give Mr. Mitchell an equal opportunity, since he could not take part in seminars or exchange views with other students.

10-4-50

Attorney General Hall Hammond said he would not recommend an appeal from the ruling. However, such action is up to the University's Board of Regents, which will meet in a few weeks.

14e(1) 1950

University of Alabama
Discrimination

✓

White Student Organ Says Negro On Way To State U.

Birmingham Ala. World

14e(1)

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(SNS) —A four-column editorial in the "Crimson-White," student organ of the University of Alabama last week saw Negro students on their way to this all-white state-supported institution. Fri. 10-13-50

"Eventually" a Negro will be admitted to Alabama, the student newspaper predicted. It added, "And like it or not we might as well get ready. They are on the way."

Sam Harvey of Guntersville is acting Crimson-White editor. The editorial suggested that Negroes will be admitted to University classrooms here because "You can't argue with the Supreme Court."

It added: "We Southerners think nothing of riding the same busses or shopping in the same stores. We doubt if the violent proponents of segregation will leave the room when a Negro janitor comes in to sweep."

"We don't think students will have to leave the class room when a Negro student comes to learn."

NAACP officials in Birmingham declined to say whether they had any information whether any Negro students might be seeking admission to the university or had made application. For two years one of the projects of the Alabama State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches has been to open the Universities to Negro students. The Conference is meeting in its fifth annual session at Anniston on October 27-29.

14e(1) 1950

University of Arkansas
Discrimination

Third Student Admitted To Ark. Medical School

Daily World 7-28-50

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.— (ANP)— Last week Truman Bruce Tollette of Little Rock became the third Negro to be admitted by the University of Arkansas Medical school.

Officials announced that Tollette was one of 90 students approved for admittanee into the school in September. He is a graduate of Talladega college at Talladega, Ala.

The medical school was opened to Negroes in 1948 when a girl student was admitted without segregation. Last year a male student was admitted.

14e(1)

3rd Negro To Arkansas U.

Defender

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14e(1)

7-29-50

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8-5-50

The medical school was opened to Negroes in 1948 when a girl student was admitted without segregation. Last year a male student was admitted.

Delaware Univ. Rejects 9 Negroes' Applications

Advertiser

NEWARK, DEL., Feb. 18—(AP)—The board of trustees of the University of Delaware rejected Saturday the admission applications of nine Negroes. The University administration two years ago voted to permit Negroes to enroll at Delaware "for courses of study leading to a degree for which a course of study leading to the same degree is not furnished in any institution provided by this state within this state."

Jun. 2-19-50

University spokesmen said that the only course thus open to Negroes is in the graduate engineering school.

Montgomery Ala.

The nine Negroes sought admission to the university's undergraduate school.

Delaware U. Bars 9 Negro Students

14e(1)

Inquirer

Special to The Inquirer

NEWARK, Del., Feb. 18.—Nine Negro students who sought admission to the University of Delaware, at Newark, were turned down today by the institution's board of trustees.

The group, students at Delaware State College, near Dover, based their plea for admission on the grounds that the school they now attend is no longer accredited and that its degrees are virtually worthless.

Philadelphia Pa.

CITE UNIVERSITY'S POLICY

Members of the board, however, said they based their decision on a policy established two years ago, which permits Negro residents of Delaware to enter the university only in postgraduate courses and in the engineering school.

Louis L. Redding, Wilmington, Del., attorney who represented the nine, denounced the ruling as "immoral" and indicated he would bring the case before the courts for a final decision.

Jun. 2-19-50

Delaware State College was established exclusively for Negroes and has been center of several controversies during the past two years.

STRIKE BY STUDENTS

A year ago, the student body went on strike, and brought about an investigation into the institution's operations.

At public hearings frequent charges of maladministration were made against the school's officials. Six months ago, its then president resigned and the present head, Dr. Edward T. Thomasson, was appointed.

Shortly after his appointment, however, the Middle States Conference of Colleges and Secondary Schools removed the accreditation rating held by the college for four years.

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10 Students Sue Delaware Univ.

Afro-American

[illegible] 3-18-50

WILMINGTON, Del.—A suit was filed in Chancery Court here last Friday by the NAACP to enjoin the University of Delaware from refusing to admit colored students.

It was the first litigation filed by the local body to obtain admission of colored students to a so-called "white" undergraduate institution of higher learning.

Baltimore Md.

The suit also asks $50,000 damages, $5,000 each for 10 students who allege they were refused admission to the university. It was filed by Louis L. Redding of this city, and Jack Greenberg, assistant special NAACP counsel.

Dover College Inferior

All of the plaintiffs except one are students of Delaware State College in Dover, a colored institution which, they allege, is vastly inferior to the University of Delaware.

Apr. 3

They point out that its accreditation was withdrawn by the Middle States' Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges because of inferiority in curricula, physical facilities, library, laboratories, dormitories, and financial support. The college has never been accredited by the Association of American Universities.

14e(1)

The defendants include 40 persons comprising the board of trustees (including Gov. Elbert N. Carvel), the university president, and members of the Committee on Admissions. They are charged with denying the plaintiffs "rights and privileges to obtain college education in the only college of accredited standing maintained by the State."

BRIEF FILED AFTER STATE COLLEGE LOSES RATING

14e(1)

WILMINGTON, Del.—The NAACP last Friday sought admission of race students to the University of Delaware in a suit filed in Chancery Court here as the first legal battle by the organization against a "white" undergraduate institution of higher learning.

All plaintiffs in the case, except one, are students of Delaware State College, a race institution.

Tribune

Alleging that Delaware State is vastly inferior to the University of Delaware, the plaintiffs cite that accreditation of the state college has been withdrawn by the Middles States Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

[illegible] 3-18-50

The withdrawal was made on grounds of inferiority in curricula, physical facilities, library, laboratories, dormitories and financial support.

The MSASSC accredited the state college around 1945. Since a shake-up in the association, a new group of accreditors were named and made inspection of the college as forementioned. The accreditors reportedly stated that they could not see how Delaware State could deteriorate to such a degree in such a brief time.

Served Against Forty

The complaint, served on approximately 40 persons comprising the Board of Trusttees (including Governor Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware,) the President of the University and the Committee on Admissions, charges that these defendants have denied the plaintiffs' "right and privilege to obtain college education in the only college of accredited standing maintained by the State of Delaware."

By placing the plaintiffs and others similarly situated "at a grave disadvantage with regard to obtaining a college education within the State of Delaware," the NAACP asserts, the defendants' action "amounts to denial . . .of the equal protection of the laws: is unequal, oppressive, and discriminatory; deprives the plaintiffs. . . .of liberty and property without due process of law, and is unconstitutional and violative of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution and the law of the land."

Three Requests Made

The NAACP requests the court to order the trustees of the university (1) to issue application blanks to plaintiffs; (2) to consider such application blanks, when returned, without regard to plaintiffs' race or color; (3) to admit plaintiffs to the University of Delaware on the same basis as all other students if plaintiffs are found qualified.

The attorneys handling the case for the NAACP are Louis L. Redding of Wilmington and NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Jack Greenberg of the national office.

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10 Negroes Try to Enter 'Best College' in Delaware

Herald-Tribune

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12 (AP).—Counsel for ten Negroes charged the niversity of Delaware today with racial discrimination and demanded that his clients be granted "admission to the best college in the state."

[illegible] 6-13-50

Louis Redding, a Negro, withdrew a previous motion that the ten students—mostly from the Delaware State College at Dover—be awarded $5,000 each in damages. "The right to be admitted to the best college in the State of Delaware would be vindication for these boys," Mr. Redding told the Court of Chancery. He added that the exact amount of damages could not be measured at this time.

The Negroes contend they were barred from entering the University of Delaware at Newark because of their color and asked the court to require the university to admit them and others like them.

Delaware Attorney General Albert W. James, representing the university, admitted the Negroes were not admitted but contended that the Delaware State College from which the Negroes seek to be transferred is not an accredited school and "never has applied for accreditation."

Students Sue To Enter Classes At Delaware U.

14e(1)

WILMINGTON, DEL. —(ANP)--Charging that they were denied admission into the white University of Delware because of their race, 10 Negro students asked a court order this week to force the school to admit them immediately.

[illegible] 6-24-50

Their attorney, Louis Redding, withdrew a previous motion asking a $5,000 fine in damages be paid each student. He declared instead, "The right to be admitted to the best college in the state of Delaware would be vindication for these boys."

Plaintiffs in the case had been rejected by the university on the basis of their race. Carl W. Bush, director of admissions, said he "assumed" they were refused on that account. He pointed out that the policy of the committee on admissions is to admit Negroes to the school if the course they want is not offered at any other state institution

Delaware State college is the one college for Negroes in the state, but it is not accredited. Albert W. James, state attorney general, said the school "never has applied for association."

U. of Delaware Admits First Negro Students

14e(1)

NEWARK, Del.—(ANP)— The University has admitted its first Negro students. They are Norman Ross, Wilmington; Homer Minus, Felton and Miss Cora L. Watson, Newark.

9-22-50

Minus and Ross were plaintiffs in the court case which ended with an order to the university to admit Negroes.

Judge To Inspect Colleges In NAACP Delaware Suit

WILMINGTON, Del—Judge Collins J. Seitz of Chancery Court here withheld decision in the NAACP suit seeking admission of a group of Negro undergraduate students to the University of Delaware and planned a personal inspection trip to compare the University's facilities with those of Delaware State College, a Negro institution.

The suit is the first filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for admission of Negro students to an undergraduate institution. It is also the first suit the NAACP has had to file on the college level in a state above the Mason-Dixon line.

The NAACP complaint, which was served on approximately forty persons comprising the Board of Trustees (including Governor Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware), the President of the University, and the Committee on Admissions, charges that these defendants have denied the plaintiff's "right and privilege to obtain college education in the only college of accredited standing maintained by the State of Delaware."

Among expert witnesses called by NAACP attorneys at the trial to attest to the inequality of the two colleges in question, are such eminent educators as Dr. George Works, former Dean of the University of Chicago and president of Connecticut College; Dr. Charles Thompson, Dean of the Graduate School of Howard University; Roy J. DeFerrai, secretary-general of the Catholic University of America, and Dr. Lincoln Armstrong, sociology instructor at the University of Delaware.

6-18-50

A poll taken by sociology students at the University showed student sentiment to be "overwhelmingly in favor" of admission and complete integration of Negro students at the University.

Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP attorneys who argued the case before Judge Seitz were Louis L. Redding of Wilmington and Assistant Special Counsel Jack Greenberg of the National Office in New York. Attorney -General Albert James and Deputy Attorney-General William Bennethum argued the case for the State of Delaware.

Negroes Win School Suit In Delaware

8-10-50

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 9.—(AP)—The Court of Chancery Wednesday ruled that Delaware Negroes must be admitted to the University of Delaware on the same basis as white students because educational facilities at Delaware State College for Negroes are "grossly inferior."

In a 30-page opinion by Vice Chancellor Collins J. Seitz, the Court upheld a suit by 10 Negroes who had been denied admission to the University on grounds that they could obtain similar college credits at Delaware State College.

14 E (1)

The decision concerns only citizens of Delaware. Negroes from any other state could be refused admittance to the University of Delaware, located at Newark.

Seitz in his opinion did not consider the question of segregation. He dealt entirely on whether educational facilities at State College, located at Dover, were equal to those at the university.

He found that facilities at State College were "grossly inferior," and held that under a state law Delaware must provide equal educational facilities for all citizens.

Both the university and State College are state-owned.

NEGRO STUDENTS ORDERED ADMITTED

(The Associated Press)

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9—The court of chancery Wednesday ruled that Delaware Negroes must be admitted to the University of Delaware on the same basis as white students because educational facilities at Delaware State College for Negroes are "grossly inferior."

Thurs. 8-10-50

In a 30-page opinion by Vice-Chancellor Collins J. Seitz, the court upheld a suit by 10 Negroes who had been denied admission to the university on grounds that they could obtain similar college credits at Delaware State college.

The decision concerns only citizens of Delaware. Negroes from any other state could be refused admittance to the University of Delaware, located at Newark.

Seitz in his opinion did not consider the question of segregation.

Delaware University Admits Its First Three Tan Students

9-16-50

NEWARK, Del. — Three colored students, the first in the institution's history, will enroll at the University of Delaware this fall. They are Norman Ross, Wilmington; Homer Minus, Felton; and Miss Cora L. Watson, Newark.

Minus and Ross were among the plaintiffs who, with the aid of NAACP legal counsel, sued the university trustees earlier this year. They charged that facilities at the colored State College at Dover were not equal to those at the university.

The plaintiffs' testimony resulted in an order by the Chancery Court opening all classes at the university to colored students. The presiding judge inspected facilities at both schools before rendering a decision in the case.

Last Race Ban Out At Delaware U.

14 E (1)

NEWARK, Del. — The first three Negro students to study at the University of Delaware will enter classes this fall.

They were admitted through a Chancery Court decision.

The three, Norman Ross, of Wilmington, Homer Minus, of Felton, and Cora L. Watson, of Newark, Del., were among a group of Negroes who sued the university early this year for permission to study there.

9-16-50

In their suit, the plantiffs alleged the facilities at Delaware State college at Dover for Negroes were not eqaul to those at the University of Delaware.

Negroes were admitted to the graduate school of the university last year. The Chancery Court decision permits them now to enter all classes.

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to those of the university.

Until last year, Negroes were not admitted to any classes at the university. Then the university began admitting them to its graduate school. The chancery decision opened all classes to Negroes.

Negroes Enter Delaware U.

First 3 in History to Study There as Result of Court Action

NEWARK, Del., Sept. 6 (AP).—The University of Delaware will have its first Negro students this fall. The newly-admitted students, who gained the right to study at the university through a Chancery Court decision, are Norman Ross, of Wilmington, Del.; Homer Minus, of Felton, Del., and Cora L. Watson, of Newark, Del.

9-7-50

New York N.Y.

14 E (1)

Mr. Minus and Mr. Ross were among a group of Negroes who sued the trustees of the university early this year for permission to study at Delaware. They alleged the facilities at Delaware State College at Dover, Del., the state college for Negroes, were unequal

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Univ. of Delaware Doors Open to All

14 E (1)

WILMINGTON Del.— Officials set a wholesome precedent for democracy here last week when they indicated that they would respect the decision of their own courts and admit colored students to the University of Delaware.

Contrasted with action now being taken by other Southern States which have attempted to circumvent court rulings and the blatant cry of Georgia's Governor Talmadge that he'll go to jail before he will let colored youth attend white state universities, the Delaware decision has merited great praise.

The University of Delaware will observe both the letter and the spirit of the recent Chancery Court decision to admit colored students to the u niversity, according to a statement coming from former Judge Hugh M. Morris, president of the board of trustees of the university.

In a letter of instructions from Judge Morris to Dr. Allan P. Colburn, acting president of the university, in which Vice-Chancellor Collins J. Seitz's historic decision was enclosed, Mr. Morris said:

"The law of this State, with respect to the matters therein discussed, is as stated in that opinion. You will, of course, see to it that the law as stated in the opinion is observed by the university both as to the letter and in its spirit."

A copy of the note was also sent to Charles W. Bush, registrar of the university.

It was learned on Monday night that Judge Morris has not called a meeting of the board of trustees to consider appealing the decision and no appeal is expected.

No appeal could have been made before last Thursday afternoon, when the vice-chancellor signed an order enjoining the trustees of the university from denying admission to colored students.

This issuance of the injunction was indicated in the opinion in the case in which 10 colored students sought and obtained the right to be considered for admission to the university.

Color Not Entry Barrier

The first portion of the order forbids denial to the plaintiffs "and others similarly situated" of application blanks for admission.

Trustees are barred from acting upon application blanks upon grounds relating to the "color or ancestry" of the plaintiffs.

The injunction precludes enforcement of any "resolution, custom, or usage" which would exclude prospective colored students from admission to undergraduate or college work at the university.

Finally, the vice-chancellor ruled that the Court of Chancery shall retain jurisdiction of the case.

The latter action is taken, he wrote, so that the court may "grant such further and additional relief as may appear to the court to be just, equitable and appropriate in the future."

14e(1) 1950

University of Florida
Discrimination

/

Negroes to Be Admitted To Florida U. Temporarily

Evening Star
Wed. 8-2-50

By the Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 2.—The Florida Supreme Court yesterday denied Negroes admission to white State universities, but approved a plan to let them attend classes there temporarily on loan from the State Negro college.

Specifically, it refused to order admission of five Negroes to the State-supported University of Florida.

Washington, D.C.

However, in a unanimous decision, the court upheld a plan of the State Board of Control to enroll all Negro students at the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes and give those desiring courses not offered at the Negro school temporary instruction at the white institutions on a segregated basis.

14e(1)

Justice H. L. Sebring said the present policy of sending Negroes at State expense to out-of-State schools for courses not offered at Florida A. and M. does not provide equal opportunities as required by the Federal Constitution.

School Entrance Plan For Negroes Okehed

Advertiser

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Aug. 1.—(AP)—The Florida Supreme Court Tuesday denied Negroes admission to white state universities but approved a plan to let them attend classes there temporarily on loan from the state Negro college.

Wed. 8-2-50

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Montgomery, Ala.

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Applicants To U. Of Georgia Take Out-Of-State Aid

10-28-50

ATLANTA, Ga. — (NNPA)—All but one of the colored applicants who have applied for admission to the University of Georgia have accepted state scholarship aid to attend out-of-state schools, it was disclosed last Monday.

It is expected that the lone applicant, who has not responded to a form letter, will afford a test case to compel the University of Georgia to open its professional and graduate schools to colored students.

14e(1)

Records at the office of the Board of Regents here last Monday showed that colored persons had applied for admission to the law school at Athens, Ga., the medical school at Augusta, and to the graduate school at Athens.

Officials said it was routine procedure for colored persons to seek to enroll at the University of Georgia in order to be offered scholarship aid in out-of-state schools.

* * *

THEY SAID THEY had sent such out-of-state aid registration blanks to all the colored applicants. All but one have accepted this aid and enrolled in out-of-state institutions. No reply has been received from an application blank sent several days ago.

The regents' office has a form letter which it sends to all such applicants. The form letter does not flatly refuse colored applicants admission to the university.

The regents spend some $60,000 to $75,000 a year for scholarship aid to colored Georgians attending nationally-recognized out-of-state institutions rather than to admit them to the University of Georgia.

Some colored individuals and organizations have been threatening to bring a test case.

A Long Way To Go

Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell of the Georgia University System has announced plans for speeding up improvement of the three Negro colleges to equalize educational opportunities and to extend an invitation to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to study these colleges with a view to lift them out of their present "B" class ratings into the class "A" ratings.

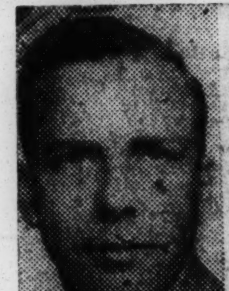
That's good news for Negro youth contemplating entering these colleges upon graduation from high schools. It is good news to the parents who, across the years, have had to pay in dollars and cents for their children's education at accredited private schools and colleges, in many instances, at out-of-state schools.

10-15-50

Of course, even at this start, the Regents will have a long ways to go and a short time in which to make it before achieving equality of educational opportunities at these three units. Tremendous outlay of money and improvement in staff and faculty personnel will have to be made. Plant expansion and dormitory improvements must be made. And in short, everything these colleges now have and many things which they do not have will have to be made speedily. But we take the gesture toward equalizing in good faith. They will have to begin equalizing at some place and we cannot think of any better place to begin than by accrediting the colleges. It will serve not merely as a backdrop for the graduates who file out of their doors each June as job-seekers, but it will serve to boost present enrollment figures.

Students graduating from American colleges and universities have quite a different point of view from those coming out of the traditional English and foreign colleges and universities. Education merely for education's sake is not the concern of the greatest majority of our graduates. They think in terms of dollars and cents in preparing for their life's callings. However faulty this philosophy may be, it is by and large, the dominant motive of American college graduate and small emphasis is placed upon culture for its sake.

Thus, the Chancellor is wise in choosing this course. If he can persuade the Regents to move speedily and earnestly toward this goal of equality it will be better for all of us. But let us emphasize again, the state has a long ways to go and a short time in which to make it.



M. L. ST. JOHN

Another Negro Test Case Coming?

You needn't be too surprised if an attempt is made to enroll Negroes in white colleges when the Fall quarter opens. Things have been ominously quiet since the State Democratic Convention virtually dared the Negroes, who were peacefully awaiting the outcome of the Irwin County case and who were co-operating with the State Department of Education on surveying school needs, to try to enter white schools. The registrars would decline to enroll the Negroes, of course, and a test case would be filed.

You can bank on Georgia having a State School Building Authority as soon as the Legislature meets. The Talmadge administration will push for this legislation, and we see no opposition to it. It is unfortunate that the Talmadge-controlled convention stirred up trouble between the races before the Talmadge administration could put into effect this plan which would solve the problem of equal educational facilities for the races.

9-5-50

While all recognize a discrimination against the Negroes on the common school level, oddly enough Georgia has a subsidy plan on the University level which discriminates against white students. The subsidy is paid by the state in order to maintain segregation in the face of the state's own constitutional requirement that educational opportunities be equal.

Negroes Favored Georgia Negroes wanting certain courses which are not offered in the three Negro colleges in Georgia—but which are offered at the University of Georgia or other white state colleges—are offered their choice of universities in the nation. The Negro just picks out the school he wants to attend and the State of Georgia pays the difference in the tuition at that school and the tuition at the University of Georgia. Most Negroes this Summer attended Columbia University.

Without wishing to be guilty of treason, we would say that Columbia has some courses which are superior to those offered in white colleges in Georgia. There are no state subsidies to help white students attend colleges of their choice over the United States. In other words, if you are a Negro you can get state help to attend top ranking universities anywhere in the nation. If you are a white student, you get the course at Georgia institutions if they offer it—and if they don't have it, you either don't get it or you pay your own full tuition and expenses to go elsewhere.

We can't believe that any Negro student who is taking advantage of the state's subsidy would want to swap off this choice.

Georgia Regents Fear New Negro Problem

ATLANTA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Georgia regents shuffled key personnel in the State University System yesterday and then proposed an additional $12,000,000 building program.

They heard Chancellor Harmon Caldwell declare, in effect, that a court attack demanding equal colleges for Negroes, or admission to a white university, seems inevitable.

9-15-50

On the Negro question, Regent Sandy Beaver of Gainesville, said the state could save "enormous grief in the near future if we embark busily on a program of equalizing facilities."

Beaver said the state should "anticipate the diabolical projects of the reprobates who will attack us." Dr. Caldwell said the state is rapidly improving its three Negro colleges—at Savannah, Albany and Ft. Valley—but they are far from equal and "we will be attacked anyway." He cited some inequalities, such as in doctor's degrees, which he saw little hope to remedy.

The regents requested Gov. Herman Talmadge and the Legislature to pass a bill raising the ceiling on the university building authority from its present $12,000,000 to $24,000,000.

The new action would pave the way for several more years of high-speed building. Beaver said the Georgia program, however, is "peanuts" compared to that of neighboring states.

In far-reaching personnel changes, the regents approved appointment of Dr. John A. Dotson, now director of teacher education at Emory University, as dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia in Athens.

He succeeds Dr. C. O. Aderhold to the presidency of the Athens school.

Dr. Joseph A. Williams, director of school administration for the University of Kentucky, was named assistant president at Athens. He

succeeds Dr. J. Thomas Askew, who becomes dean of students.

'Equal' School Facilities For Negro Georgia Aim

Courier-Journal

Atlanta (UP)—Georgia, spurred by the United States Supreme Court and its people's social consciousness, is moving rapidly to provide "separate but equal" education facilities for Negroes with emphasis on the "equal."

June 23, '50

Louisville, Ky.

For years Georgia was content to let its responsibilities to its Negro school children slide. The emphasis in the past has been on "separate" not "equal" schools.

But the long arm of the Supreme Court and an awakening of the state's citizens to their responsibilities to the Negro race hit the state about the same time. As a result, an expansion program of the public-school system is being mapped.

Has Taken Warnings

So far Georgia has not been called before the U. S. Supreme Court on charges that it discriminates against its Negro citizens in the way of educational facilities. It has taken sufficient warning from recent decisions involving It has taken sufficient warning segregation in education from other Southern states, however.

The court has said, in effect, that if segregation is to be maintained, equal educational facilities must be given Negroes in fact as well as in words.

To head off any court suits and to fulfill its moral and legal obligation to its Negro citizens, Georgia is planning two steps.

1. Financing in January of a minimum-foundation program for education in Georgia. The State will earmark $100,000,000 annually for the operation of education in Georgia, both on the public-school, and university level.
2. Initiating a multi-million-dollar school-building program to be financed through a State school-building authority.

The first step, the foundation program, has been in the works for several years. But the crisis in the Negro school system has given it the added impetus.

The program will increase by about a third Georgia's spending for teacher salaries, school books, transportation, funds for school building and maintenance, and other general items of operation.

The second step, creation of a State school-building authority, is a relatively new idea. It is designed to answer the present acute need for school-plant construction all over Georgia which would require millions of dollars.

Can't Afford New Schools

Most of Georgia's Counties that need new school buildings can't afford them. The State would be unable to finance the building on the scale it is needed. So this plan is being worked out:

A school-building authority would be created with the power to raise funds through bond issues or borrow it from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The authority would construct the buildings needed in the various counties and lease them for a long period to the local Boards of Education. The boards would lease the buildings through a special fund set up by the foundation program. After a period, probably 20 to 40 years, the building would become the property of the local Counties.

Both of these programs have the endorsement of Governor Herman Talmadge and major leaders of his opposition. The Legislature seems certain to approve both programs when it meets in January.

GRAY'S JACKSON GIVES VIEWS

Negro Suit Held Key To School Program

Constitution

Wed. 10-25-50

(Editor's Note: This is another in the series on men nominated to the 1951 Georgia Legislature.)

If Atlanta Negroes win their suit to eliminate segregation in Georgia, the Legislature will not finance the Minimum Foundation Program for Education, Rep.-Nominee George L. Jackson of Jones County says.

The 27-year-old lawyer and half-brother of Carlton Mobley, Gov. Talmadge's campaign manager, believes the Foundation Program should be financed, but he says a lot depends on the Negroes suit. Atlanta.

WATCH NEGROES

Jones Rep. Jackson

Regarding other important legislation, Jackson Ga. says he believes a general sales tax will be enacted. He doesn't like a retail sales tax, but favors collecting the tax at its source. He also favors putting all the gasoline tax money back on the roads. Something should be done to allow more deserving old people to receive pensions, and technical rules, most of them coming from Washington, should be changed, he believes.

Jackson, a bachelor, was born in Gray, graduated from Jones County High School, Middle Georgia College, and Mercer University. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta social fraternity at Mercer. He has served as alderman for the town of Gray and is a member of the Kiwanis club.

14e(1) 1950

University of Georgia Law School
Discrimination

Ward Seeks To Study Law

Horace T. Ward, a graduate of Morehouse college, has filed formal application for admission to the University of Georgia, where he expects to study law. It is the first application to be made in Georgia under the authority of the recent Supreme Court decisions ordering Negroes into seate universities when the courses they seek are not offered elsewhere by the state. Daily World 14e(1)

Information from the Board of Regents indicates that state officials are burning midnight oil to head off Ward and other Negro applicants in their attempt to enter the University. Thurs. 10-19-50

Since the Supreme Court decisions have been handed down Negroes have been admitted to four state universities after successful court victories. These include Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma and Texas. There are nearly a hundred Negro students at the University of Oklahoma, although there were less than twenty-five Negroes six months ago. More recently, the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, has been ordered by a three-man Federal court to open its doors to Gregory Swanson, and "others similarly situated" to its law school. Atlanta Ga.

The latest state to yield to the nation's high court decision is Tennessee, whose Attorney General, answering a request for an opinion on the application of four Negroes to that state university, said: "as good citizens, however much we may dislike it, we must yield to the inevitable."

Of course, in Georgia it would be expecting too much, in view of the heat and passion generated by the State Democratic Party and those in control of the state, to expect them to voluntarily submit to the inevitable without a fight. That has never been the course in this state by the present administration. Hence, Ward and all others who may make subsequent applications for admissions, may expect to go through the process of a court trial before they will be admitted. Even then, if by any chance there remains any other recourse, they will be resisted by the state. But the opinion is widespread that Negroes are not now or never have received a square deal under the so-called "separate but equal" doctrine in the South. In Georgia the situation is obviously worse in that respect than in most other southern states.

Ward Asks Entry To Ga. Law School

Daily World

14e(1)

A Negro made formal application Wednesday for admission to the University of Georgia Law School.

As was expected, Horace Ward sent a letter to the Central Office of the State Board of Regents indicating that he will test the State institution's ban on Negroes.

In the letter, Ward turned down the Board's offer to send him to an accredited Negro law school in another state, since Georgia itself does not provide such facilities to Negroes.

The letter from Ward to the Law School will now go to the Education Committee of the Board of Regents and to a committee at the University, according to Board Secretary L. R. Siebert.

Its reception there is expected to be a cool one, since one Regent member has stated:

"We will use every legal resource at our command to preserve segregation in our University System."

Ward asked the Board to consider his request "on the basis of merit." He turned down the out-of-state offer by saying:

Thurs. 10-19-50

"As a citizen of Georgia who seeks the kind of training made available at the University Law School, I must decline the proferred out-of-state aid. Atlanta Ga.

Some Negro leaders have threatened to bring a test suit.

Negroes Ask Admittance To U. of Ga.

Constitution

Thurs. 10-19-50

Atlanta.

Negroes have applied for admittance to the University of Georgia, and there is a possibility that one of them will afford the test case on segregation. 14e(1) Ga.

Records at the Board of Regents office here Monday showed that Negroes had applied for admission to the Law School at Athens, the Medical School at Augusta and to the Graduate School at Athens.

Officials said it is the routine procedure for the Negroes to seek to enroll at the University of Georgia in order to be offered scholarship aid in out-of-state colleges.

They said they had sent such out-of-state aid registration blanks to all the Negroes. All but one have accepted this aid and enrolled in colleges in other states. No reply has been received from an application blank sent a few days ago.

The Regents' office has a form letter which it sends to all such applicants. The form letter does not flatly refuse the Negroes admission to the University.

The Regents spend some $60,000 to $75,000 a year helping Georgia Negroes attend nationally recognized out-of-state colleges in lieu of violating the State Constitution and admitting Negroes to the University of Georgia.

Negro Pushes School Bid

Constitution

Thurs. 10-19-50

An Atlanta Negro, who is attempting to enter the University of Georgia Law School, Wednesday declined State aid in gaining admission to an out-of-state institution and requested evaluation of his record. Atlanta 14e(1) Ga.

The applicant, Horace Ward, 23, is a graduate of Morehouse College and has a Master's Degree from Atlanta University. He gave his address as 183 Euharlee St.

L. R. Siebert, Executive Secretary of the Board of Regents, said evaluation of Ward's record would be made by a committee of the Board and the University.

Out-Of-State Schooling Rejected By Negro

10-20-50

ATLANTA, Oct. 19 (U.P.)—A young Negro applicant to the University of eGorgia Law School has rejected an out-of-state scholarship and indicated he would make a court test of segregation in the University System.

The Negro, Horace Ward, 23, graduated with a bachelor's degree from Morehouse College and received his master's degree at Atlanta University, both Negro schools.

Back Student In Ga. Suit

Courier

ATLANTA—The Georgia Negro Chamber of Commerce last week endorsed the suit of Horace T. Ward, Morehouse College graduate, for entrance to the University of Georgia Law School.

Dr. Wm. Boyd, president of state NAACP branches, made a personal appearance at the call meeting and asked support for the Ward suit, which will follow the formal refusal by Georgia University to admit the Atlanta student.

Sat. 11-4-50

Dr. Boyd could see nothing but victory in the Ward suit as ne reviewed other court cases involving Negroes seeking entrance to white state universities.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Election of officers for the Georgia Chamber was postponed until the February meeting.

Negro May Try To Enter U. Of Georgia

ATLANTA (ANP) — A Negro may seek to enter the University of Georgia Law school, it was revealed here this week, when the university released its records of applications. 10-27-50

The record, published by the board of regents, revealed that Negroes had applied for admission to the university's law school, and graduate school, all in Athens.

However, the board explained, this was just routine and did not indicate a wholesale attempt of Negroes to break down the Georgia segregation setup. All Negro applicants, the board explained, automatically receive out-of-state aid registration blanks.

One Negro, Horace Ward, 23, has not yet returned his out-of-state aid blank. He requests entry into the law school in June, 1951. Ward, a graduate of Morehouse college in Atlanta, did not indicate whether or not he would seek out-of-state aid.

Although the regents did not reveal how many Negro students applied, they stated that Georgia spends $60,000 to $75,000 a year to help Georgia Negroes attend schools in other states.

According to the regents, the Georgia form letter to Negro applicants does not reject Negro applications, however, it offers them the out-of-state aid in lieu of violating the state's jimcrow laws.

University Will Open Negro Center

Enquirer
Thurs. 8-10-50

COLUMBUS, Aug. 9—(AP)—A University System off-campus center for Negroes—the first in the state—will open here Sept. 25, William H. Shaw, Muscogee District Superintendent of Education, announces.

14e(1)
Atlanta
ga

Shaw said a director will be named by Sept. 1 and registration will start Sept. 19.

Final plans for the new educational unit were made at a conference between Shaw, Albany State College Pres. Aaron Brown, and E. A. Lowe, director of the division of general extension of the University system.

Classes will be conducted in an elementary school building here. Credit courses on the freshman and sophomore level will carry residence credit to a maximum comparable to 96 quarter hours at Albany State.

Negro Asks Admission To U. of Ga.

Courier

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)
Sat. 10-28-50

ATLANTA, Ga.—The formal application of a Negro for admission to the University of Georgia Law School was filed here last week. 14e(1)

Horace Ward, a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, filed the test application, which the State Board of Regents has indicated it will not accept. A court suit would be inevitable.

Pittsburgh
Pa.

University of Miss. May Be Next

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Negro students will probably be applying for admission to the University of Mississippi Law School within a short time, it was learned this week.

REFUSED OFFER

Ward turned down the customary offer of the board to send him to an accredited law school in another state, an arrangement which had come into state practice since the Gaines decision ordering equal educational provision on the higher school level.

According to Regent Board Secretary L. R. Seibert, the letter of rejection by Ward will be processed through his unit's Education Committee and then be sent to the university. In rejecting the out-of-state offer by the Regents, Ward said:

"As a citizen of Georgia who seeks the kind of training made available at the University Law School, I must decline the profferred out-of-state aid." He asked consideration of his application "on the basis of merit."

ADAMANT ON BIAS

Members of the Board of Regents, who receive their appointments from Governor Herman Talmadge, already have indicated they will reject the application. One declared at the outset: "We will use every legal resource at our command to preserve segregation in our university system."

Negro leaders considered the Ward test as the answer to the challenge issued by Georgia Democrats several weeks ago when they passed a resolution at the Macon convention, defying the U. S. Supreme Court for issuing orders to the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma to admit Negroes and cease segregation practices.

14e(1)

Governor Talmadge declared that Negroes would not be permitted to enter the University of Georgia "as long as I am Governor." Other Democratic leaders said Georgia would continue its separate and unequal school ways "the Supreme Court rulings notwithstanding."

OTHER CASES

Meanwhile, NAACP counsel A. T. Walden revealed he will not press for a Supreme Court rehearing of the Atlanta teachers' salary equalization suit. The high tribunal recently refused to review a decision of the New Orleans Court of Appeals that the issue must first be settled in State Department of Education processes. The Appellate Court said plaintiff had not exhausted administrative relief.

Attorney Walden will present an appeal for equal salaries to the State Board of Education at its Nov. 17 meeting, he said. The State Board recently rejected a petition filed by Atlanta Negro parents who are suing the School Board for equal school facilities.

14e(1) 1950 University of Kentucky ✓

DISCRIMINATION

Bill Voted To Let Negroes Attend White Colleges

Courier-Journal

14e(1)

Senate Plan Says Institution Must Approve And Kentucky State Have No Similar Course

By ALLAN M. TROUT

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., March 7.—The Senate today voted 23 to 3 to amend the Day Law to allow Negroes to attend institutions of higher learning under two broad conditions.

First, Negroes may attend if the governing body of the institution so elects.

Second, they may attend if comparable courses are not available at Kentucky State College for Negroes in Frankfort.

Wed 3-8-50

Committee Broadened It

The bill was sponsored by Senator Leon J. Shaikun, Louisville. It originally affected only the schools in Louisville. But a committee amendment broadened the bill to include all institutions of higher learning in Kentucky, both public and private.

Louisville Ky

The blil passed quietly in the Senate, with no debate or discussion. It now goes to the House.

Meanwhile, a delegation of four Negro leaders from Louisville appeared in Frankfort against a Senate resolution that would join Kentucky to a system of regional colleges supported by a compact of 15 Southern States.

Senate Delays Action

In deference to their protests, and pending another visit by them tomorrow, the Senate postponed action today on the resolution. The delegation that called, first on Governor Earle C. Clements, then on Lieutenant Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby, was composed of:

Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, former president of the National Medical Association; A. E. Meyzeek, member of the State Board of Education; Charles T. Steele, secretary of the Urban League, and Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender.

The committee expressed this general fear of the compact: That it is a subterfuge to encourage and perpetuate segregation of the races rather than a bona fide plan to give Negroes precisely the same quality of higher education that is afforded white students.

Feels Fear Unjustified

Governor Clements said he told the delegation he does not think the compact justifies that fear. Kentucky might have joined at the 1948 session, the Governor added, but action was delayed until this session for the deliberate purpose of finding out if the compact offered advantages worth taking.

Wetherby, too, said he told the delegation the compact is not bad, nor will it do what they fear. Adoption of the resolution, he said, merely would make Kentucky a party to the compact, at the cost of $14,000. Thereafter, nothing would ever happen, Wetherby added, unless and until Kentucky made contracts to send students to regional colleges jointly supported by contracts from other states.

Thinks It Is Good

"I told them that I think it is a good resolution," Wetherby said, "but that if it is a bad one we don't want to pass it. I told them to look into it further, then come back up here tomorrow and tell me whether they think it is good or bad, in the light of the facts."

The Day Law, which prohibits Negro and White students from attending the same school in Kentucky, stood intact for more than 40 years. It was amended, however, at the 1948 session to allow Negro physicians and nurses to take postgraduate instruction in public hospitals in Louisville.

Next, a decision of the Federal Court opened the University of Kentucky to Negroes for graduate and professional study not offered at Kentucky State College.

14e(1)

It's A 108-Word Sentence

The amendment adopted by the Senate today is one long sentence of 108 words. Expressed in obscure legal language. Subject to the two restrictions, here is what the sentence says in simple words:

Courier-Journal

Wed 3-8-50

The Day Law shall not prevent teachers from teaching mixed classes, or students from receiving instruction in mixed classes above the high-school level in Kentucky.

Above the high-school level means any institution of higher learning, public or private. Courses of study pursued by mixed classes may be at either or all of three levels, namely: undergraduate, graduate, or professional.

Neither shall the Day Law prohibit mixed classes in any course of adult instruction conducted by public or private corporations, groups, or bodies.

14e(1) 1950

University of Kentucky
DISCRIMINATION

Negroes' Entry In Kentucky U. Hailed as 'Step'

Constitution

2-19-50

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (AP) — Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, said here the admission of Negroes to graduate schools at the University of Kentucky last Summer "certainly was a step in the right direction."

Atlanta

The University of Kentucky admitted Negro graduate students under a Federal Court ruling.

A number of other Southern institutions like the University of Kentucky, which previously was for white students only, have opened their doors to Negroes, Dr. Clement said.

Senate Action Would Protect Negroes From Being 'Shunted' to Region Colleges

Courier-Journal Wed. 3-15-50

14e(1)

Resolutions Meet Recent Protests

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Louisville Ky.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—The Senate today passed, 33 to 0, two resolutions designed to guarantee that Negroes will not be compelled to attend regional colleges if the courses they want may be had in Kentucky colleges. Both now go the House.

The key resolution would admit Kentucky to a system of regional colleges supported by a compact of 15 Southern states. The idea here is that students from all member states would go to a Law School in one state, a Medical School in another state, an Engineering School in still another state, and so on. Each State, then, would bear its proportionate share of the costs.

Protested by Negro Leaders

But the qualifying resolution is one designating the University of Kentucky as agent for the State in all business pertaining to the regional system of higher public education. The heart of this resolution is Section 2, which reads:

"In its participation in the regional compact approved by Senate Resolution 53 of the 1950 General Assembly, or in any other regional plan having a similar purpose . . . Kentucky shall not erect, acquire, develop or maintain in any manner any educational institution within its borders which Negroes will not be admitted on a equal basis with other races.

"Nor shall any Negro citizen of Kentucky be forced to attend any segregated regional institution to obtain instruction in a particular course of study if there is in operation within the Commonwealth at the time an institution that offers the same course of study to students of other races."

Now Awaits House Action

Section 2 of Senate Resolution 62, just quoted, stemmed from the protest visit to Frankfort last week of four Negro leaders from Louisville. They feared if Kentucky joined the Southern compact it would nullify Senate Bill 100. This bill seeks to amend the Day Law to allow Negroes to attend institutions of higher learning under two conditions:

1. Negroes may attend if the governing body of the institution so elects.

2. They may attend if comparable courses are not available at Kentucky State College, the Negro school at Frankfort.

(S. B. 100 has passed the Senate 23 to 3, and is now in the House awaiting action.)

Courier-Journal

The Protestants from Louisville were Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, former president of the National Medical Association; A. E. Mayzeek, member of the State Board of Education; Charles T. Steele, secretary of the Urban League, and Frank L. Stanley, publisher of The Louisville Defender.

Wed. 3-15-50

The amendment to Resolution 62 was agreed on after conferences with Governor Earle C. Clements and Lieutenant Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby. The Negro leaders then withdrew objections to Resolution 53, admitting Kentucky to the Southern compact, on condition that Resolution 62 be passed also, as a part of the general plan.

Louisville Ky.

Accordingly, the Senate passed both today without debate, discussion, or dissent.

All-Negro College to Shut Doors

Courier

Sat. 3-24-50

14e(1)

Three Catholic Schools Located in Kentucky Now Admitting Negroes

Ky

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—The University of Louisville will admit Negroes to all graduate divisions during the 1950-'51 school year, and to all schools, graduate and undergraduate the following year.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The school's board of trustees voted unanimously to take this action last week. It also voted to close Louisville Municipal College, its all-Negro adjunct after the 1950-'51 school year. It has notified the members of the faculty that their services are no longer needed.

CHICAGO—(ANP)— A resolution demanding "positive steps to be taken to eradicate racial barriers" to college education was passed here last week by the fifth annual National Conference on Higher Education, meeting at the Congress Hotel.

More than fifty Negro delegates were among the 950 persons attending.

In taking this action, the university added its name to the growing list of Kentucky colleges opening their doors to colored students since the amending of the state's Day law to allow Negroes to attend college with whites.

Other schools already having taken this action include Berea College and three Catholic colleges, Nazareth and Ursuline Colleges for girls, and Bellarmine College for boys, which will admit Negroes to all departments. The state school, the University of Kentucky, has ten Negro students enrolled in its graduate departments, and one undergraduate who is taking a course not taught at the jim-crow Kentucky State College for Negroes.

Courier Sat. 3.29.50

Announcement of the school's action was made by Dr. John W. Taylor, school president. He said: "I'm fully in accord with the board's action. It is a forward step for the university."

Four Negroes already have applied for entrance, he revealed. One seeks to enter the law school, one the music school, and the others the Speed Scientific School.

ATLANTA—Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the board of control of the Southern Regional Educational Program, said last week that the Maryland court case ripped the label of segregation off the regional education program.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Schools open to Negroes at the university are the three named above, plus the medical, dental, Kent School of Social Work, the graduate school and graduate courses in the division of adult education and the police training institute.

Dr. Taylor added, however, that applications for the medical and dental schools were not available because all places had been filled by white students in February. In September, 1951, he said, the undergraduate college of arts and sciences will be opened to Negroes and the Louisville Municipal College will be closed.

"There was no question that the trustees would admit Negroes," Dr. Taylor said. "The only question was how it could be worked out as a practical matter, such as whether we had sufficient facilities for expanded classes.

"I have no idea of how many Negroes will enter the University of Louisville this fall or a year from then."

Louisville Municipal has an enrollment of 217 students. The board's action, according to Lee P. Miller, acting chairman, constituted notice to the college faculty that their work will end with the closing of school in June, 1951.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

14e(1) 1950

University of Louisville
Discrimination

Negro Students May Be Admitted To U. L. College of Arts and Sciences

Courier-Journal, Apr. 7-1-50

14e(1)

Dean Believes Courses Open

Discrimination

A possibility of admitting Negroes to the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Louisville, as well as to graduate and professional schools, was raised in one opinion given yesterday.

Dr. John W. Taylor, U. of L. president, said Law School Dean A. C. Russell has interpreted a new amendment to the Day Law to mean that Negroes can be admitted to any college giving a degree in a major subject not offered at Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort.

'Just One Opinion'

Dr. Taylor, who asked Dean Russell to study the Day Law and its amendment, pointed out that the dean's interpretation is "just one lawyer's opinion."

Until the 1950 General Assembly passed the amendment, the Day Law, enacted in 1904, prohibited Negroes and whites from attending school together in Kentucky. The amendment says that school governing boards can admit Negro students, if they choose, when "an equal, complete, and accredited course is not available at the Kentucky State College for Negroes."

Louisville, Ky.

Dean Russell believes the course of study at K.S.C. isn't "complete" if it does not include majors offered here.

The K.S.C. catalogue lists bachelor-of-arts degrees in four majors—English, history and government, sociology and economics, and elementary education and bachelor-of-science degrees in 10 majors. The U. of L. offers B. A. degrees in 27 majors and B. S degrees in a number of departments.

'Hard To Interpret'

Dean Russell said he did not know what specific U. of L. courses would be open to Negroes under his interpretation. He described the Day Law as "a jumbled-up job of draftsmanship which is hard to interpret."

The Day Law amendment will be discussed at a meeting of U. of L. trustees at 4 p.m. April 19 in Dr. Taylor's office. The U. of L. president said the trustees "will have to get their lawyers' opinions on it." Attorneys for the board are three members—Eli H. Brown, III, board chairman; Wilson Wyatt, and Robert T. Burke, Jr.

Louisville U. Opens Doors to Negroes

Herald-Tribune

Becomes State's 6th School to Lift Racial Ban

LOUISVILLE, April 20 (UP).—The University of Louisville today became the sixth institution of higher learning in Kentucky to announce that it will admit Negro students.

14e(1) Apr. 4-21-50

The university trustees announced after a meeting last night that Negroes will be admitted to the graduate and professional schools in September and to the entire university in September 1951.

Louisville Municipal College Negro branch of the university will be closed when the 1950-'51 academic year ends.

The university's decision to admit Negroes followed by one day similar actions by three Louisville Catholic colleges — Nazareth and Ursuline Colleges for women and Bellarmine College for men. Last Friday Berea College, Berea, Ky., voted to admit Negroes.

The University of Kentucky began admitting Negro students to its graduate and professional schools last year.

Kentucky colleges had been barred from admitting Negroes by the Day law, which was amended at the last session of the Legislature. Universities and colleges may now allow Negro students to enroll if equal courses are not offered by Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort, Ky.

Senate Passes Carver Bill

Herald-Tribune

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—The Senate has passed a bill to spend $30,000 for government acquisition of the birthplace of George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist, near Diamond, Mo., as a national monument.

Apr. 4-21-50

Louisville U., 4 Other Ky. Colleges Open Doors

14e(1)

Afro-American

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — Colored students will be admitted to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Louisville next September for the 1950-'51 school year, and to the entire university in September 1951.

This announcement was made by the trustees last Wednesday who voted also to close the Louisville Municipal College, the university's jim-crow branch, when the 1950-'51 academic year ends. There are 217 students enrolled there.

Lee [illegible] Miller, acting chairman, said the board's action constituted notice to the jim-crow college faculty that their services will no longer be needed after June, 1951.

6 Institutions Integrated

The local university's decision to admit colored students made it the sixth State institution of higher learning to do so, and came one day after similar actions by three Catholic colleges.

Sat. 4-29-50

Nazareth and Ursuline Colleges for women and Bellarmine College for men, all under Catholic auspices, voted to have mixed classes on Apr. 18. Berea College, Berea, Ky., did so Apr. 14.

The University of Kentucky began admitting colored students to its graduate and professional schools last year, 10 of whom are now taking graduate courses, and one an undergraduate course.

Day Law Amended

State colleges had been barred heretofore from conducting mixed classes by the Day Law, which was amended at the last session of the Legislature.

The amended law now allows universities and colleges to have integrated classes, if equal courses are not offered by Kentucky State College for colored students at Frankfort, Ky.

President Approves Action

Dr. John W. Taylor, president of the University of Louisville, said:

"I'm fully in accord with the board's action. It is a forward step [illegible] for the university. There was no question that the board would admit colored students.

"The only question was how it could be worked as a practical matter, such as whether we had sufficient facilities for expanded classes . . .

"I have no idea how many colored students will enter the university this fall or a year from then."

4 Applications Received

Dr. Taylor revealed that four students already have applied for entrance: one in the Law School, one in the Music School, and two in the Speed Scientific School.

He pointed out that applications for the medical and dental schools were not available because all places had been filled by white students last February.

He said that in September, 1951, the undergraduate College of Arts and Sciences will be opened to colored students.

Other schools now open at the University of Louisville to mixed classes are the Kent School of Social Work, the Graduate School, the Division of Adult Education, and the Police Training Institute.

Catholic Statement

A statement on the new policy was issued last week by the three Catholic colleges under the signatures of the Rev. Alfred F. Horrigan of Bellarmine; Sister Charles Mary of Nazareth; and Sister George Marie, Ursuline.

They pointed out that the recent amendment to the Day Law permits colored students to attend all-white institutions if the governing authorities approve and if equal, complete and accredited courses are not available at Kentucky State College.

The Catholic educators said:

"In addition to all the standard courses in the arts, sciences and humanities, the colleges offer as a part of every course of study a number of semester hours in religion and scholastic philosophy.

"It seems evident to us that we are now legally permitted to accept colored students in all departments . . . since none of our courses can be said to be offered in a complete sense at Kentucky State College."

Negroes Register At Kentucky Colleges

[illegible]

14E(1)

[illegible]

9-23-50

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)—Kentucky schools of higher education apparently held "open house" for Negro students last week as they registered colored students on an "unlimited" basis for the first time.

At the University of Louisville School of Music, five Negroes registered. Others are registering in law, graduate, speed scientific and Kent schools this week.

Only the medical and dental school did not enroll Negroes. This was because they had filled their student quotas before Kentucky amended its Day law allowing Negroes to attend white colleges in courses not taught at the jimcrow Kentucky State college.

The university next year will close its all-Negro segment, Louisville Municipal college, next fall. Eligible students will be transferred to the Belknap campus.

Nazareth college has accepted 25 Negro girls, and Bellarmine College, a new school for men, has accepted three. Ursuline college also is admitting Negro students.

Board Urges Maryland To Admit Negroes to Graduate Schools

Evening Star
Dues. 7-25-50
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, July 25.—A State commission has recommended that Negroes be admitted to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Maryland.

The Commission on Negro Higher Education said yesterday such admissions should be made until adequate separate facilities for Negroes are provided within the State.

14 e (1)

It urged that in the meantime, as many graduate courses as possible be set up at Morgan State College for Negroes in Baltimore.

The university's law school in Baltimore has admitted Negroes for the last 15 years. Its graduate school at College Park has barred Negroes, however, as have the medical, pharmacy and dental schools in Baltimore. A recent court of appeals decision opened the school of nursing to a Negro girl and she expects to enter this September.

The seven-member commission, appointed by Gov. Lane last year in compliance with a State Senate resolution, also recommended that the State stop spending money to improve the university's undergraduate branch for Negroes at Princess Anne.

It deplored "the expenditure of public funds for an institution which has not and cannot effectively serve the best interests of Negro students of Maryland."

The group asked that a permanent advisory commission on higher education be set up to look into the question of what should be done with Princess Anne.

It further recommended that Maryland's out-of-State scholarship program for Negroes be continued at present on the undergraduate level only, but only for courses given white students at the university which are not available for Negro students at Morgan State or Princess Anne.

"Since segregated education is the practice," the commission concluded, "Maryland is faced with a legal as well as a moral obligation to provide for the Negro student facilities equivalent to those available to the white student. The only alternative would be the complete or partial abandonment of its segregation policy."

Group Urges Md. U. to Take Negroes Now

Post
7-25-50

Baltimore, July 24 (AP).—Negroes should be admitted to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Maryland until adequate separate facilities for them are provided within the State, the Commission on Negro Higher Education said today.

Washington D.C.

The commission, in its report to Governor Lane and the Legislature, said as many courses as possible leading to a master's degree should be set up at Morgan State College (Negro) in Baltimore in the meantime.

14 e (1)

Other recommendations of the special commission:

1. That no further money be spent for improvement of the facilities of the university's undergraduate branch for Negroes at Princess Anne.

2. That a permanent advisory commission on higher education be established.

3. That the advisory commission look into the question of Princess Anne "with the expectation that the college be separated from the university at the earliest possible time."

U. Of Maryland To Admit Negro

BALTIMORE, Md.— Parren J. Mitchell, 27, has been accepted as a graduate student at the University of Maryland, it was disclosed by school officials Wednesday.

Last March, Mitchell filed suit in the Baltimore City Court, charging the university had refused to accept his application solely because of his race and color in violation of the state and federal constitutions.

The university asked the court to dismiss the suit.

Another Negro Sues To Enter Maryland U.

Evening Star
Wed. 8-16-50

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Another suit to compel admission of a Negro to the University of Maryland was added today to six already pending in Baltimore City Court. Latest to bring action was 27-year-old Parren J. Mitchell of Baltimore.

Washington D.C.

The suit contended his application for admission to the university's graduate School of Sociology has been ignored solely because he is a Negro.

Mr. Mitchell is asking a court order compelling the university to admit him. The university's failure to do so, Mr. Mitchell argued, violates both the Federal and the Maryland constitutions.

Maryland's Court of Appeals ruled in a similar suit last year that the university must admit Miss Esther McCready, colored, to its School of Nursing.

The State is preparing to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Maryland's reply in that instance was that by offering Miss McCready a nursing education at Meharry Medical College in Tennessee, it is fulfilling the constitutional obligation to furnish equal educational opportunities to its citizens.

The Appeals Court had ruled that this must be done within the State.

Md. U. Ordered To Admit Negro At College Park

14 e (1)

Baltimore Court Ruling in Case Would Establish Campus Precedent

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3 (AP).—Parren J. Mitchell, 27-year-old Baltimore Negro, won the opening round today in his legal move to gain admittance to the University of Maryland at the College Park campus.

Mitchell obtained an order from Judge John T. Tucker in Baltimore City Court directing the university to admit him to graduate classes in sociology at College Park.

Post
Wed.
10-4-50
Washington

The university has never accepted Negroes at College Park. It has admitted them to its law school in Baltimore, and tried to establish a special graduate course in sociology in its Baltimore schools.

Judge Tucker, however, ruled that the special course would not give Mitchell his constitutional right to equal opportunity, since he would be denied the right to exchange views with other students and participate in seminars and other campus activities.

Whether the case will be appealed will depend on the university board of regents, which will meet in mid-Octotber. Attorney General Hall Hammond said, however, that he would not recommend an appeal.

"The law is pretty well settled in that respect," Hammond said.

High Court Ruling Cited

Judge Tucker based his ruling on the Supreme Court decision in the McLaurin case, involving a similar situation at the University of Oklahoma.

Pending before the Supreme Court is another case, involving the efforts of Esther McCready, a Negro girl, to obtain admission to the University School of Nursing in Baltimore. The State Court of Appeals has ordered her admission.

A different legal principle is involved in the McCready case, Hammond explained. The State is contending that she may attend nursing school in Tennessee under the southern regional educational compact, and that this gives her equal opportunity.

A third case filed today in Federal District Court involved the State Teachers College at Towson. F. Vernon Roberts, a third-year student at Coppins Teachers College, contended his application for admission to Towson as an advanced student was denied "solely because of race and color."

Roberts' suit is against members of the State board of education and Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, jr., State superintendent of education. It says the Towson institution offers training not available at institutions open to Negroes and that to deny Negroes admission is to deny them their constitutional right of equal opportunity.

Professors Testify

At a hearing on Mitchell's application for a court order last week, two university professors testified that Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, had decided it was "inadvisable" to have Negroes at College Park.

One of the professors said the special course at Balttimore was established expressly to keep Mitchell off the College Park campus.

Byrd would not comment on today's court action. He said any decision to appeal the case would be up to the board of regents. Judge William P. Cole, jr., chairman of the board of regents, was in New York City and unavailable for comment.

Negro Admitted To Baltimore Unit Of Maryland U.

Baltimore, Aug. 30 (AP).—The University of Maryland said today it has accepted Parren Mitchell, 27-year-old Negro, for graduate work in its Baltimore schools.

Thurs 8-31-50

It asked the Baltimore City Court to dismiss Mitchell's suit for admission to the Graduate School of Sociology.

Washington Post

It added 162 men and 118 women now do graduate work in the Baltimore schools of the University, whose main campus and administrative headquarters are at College Park, Md.

Graduate students in the Baltimore schools are offered the same subjects available to those at College Park and the faculty at the two locations is the same, the court was told.

Maryland University Ordered To Admit Race Students To Campus Unsegregated

10-13-50

Baltimore—The fast-crumbling walls of segregation in higher education suffered another blow this week when the Baltimore City Court issued an opinion confirming the contention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the barring of Negro students of the University of Maryland from the university's College Park campus constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

Little Rock

The NAACP had filed the suit on behalf of Parren Mitchell, a candidate for the master's degree in sociology, whom the university had admitted as an all-campus student in Baltimore, although the sociology department and graduate school are located on the College Park campus. The department of sociology began to set up a complete graduate course in its Baltimore schools.

Judge John T. Tucker, in an unequivocal opinion handed down on last week, declared: "Under the facts in the present case, there is much greater reason for the impairment of the petitioner's ability to study, to engage in discussions, and exchange of views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession than there was for the impairment of McLaurin's (University of Oklahoma graduate student whose segregation was ordered terminated by the U. S. Supreme Court) ability to do those things."

"It is the opinion of the court," the decision continued, that Mitchell "will not have substantially the same opportunities of receiving an education through the courses of instruction and other activities......available to him as an off-campus student in Baltimore as if he were admitted as an on-campus student at College Park; therefore the requirement that he become such an off campus student deprives him of his constitutional right to equal protection of the laws."

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel, was the trial attorney for the NAACP. Working with Mr. Carter were NAACP attorneys Frank D. Reeves of Washington and Donald Murray of Baltimore.

What Other Editors Are Saying

FROM THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY — The United States Supreme Court has refused to review a Maryland State court ruling that the University of Maryland must admit a young Negro woman to its nursing school. The State of Maryland contended that the young woman was taken care of by being offered an education under the 14-State regional educational compact. But her attorneys argued the regional educational compact was entered into to prevent Negroes from entering public state schools operated in the states. We have no copy of the state court's opinion in this case, but from all newspaper accounts it appears that it held that because the plaintiff is a citizen of Maryland, she has a right to educational facilities within the borders of the state.

From the standpoint of the future of Negro education in the South, it is an unfortunate decision. Indeed, it could easily affect the future of higher education and professional training of whites as well as Negroes in the South. For if the regional compact becomes useless as a means of developing in the South constantly improved educational facilities for Negroes, if an accredited school of the compact should be held by the courts as affording facilities only to prospective students of the particular state in which it is located, the whole compact plan will be weakened to that extent. This would result in a serious setback for one of the most promising developments in higher education in the South in recent years.

Recently The Arkansas Gazette had a fine editorial on the educational compact and on the problems it is designed to solve which it is decidedly pertinent to quote in connection with this latest instance of court interference. Pointing out that, for obvious economic reasons, the South's total educational structure does not measure up to the nation's average, The Gazette says:

"In the last few years the South has recognized that, barring an economic miracle, the individual States can never close the gap. Adequate education today demands the highest quality of personnel and physical facilities—and these things come high. Moreover, adequate education means ever greater quantity—more courses in more fields of study, and above all, adequate graduate schools which provide not only scholars to maintain the educational machine, but technicians to meet the increasing demands of business and industry. Arkansas, for instance, with the best will and the greatest determination, cannot hope to duplicate the higher educational facilities provided by New York or California; our total income simply will not permit it.

"Southern educators have considered this simple fact and come up with a simple answer. While no individual Southern state has the resources to provide a total educational structure, the region as a whole certainly does. The problem, then, is to strike down State boundaries to the degree that all the States may support at selected institutions specialized undergraduate and graduate courses of the highest quality and make them available to any qualified Southern student at no greater cost than comparable courses offered by his own State institutions."

This is a clear and simple statement of the problem and of the plan which is being worked out to meet it. It is a problem and a proposed solution which applies to education in the South generally, but Negro education naturally has a part in it. If Negro education in the South is to continue to progress, it must be in accordance with some such plan.

It is not true, then, that "the regional educational compact was entered into to prevent Negroes from entering State schools operated in the States." In its application to Negro education it had the same object as in its application to the education of white people. That it contemplates segregated Negro and white schools is simply in keeping with the educational pattern of the South, a pattern which experience has developed and which Southern custom has fixed. If it is to become court-made law that this plan cannot be applied to Negro education, and if this legal obstacle really operates to defeat the plan to this extent, the principal effect will be to retard the progress of Negro education in the South.

Whether such court-made law will really operate as an obstacle remains to be seen. We seriously doubt that laws abolishing segregation in Southern educational institutions, whether court-made or enacted by Congress, will ever have the effect of crowding our white professional schools, with Negro students. Serious Negro students, especially graduate students and those seeking professional training, are likely to continue in the future, as in the past, to prefer all-Negro schools to institutions in which they must, in all the circumstances, remain an isolated minority during a long time in the future.

14e(1) 1950

University of Maryland
Discrimination

Maryland U. ~~Ordered To~~ Admit Negro

Constitution

Wed. 10.4.50

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3—(AP)—A court Tuesday directed the University of Maryland to admit a Negro student at its College Park campus.

The University has never enrolled a Negro student at College Park. Its law school in Baltimore has accepted them for several years and now is under court directive to admit one to the nursing school, also in Baltimore.

Tuesday's decision was by Judge John T. Tucker in Baltimore City Court and directed the University to admit Parren J. Mitchell, 27, of Baltimore, to graduate classes in sociology.

Two University professors testified in Mitchell's mandamus action last week that Dr. H. C. Bird, president of the University, had decided it was "inadvisable" to have Negroes at College Park.

The University had set up a special graduate course in sociology for Mitchell to take as an off-campus student in its Baltimore schools. One of the professors testified this was done expressly to keep him off the College Park campus.

Mitchell said this would deprive him of equal opportunities with other graduate students in sociology, all of whom study at College Park.

Judge Tucker agreed with this viewpoint, basing his decision on the Supreme Court decision in the McLaurin case, involving somewhat the same situation at the University of Oklahoma.

Washington

Maryland Should Admit Negroes, Council Hears

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27 (AP). The Legislative Council was told today the University of Maryland should admit qualified Negro students to its graduate, and professional schools whose studies are not offered at Morgan State College.

Post Times

The recommendation was made by the Commission of Higher Education for Negroes in Maryland.

9-28-50

The commission also recommended the out-of-State scholarship program be curtailed up to 75 percent. It cited as an example of misuse the sending of two Negro students to schools in Mexico.

It noted that in June the university board of regents voted to request an additional $2,475,000 for construction at Princess Anne.

The commission recommended that an advisory commission be established to decide Princess Anne's ultimate place in the State's educational system. Until that study is completed, the commission said the college should stay under the supervision of the university.

Washington

Md. U. to Obey Racial Law, Byrd Says

President H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland said yesterday that the institution will meet the Negro question "always in obedience to the law and accordance with the decisions of the courts."

Post

Byrd added, however, that compliance will be "in whatever way we think is best in the interests of the students and in keeping with the customs of the people of this State."

Fri. 10-20-50

Byrd said in a report on "The State of the University" at the annual convocation:

Washington

"I do not know what the ultimate solution of the racial question as far as education is concerned will be in this State or any other Southern state.

"I do know that under recent Supreme Court decisions it is going to be extremely difficult for States of the South to conduct institutions for segregated education of Negroes that can provide education for the Negro on an equal basis with that provided in the white state universities and colleges."

The Supreme Court recently refused to interfere with a lower court order that the university admit a Negro girl to its school of nursing in Baltimore. The school is also under a State court order to admit a Negro as a sociology student on the College Park campus.

Byrd's address was heard by an estimated 5000 at Ritchie Coliseum.

Champion of Civil Rights

Winner of the NAACP case which opened the University of Maryland's nursing school to colored students, Miss Esther McCready leaves the University Hospital in Baltimore where she has been in training for three weeks. The U.S. Supreme Court, Monday, refused to review the case which the University of Maryland had appealed, thereby giving Miss McCready a clear-cut victory.

The List Grows Longer

Week by week, the list of Southern States opening the doors of graduate schools of their colleges and universities to qualified applicants, regardless of race, is growing longer.

Whether voluntarily or by court order, the net effect upon higher education in the South is the same.

Afro American

Last week, the University of Maryland was ordered by the court to admit a colored applicant to the university's campus at College Park for graduate study in sociology.

Sat. 10-14-50

Previously, the university has admitted applicants to its law school and one applicant to its nursing school—all by court order but in each instance, the school has been located in Baltimore and not on the university campus proper.

Louisiana State University's Law School has been ordered by a three-judge Federal Court (the same kind as in the University of Virginia case last month) to admit qualified applicants regardless of race.

Baltimore Md.

At a pre-trial conference it was agreed that the outcome would apply only to the law school. This means, as was the case in Maryland, that separate suits must be filed by applicants who seek graduate study in other fields.

But, as we have pointed out before, it is not likely that Dixie's diehards will care to defend many more suits of this type in view of the prevailing trend. To do so is a waste of time and money.

All that we have to do is to keep punching. The knockout is sure to come.

Regional Education Leader Praises Supreme Court Action In Md. Case

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the southern regional education program, this week praised the recent U. S. Supreme court action which denied a Maryland complaint that regional schools were the answer to the state's equal education problem.

He referred to the case of Miss Esther McCready, now studying nursing at the white university of Maryland school of nursing. The state had offered to send her to the nursing school at Meharry Medical college under the regional school program.

Sat. 9-30

Kansas City Call

The state contended that Meharry offered equal education to that of the white school, and claimed that it was thereby complying with the equal rights clause of the constitution.

A Maryland Court of Appeals had said the regional schools did not replace a state's individual responsibility for providing equal educational opportunity for all its citizens regardless of race.

On this point Ivey said:

"The Supreme court action has provided an effective answer to those who have accused the regional program of being an attempt to avoid the constitutional requirements for equal educational facilities within a state.

"It is this program's purpose to supplement facilities within a state, but not to serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established under existing state and federal laws and court decisions.

"Our sole purpose is to improve higher education for all citizens throughout the South."

Court Orders Byrd to Admit Mitchell to University of Maryland Campus

14 ed

NAACP Wins Another Suit Against 'Curly'; Victory in Midst of Membership Drive

BALTIMORE

Judge John T. Tucker of City Court, this morning (Tuesday), ordered Parren J. Mitchell admitted to the campus of the University of Maryland for full-time graduate study in sociology.

The decision was the result of an NAACP suit which fought the university's attempt to set up a full-time graduate course off campus and in Baltimore for Mr. Mitchell.

Cites Oklahoma Case

Judge Tucker based his decision mainly upon the Supreme Court's ruling in the McLaurin case which involved the University of Oklahoma.

He said: "The unequal opportunities available to the petitioner in this case are more pronounced than those of McLaurin."

McLaurin Treated Better

Judge Tucker pointed out that although McLaurin was required to sit in a special section of the classroom, he could hear all that was said.

The same was true, he added, as to McLaurin's access to the same library and same food in the cafeteria, although he was forced to use special sections in these places.

Purpose of Study Stressed

"The purpose of pursuing a course of study at institutions of learning," Judge Tucker emphasized, "is not only to obtain a diploma from the institution, but to obtain an education."

Moreover, he stressed the handicap Mr. Mitchell would have been subjected to by having to take seminar courses by himself away from the College Park campus and the other full-time students.

Judge Tucker pointed out that it was undisputed that the only reason Mr. Mitchell was not admitted to the campus is because he is a colored student.

He quoted widely from the McLaurin case in handing down his decision which contained these other pronouncements:

"Under the facts in the present case, there is much greater reason for the impairment of the petitioner's ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange of views with other students.

"And in general to learn his profession than there was for the impairment of McLaurin's ability to do these things.

Deprived of Rights

"Therefore, the requirements that he become an off-campus student deprives him of his Constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws."

Mr. Mitchell now becomes the first colored student to matriculate on the campus of the university. Colored students are studying law and nursing in the Baltimore schools of the university.

Course Equal, Aides Argued

University of aryland officials argued that they met 'separate but equal" requirements by setting up a full-time graduate course in sociology, off campus, for Mr. Mitchell, the lone student enrolled.

It was admitted that prior to Mr. Mitchell's application, any student seeking graduate study in sociology was eligible for matriculation at College Park.

Mr. Mitchell's application, however, created an "effective demand" for the operation of the graduate courses in Baltimore, they held.

Worse Than Oklahoma Case

NAACP attorneys Robert Carter of New York, Frank Reeves of Washington, and Donald Murray of Baltimore, represented Mr. Mitchell.

They told Judge Tucker that this case is worse then the McLaurin case in Oklahoma, where the colored student in the State university was compelled to sit in a special classroom space and use other "special" facilities set aside for him exclusively.

"This petitioner is not even permitted to come on the campus. He will be 35 miles away from the main department of sociology," Mr. Carter declared.

Must Be Treated Equally

The attorneys pointed to Supreme Court decisions which ruled that once a university has admitted a colored student, he must be treated the same as any other student.

Moreover, they showed, it would be impossible for Mr. Mitchell studying in a class alone in Baltimore, to gain the benefit of exchanges of ideas and seminars available to the students on the campus.

It was said that unless some other student enrolled in the Baltimore course of study, Mr. Mitchell and the instructor would be the only persons participating in the seminars connected with the course.

The university is headed by Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd who has consistently fought the admission of colored students to the College Park campus.

MARYLAND SCHOOL MUST ADMIT NEGRO

New York, N.Y.

Supreme Court Refuses Review of State Ruling—Taylor Loses Fight on Alabama Sentence

Times

By LEWIS WOOD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The Supreme Court denied to the University of Maryland today a review of a Maryland Court of Appeals decision that the university must admit Esther McCready, a Negro, to the institution's white School of Nursing.

The Maryland court based its ruling on a 1938 Supreme Court opinion in a Missouri case that said states might require segregation but only if they provided equal facilities for those denied admission to white schools. Similar opinions requiring admission of Negroes were issued by the Supreme Court last June.

In two other cases affecting Negroes, the tribunal:

1. Declined to hear arguments that Atlanta (Ga.) Negro public school teachers receive lower pay than whites.
2. Refused to the State of Texas a rehearing of last June's decision that Heman Marion Sweatt, Negro, must be admitted to the all-white law school at the University of Texas.

A third order also concerned racial barriers. Without explanation, the court rejected an appeal relating to exclusion of Negroes from houses on two Oklahoma City streets. The case arose when white property owners agreed not to sell to Negroes, but two owners did so. Oklahoma courts cancelled the sales and issued orders against sales to Negroes.

The Negro purchasers appealed to the United States District Court in Oklahoma, which held it had no jurisdiction to act in the case. This ruling was later upheld by the Circuit Court in Denver.

Decision Attracts Attenion

This Supreme Court action attracted attention in view of its past decisions that courts could not enforce racial covenants, and a recent ruling in the District of Columbia Federal District Court, based on the Supreme Court holdings.

Senator Glen H. Taylor, Democrat of Idaho, lost his appeal from conviction in the Birmingham (Ala.) court on disorderly conduct charges. He insisted on entering a Negro youth meeting through a door marked "Negro entrance," and was sentenced to pay $50, and spend 180 days in jail.

The Alabama higher courts upheld the conviction. Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas favored granting the Senator a review, but seven other justices voted for a denial.

At the session today, the second of the new term, the Supreme Court today issued a flood of orders, granting or refusing reviews of lower court decisions in 333 of the 543 cases entered on its docket thus far.

The justices agreed to hear an appeal by the International Workers Order against being included in the Attorney General's "subversive" list, and challenging the constitutionality of the Federal Government loyalty program.

Consent was also given to review a ruling that damage suits might be brought against persons charged with violating civil rights legislation. Members of the Crescenta-Canada Democratic Club of Los Angeles County sued five persons for damage, holding that the five broke up a club meeting where a resolution against the Marshall Plan was expected to be adopted in November, 1947.

The question whether confidential records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation must be revealed in court will be examined under one of the orders. The case concerns the conviction of Roger (The Terrible) Touhy, Chicago gangster, for kidnapping John (Jake the Barber) Factor.

When Touhy sued for a writ of habeas corpus, Federal Judge John P. Barnes ordered George B. McSwain of the F. B. I. to supply the files. A long legal battle ensued, with the controversy ultimately reaching the Supreme Court. Touhy is serving ninety-nine years for the kidnapping, and also 199 years for prison escape in 1942.

The fight for and against revelation of F. B. I. files has marked several trials, including those of Judith Coplon and the eleven communist leaders in New York City.

In further orders, the Supreme Court:

Declined to hear arguments on the legality of a Pennsylvania Liquor Board of Control license fee on television sets in restaurants selling liquor.

Refused to examine the question of seniority rights of veterans during their first year of service with the Trailmobile Company of Cincinnati.

Consented to review a ruling that employers who were ordered to reinstate discharged men with back pay might deduct state unemployment compensation. The discharged men were employes of the Gullett Gin Company of Louisiana,

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Admit Negroes To Campus, Court Bids

BALTIMORE, October 5. — The fast-crumbling walls of segregation in higher education suffered another blow this week when the Baltimore city Court issued an opinion confirming the contention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the barring of Negro students of the University of Maryland from the university's College Park campus constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

10-8-50

The NAACP had filed the suit on behalf of Parren Mitchell, a candidate for the master's degree in sociology, whom the university had admitted as an off-campus student in Baltimore, although the sociology department and graduate school are located on the College Park campus. The department of sociology began to set up a complete graduate course in its Baltimore schools.

Judge John T. Tucker, in an unequivocal opinion handed down on October 3, declared; "Under the facts in the present case, there is much greater reason for the impairment of the petitioner's ability to study, to engage in discussions, and exchange of views with other students, and in general to learn his profession than there was for the impairment of McLaurin's (University of Oklahoma graduate student whose segregation was ordered terminated by the U. S. Supreme Court) ability to do those things."

"It is the opinion of the court," the decision continued, that Mitchell "will not have substantially the same opportunities of receiving an education through the courses of instruction and other activities available to him as an off-campus student in Baltimore as if he were admitted as an on-campus student at College Park; therefore the requirement that he become such an off-campus student deprives him of his constitutional right to equal protection of the laws."

EQUAL PROTECTION OF LAWS?

Appeals Court to Rule on Student Exile Case

Afro American

ANNAPOLIS—The Court of Appeals is expected to decide in mid-April, whether Maryland can force some citizens to go out of State for an education supplied other citizens within State boundaries.

The momentous decision, which may well determine the fate of the Southern Regional Education Compact, will be handed down shortly after the appellate court re-convenes on the second week in April.

14e(1)

The decision will be in reply to an NAACP-sponsored appeal from a decision, last October, by Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith of the Baltimore Supreme Bench.

Forces Student Out of State

The appellant, Miss Esther McCready, is a Dunbar High School graduate who was denied admission to the University of Maryland Nursing School, solely because of her race.

The university referred Miss McCready, a Baltimorean, to Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., with the recommendation that she study there under the Southern Education Compact.

However, her attorneys, Thurgood Marshall and Donald G. Murray, argued that she was denied "equal protection under the law" by being forced to pursue her education out-of-State, while white student nurses were being trained in Maryland.

Boils Down to One Question

When arguments were held before the Court of Appeals on March 14, both NAACP attorneys and Kenneth C. Proctor, assistant Attorney General, admitted that the issue boiled down to one question:

"Whether Maryland can legally force some citizens to go out of State for education provided other citizens within State borders."

Both sides agreed that Miss McCready was eligible for admission to the nursing school, except for the fact that she was not white.

They also conceded that the nursing education provided at Meharry, under the regional plan, was "as good or better" than that given at the university of Maryland.

No Segregation Issue

Pointing out that the issue of racial segregation was not involved, Mr. Marshall declared:

"White student nurses are given the protection of the State of Maryland, while colored ones must take their chances with the laws of Tennessee.

"This young lady is being virtually banished from the protection of her home State and banishment and exile are the worst forms of punishment.

"There is not the least bit of difference between this case and Gaines case. I submit that sovereignty can only be protected by maintaining schools within State borders."

Bred of Necessity

Mr. Marshall explained that Meharry is the only school mentioned in the education compact, and that the compact was "born and bred" around the Tennessee school's need of financial aid.

He concluded by urging the court to:

"Make it clear to the Attorney General and the University of Maryland that where education is furnished one group within the State, it must be furnished to all other groups within the State and at the same time."

State Defends Segregation

Speaking in defense of the Regional Compact, which he termed an "economical way to effect segregation," Mr. Proctor asserted:

"The compact is not aimed at

No Legal Escape Lies In The Regional Education Compact

Journal and Guide

Sat 4-22-50

Norfolk

BY THE ruling of the Maryland Circuit Court of Appeals last week, the regional education compact cannot be enforced to require a colored student to accept a scholarship to an out-of-state institution for courses offered to white students *within* the state.

The decision thus nullified the State of Maryland's contention that it could send Negro students out of the state as part of its traditional segregated educational policy. The issue was raised by the University of Maryland in the case of Miss ESTHER MCCREADY who was seeking admittance to the University of Maryland school of nursing in the absence of equal facilities elsewhere in the State.

The unanimous opinion of the Maryland Court of Appeals reversed a decision of the Baltimore City Court, and ordered a writ of mandamus to compel Miss MCCREADY'S admission to the Maryland University school of nursing. This is a most significant ruling which, in effect, successfully blocks use of the regional education compact as a legal defense for maintaining a segregated higher education system.

Significantly, in handing down its decision the Court of Appeals followed the United States Supreme Court rulings in the LLOYD GAINES and ADA LOIS SIPUEL FISHER cases.

In the GAINES case the High Court ruled that the State of Missouri could not require the plaintiff to seek a legal education out of the state while it offered such training to white students. The alternative was to either admit MR. GAINES to the University of Missouri school of law, or provide him separate equal training within the State.

In the FISHER-SIPUEL case, the Sureme Court implemented its GAINES case decision by holding that the State of Oklahoma had to afford the plaintiff legal education offered at a state institution at the same time it afforded such education to white students.

The practical effect of the ruling in the MCCREADY case, then, will be to spell out and make crystal clear the fact that the regional arrangements can *not* be used as a legal substitute for providing facilities for *both* groups within a given state if provided *either* group within the state.

A basic demand of democratic government is that a valid law must be enforced and obeyed, even by those who disagree with it, or with whose firmly held convictions the law may clash. Citizens and officials alike cannot be relieved of their obligation to respect the law simply because they regard it as unwise or wrong.

It is high time that the powers that be in some of our states recognize this fact and stop butting their heads against a stone wall. This is particularly appropriate in view of the regularity with which the Federal courts and the United States Supreme Court are, in one way or another, saying that there just isn't any such thing as "separate but equal" educational facilities.

Judge Rips Regional School Pact

Defender

Sat. 4-22-50

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Southern governors' regional school compact, which aimed to sidestep a Supreme Court decision requiring educational equality, had the legal props knocked from under it when the Baltimore Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that Maryland must provide equal educational facilities for Negroes within the state.

14e(1)

The decision struck down the State's contention that it could send Negro students to out-of-state schools as part of its racial segregation policy. It affirmed the rights of Esther McCready to attend the Maryland State University's School of Nursing which had been denied her by a lower court decision.

Miss McCready, 19, applied for admission to the State university in February, 1949. She was refused and instead offered a chance to attend the Meharry Medical College School of Nursing at Nashville, Tenn., at no extra cost under the reciprocal education compact signed by 10 southern states.

Maryland's highest court rejected the State's argument that the compact "is available as a means of effecting segregation when such means are not available within the confines of the several states."

"We cannot subtract anything from what the Supreme Court has said," Judge Charles Markell declared for the court. He pointed out that in separate case involving educational equality in Oklahoma and Missouri, the high tribunal held those two states could not throw a racial barrier before the doors of their law schools. Neither can Maryland discriminate," the Appeals Court said.

Commenting on the ruling, President Harry C. Byrd of the University of Maryland, said the school could take "one of two steps. The board of regents could appeal the decision of the Court of Appeals or we could make preparations for providing facilities in Maryland."

Dr. Byrd said that "the only course to be taken as far as I can see, is to make preparations for providing equal facilities." He said the matter will probably be discussed at the board's next meeting on April 28.

The Supreme Court already has under advisement three cases testing whether "equal facilities" can be provided on a racially segregated basis. Oklahoma's Attorney General Fred Hansen pointed out recently to the high court the financial strain of providing racial separate graduate facilities. To meet this dollar-burden, he said Oklahoma had admitted Negroes to the State University where they use the same facilities as whites, but are required to sit in a specified row.

If the Maryland case should go to the high court, and a favorable decision is given, all southern states would be faced with admitting Negroes to existing State institutions of higher education, or try to shoulder the burden of establishing "separate but equal" facilities which the Supreme Court has been asked to outlaw.

Education Progress Report

Afro American

Sat. 3-25-50

Baltimore

The regional education plan, devised by governors of several Southern States in an attempt to by-pass the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on the equality of educational opportunity for all, is now facing its first real test.

Last Tuesday, the Maryland Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments in the case of Miss Esther McCready, Baltimore high school graduate, who has been denied admission to the school of nursing at the University of Maryland, solely on the ground of color.

Because she was referred by University of Maryland officials to the so-called "regional" school at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Miss McCready brought suit to gain admission to the Maryland institution.

Last October, Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith of Baltimore's Superior Court, ruled that although prior court decisions entitled colored students to attend the university's law school, these do not apply to its nursing facilities.

To show their "good faith," the University of Maryland officials sought to prove that actually the nursing facilities at Meharry are superior to those at the University of Maryland and Miss McCready, therefore, would obtain a better education at Meharry.

14 e (1) [illegible]

Counsel for Miss McCready insist that when the courts ruled some 15 years ago that Donald Murray was entitled to enter the university's law school, the way was opened for colored students to enter ANY of the university's graduate schools.

They further cite the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Sipuel vs. Oklahoma case in which it was ruled that the States are required to furnish within their own borders and at the same time equal educational opportunities for all citizens.

The U.S. Supreme Court next month, in the McLaurin case in Oklahoma and the Sweatt case in Texas will be called upon to decide whether there can be segregation without discrimination.

Decisions in these two cases and in Maryland's McCready case, therefore, are highly significant since they will affect the future educational pattern and policies of every State which now practices discrimination.

We believe that the day of the "separate-but-equal" theory is doomed. If our Federal judiciary permits its continuance, it will merely serve to further convince the other nations of the world that the democracy which America preaches is not all that it's cracked up to be.

If America is to maintain its position of world leadership it will have to prove conclusively that it has but one class of citizenship—first class—for all of its citizens.

Behind The Headlines

14 e (1) [illegible]

The State Of Kentucky Takes The Lead In The Equal Educational Fracas

By ALBERT L. HINTON

Journal and Guide

Sat 4-22-50

Norfolk, Va.

The ruling by the Maryland Circuit Court of Appeals in the Esther McCready case last week which, in effect, banned use of the regional education compact as a legal shield for maintaining a segregated educational policy, set an historic precedent and undoubtedly dealt Jim Crow a serious body blow.

MR. HINTON

But while it marked the first time this particular phase of the "separate but equal" educational legal controversy has been subjected to judicial scrutiny, it was not the first time the issue has been raised—and disposed of—at the state level.

As a matter of fact, quite some time before Miss McCready's application for admission to the University of Maryland school of nursing brought the issue to the fore, the Kentucky General Assembly had met it head on and, what's more, resolved it to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. It all happened when the General Assmbly at its biennial session just recently ended, voted to amend the state's Day Law to permit colored students to attend institutions of higher learning under two conditions.

The Day Law prohibits colored and white students from attending the same school. The statute was amended by overwhelming votes in both houses of the General Assembly to provide: 1. Negroes may attend the institutions if the governing bodies of the schools approve; and 2. They may attend if comparable courses are not available at the Kentucky State College for Negroes.

* * *

SIGNIFICANTLY, at the same time, the Kentucky Legislature amended the Day Law, it passed two resolutions designed to guarantee that colored Kentuckians will not be compelled to attend regional colleges in the southern compact if the courses they seek may be had in Kentucky.

Amendment of the Day Law, it is believed, will result in renewed efforts of colored students to enroll in the University of Louisville. Some applications were made last year, but trustees of the university said that they could not permit mixed classes as long as the 46-year-old Day Law was in force. The law, incidentally, was first amended by the 1948 Kentucky Legislature to let colored physicians and nurses take post-graduate instruction in public hospitals in Louisville.

As a next step, Federal Judge H. Church Ford opened the University of Kentucky for graduate and professional study not offered at Kentucky State College. He ruled that University of Kentucky graduate schools must be opened to all races until the state provided "substantially equal" facilities elsewhere. University officials have reported that the non-segregation policy has worked out very satisfactorily thus far.

Ruling Opens Door To Negro Students In MD

14 e (1)

Decision Reverses Lower Court's Stand On Courses

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — (NNPA)— The State of Maryland cannot require a colored student to accept a scholarship at an out-of-state institution for courses offered to white students within the state, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled last Friday.

It reversed a decision of Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith of the Baltimore City Court in the case of Miss Esther McCready, of Baltimore, and ordered the issuance of a writ of mandamus to compel her admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

[illegible] World

In handing down its decision, the Maryland Court of Appeals followed the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in two cases — the Lloyd Gaines case and the Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher case.

[illegible] 18-50

The Supreme Court ruled in the Gaines case that the State of Missouri could not require Gaines to attend an out-of-state school to obtain a legal education while it was offering such education to white students but that the State had to admit Gaines to the University of Missouri School of Law or provide separate equal training for him within the State.

In the Fisher-Sipuel case, the high tribunal implemented its decision in the Gaines case by holding that the State of Oklahoma had to afford Mrs. Fisher legal education offered at a state institution at the same time as it afforded such education to white students.

The Maryland court quoted at length from the opinion of the late Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes in the Gaines case, and quoted in its entirety an order of the Supreme Court in the Fisher case.

"We cannot subtract anything from what the Supreme Court has said," the Maryland court concluded. "It would be superflous to add anything."

Miss McCready filed application for admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing. When the governing board and officers of the University failed to act on her application, she filed a petition for mandamus to compel consideration and action on her application, made February 1, 1949.

Dismissing her petition, Judge Smith ruled that the State afforded Miss McCready equal educational opportunities when it offered her a nursing course at Meharry Medical College School of Nursing in Nashville, Tennessee.

[illegible] World

The State of Maryland is a party to the regional education compact. Under this compact, the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, an agency created by the compact, entered into a contract with Meharry. The State of Maryland, as a party to the compact, was given a quota of three first-year students in nursing education at Meharry.

[illegible] 4-18-50

Miss McCready was offered in August, 1949, by the University of Maryland a course in nursing at Meharry at a total overall cost to her, including living and traveling expenses, not in excess of the cost to her in attending the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

According to testimony offered at the trial in the Baltimore court, the Nursing School at Meharry is superior to the University of Maryland Nursing School.

The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education objected to being involved in the McCreary case. It intervened in the case in the Baltimore court, declaring that "it is not the purpose of the board that the regional compact and the contracts for educational service thereunder shall serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established or defined under existing state and federal laws and court decision."

On this phase of the case, the Maryland Court of Appeals said "Obviously no compact or contract can extend the territorial boundaries or the sovereignty of the State of Maryland to Nashville."

Donald G. Murray, a Baltimore lawyer who graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law after Maryland courts had ordered his admission, was one of the attorneys for Miss McCready.

In the Murray case, the court left open the question whether sending a colored student outside of the state met the requirement of "equal protection of the laws," which left arguable whether there was a difference between the study of law and the study of nursing.

14e(I) 1950

University of Maryland
DISCRIMINATION

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Regional Schools Case Goes to Court of Appeals

Afro-American

14e(1)

BALTIMORE

Attorneys for Miss Esther McCready, 18, of Baltimore, who is suing the University of Maryland for admission to the university's School of Nursing, this week, filed an appeal in the Maryland Court of appeals seeking a reversal of the Baltimore City Court decision dismissing her original petition for mandamus.

The brief filed in the Court of Appeals declared the University of Maryland School of Nursing flouts the U.S. Constitution, the Supreme Court and Maryland's own Court of Appeals decisions in denying Miss McCready admission solely because of her color.

As a substitute for training in nursing education at Maryland University, the school, through President Harry C. (Curly) Byrd, offered Miss McCready training at a Southern Regional School set up at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., a school 1000 miles from Baltimore. On the other hand, they admitted all qualified white applicants to the University of Maryland.

Sipuel Case Cited

The lower court regarded the Regional School as justification for the refusal to admit Miss McCready to the University of Maryland and dismissed the petition for mandamus.

14e(1)

The petition filed in Court of Appeals point out that failure to issue the writ of mandamus disregaerded the Supreme Court decisions in the Sipuel vs. University of Oklahoma case and the Gaines case, and also disregarded the Murray case in which the University of Maryland was ordered to admit colored students to its law school.

In the Sipuel case, the high court made it clear that whenever a State provides education and training for any of its citizens within the State it must at least offer equal facilities to all other similarly qualified citizens "within the State." The Spuel case ruling added that the education must be afforded "by a State institution" and "as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

The petition asserted that the so-called Regional Compact did not change the principle of the law with respect to the Gaines case which stated that "the petitioner's right was a personal one.

It was as an individual that he was entitled to the equal protection of the laws, and the State was bound to furnish him within its borders facilities for education substantally equal to those which the State there offered for persons of the white race, whether or not other colored persons sought the same opportunity."

'Flagrant Disregard'

Citing these cases, the petition asserted the lower court was in error in denying the writ of mandamus, and the University of Maryland has demonstrated "a flagrant disregard for the Constitution of the United States, the decisions of the Supreme Court and the decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals."

In conclusion, the petition states "The University of Maryland seems determined to maintain its policy of exclusion of qualified colored students solely because of race or color without making any serious effort to meet even the minimum requirements of 'separate but equal'."

It pointed out that "there is only one recouse under the Murray decision and the Sipuel decision requiring immediate equality wthin the State—to order appellant (Miss McCready) admitted to the University of Maryland forthwith."

The brief was filed by Donald G. Mrruay, Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, attorneys for Miss McCready, who originally filed the suit through her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCready, as "next friend and parent."

Defendants in the suit representing the University of Maryland include Harry C. Byrd, president; Edgar F. Long, director of admissions of the Baltimore schools which include the School of Nursing; Florence M. Gipe, director of the School of Nursing, and members of the Board of Regents of the university.

Principals In University Of Maryland Case

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-25-50 Norfolk, Va.

14e(1)

NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall argued the suit of Miss Esther McCready for admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing last week in the Maryland Court of Appeals in Annapolis. The principles in the case shown left to right are Attorney Marshall; the plaintiff Miss McCready; Attorney Donald Murray, associate counsel, who was the first graduate of the University of Maryland Law School which the NAACP opened in 1935; and Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore Branch NAACP which instituted the case.

Maryland Suit On Education Won by Negro

Times-Dispatch

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 14—(AP)—Maryland must provide equal facilities within the State for Negroes who want to attend nursing school, the Court of Appeals ruled today.

Sat. 4-15-50

The decision struck down the State's contention that it could send Negroes out of the State as part of its segregation policy.

14e(1)

Declaring the University of Maryland cannot bar Negroes from its school of nursing, the unanimous opinion rejected the State's interpretation of the Southern regional education compact.

Richmond, Va.

Esther McCready, 19-year-old Baltimore Negro, thus won her fight for a writ of mandamus compelling the university to admit her as a student nurse.

The State offered to send her instead to the Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn. under the 10-State regional compact.

Maryland's highest court reversed a Baltimore decision.

The case is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Regional Education Aide Cites University's Error

Afro-American Sat. 4-22-50

Baltimore, Md.

Says Maryland 'Misinterpreted' Compact Used as a Defense in McCready Case

14e(1)

ATLANTA (NNPA) — The case of Miss Esther McCready of Baltimore against the University of Maryland—which she won — has been "widely misinterpreted as an attack on the defense of the regional education program and the compact under which it operates."

This was the basis of a statement made here last week by John E. Ivey Jr., director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education.

He asserted that the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education was involved "against its desire" in the McCready case.

Says University Erred

Dr. Ivey pointed out that the University of Maryland used the defense that equal facilities as required by law, have been provided through the participation of Maryland in the regional education compact under a contract with the Meharry Medical College Nursing School at Nashville, Tenn.

The University of Maryland in the McCready case contended that the location of facilities is not pertinent, so long as they are equal quality and the expense to the student is comparable.

"In using the compact as a defense, the University of Maryland misinterpreted the purpose of the compact," said Dr. Ivey.

Maryland U. Nurses' School Is Involved

14e(1)

Oklahoma Eagle

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (NNPA)—The State of Maryland cannot require a colored student to accept a scholarship at an out?of-state institution for courses offered to white student within the sae, he Maryland Cour of Appeals ruled last Friday.

It reversed a decision of Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith of the Baltimore City Court in the case of Miss Esther McCready, of Baltimore, and ordered the issuance of a writ of mandamus to compel her admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

In handing down its decision, the Maryland Court of Appeals followed the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in two cases—the Lloyd Gaines case and the Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher case.

Tulsa, Okla.

The Supreme Court ruled in the Gaines case that the State of Missouri could not require Gaines to attend an out-of-state school to obtain a legal education while it was offering such education to white students but that the State had to admit Gaines to the University of Missouri School of Law or provide separate equal training for him within the State.

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Thurs. 7-20-50

The Maryland court quoted at length from the opinion of the late Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes in the Gaines case, and quoted in its entirety an order of the Supreme Court in the Fisher case.

"We cannot subtract anything from what te Supreme Court has said," the Maryland court concluded. "It would be superflous to add anything."

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The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education objected to being involved in the McCreary case. It intervened in the case in the Baltimore court, declaring that "it is not the purpose of the board that the regional compact and the contracts for educational service thereunder shall serve any state as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established or defined under existing state and federal laws and court decision."

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Donald G. Murray, a Baltimore lawyer who graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law after Maryland courts had ordered his admission, was one of the attorneys for Miss McCready.

In the Murray case, the court left open the question whether sending a colored student outside of the state met the requirement of "equal protection of the laws," which left arguable whether there was a difference between the study of law and the study of nursing.

Since the Murray case, the Maryland court pointed out, the question left open has been passed on by the Supreme Court and "foreclosed in a way that permits no distinction between the study of law and the study of nursing."

U. of Md. President Say He'll Make 'Adjustments

No Action Planned Yet

Afro-American

Ordered Open to All Nursing School

Sat. 7-29-50

BALTIMORE

Dr. Harry C. (Curly) Byrd admitted Wednesday that he and not the Board of Regents, will make adjustments necessary to carry out the recent Court of Appeals ruling affecting the University of Maryland which he heads.

14e(1)

Asked whether the ruling which opened the Nursing School to Miss Esther McCready and affected other divisions of the school, will be a matter of concern for the University Board of Regents, Dr. Byrd replied:

"I don't think so. I think they will pass the buck to me."

"What adjustments will be necessary?" Dr. Byrd was asked.

"I don't know myself," he replied. "In my personal opinion, we will be able to handle the situation satisfactorily."

Pressed for a more specific explanation of the adjustments, Dr. Byrd stated he "couldn't talk definitely and specifically."

He declared, "So much depends on the way the situation is handled. The problem has caught up with us, and we have to manage to work out a solution before September.

The Nursing School term begins on Sept. 6. Miss McCready, NAACP plaintiff in the court case, has already indicated her intention of taking the course.

Toward 'Equal Facilities'

U. of Md. to Ask $3.5 Million To Expand Its Negro Branch

14e(1) Post. Thurs. 6-8-50 Washington D.C.

Princess Anne, Md., June 7 (AP).—The University of Maryland's board of regents voted today to ask the State for $3,500,000 for new construction at the university's branch here.

It said in a statement that "it is especially mindful of the recent decision of the Supreme Court that the provision of "equal facilities" must in every sense be equal.

"The board is further mindful that it is useless for the State to say that it is providing equal facilities (for Negroes) unless it makes financial provisions to do so."

The board of regents would spend the $3,500,000 it wants for Princess Anne for new dormitories, an athletic field, a laundry, barns and poultry plants, a library and books to stock it, additional classroom buildings, a field house, a student activities building, a warehouse and other structures.

A total of $90,000 would be spent for additional land, and $45,000 for landscaping and roads.

The board also:

Reiterated its opinion that it should control all State facilities for higher education;

Authorized initial steps toward an appeal to the Supreme Court of the McCready case. In that case, the State Court of Appeals ordered the university to admit Miss Esther McCready, a Negro, to its school of nursing.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University, said board did not wish to keep Miss McCready out of the Nursing school next fall but proposes to give the Supreme Court an opportunity to settle one issue, and possibly two.

Post

1. Whether the regional education compact of the Southern States provides "equal facilities."
2. The fundamental issue of segregation itself.

The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that Miss McCready's constitutional rights would be violated if she would have to leave the State to obtain a nursing education available at the University.

Under the Southern regional compact, States which do not have facilities to meet the needs of white or Negro professional school students help pay their tuition to out-of-State schools.

U. of Texas Relents, Accepts Two Negroes

Austin, Tex., June 7 (AP).—The University of Texas accepted two Negro students today, bowing to the Supreme Court's segregation ban.

Bar Admits Three Md. U. Law Grads

14e(1)

BALTIMORE

Three June graduates of the University of Maryland School of Law were admitted, Monday, to the Baltimore Bar by the Supreme Bench.

Afro-American

The new attorneys are Wendell G. Freeland, 1900 Ruxton Ave., an honor graduate; Leroy Cooper, 1640 N. Monroe St., and Linwood G. Koger Jr., 607 Gwynns Falls Parkway.

Sat. 7-1-50

As far as court officials could determine, young Mr. Koger's admission to the bar on the motion of Linwood Koger Sr., veteran attorney, set a father-son precedent among colored lawyers here.

Freeland in Highest 10%

All three of the new attorneys are veterans, and passed the bar examination last month. Mr. Freeland finished in the highest 10% of the graduating class, and recently was elected to the Order of the Coif, and honorary society.

Mr. Cooper completed his undergraduate work at Coppin Teachers' College and attended Purdue University.

The motion for their admission to the city bar was made by William Murphy, attorney.

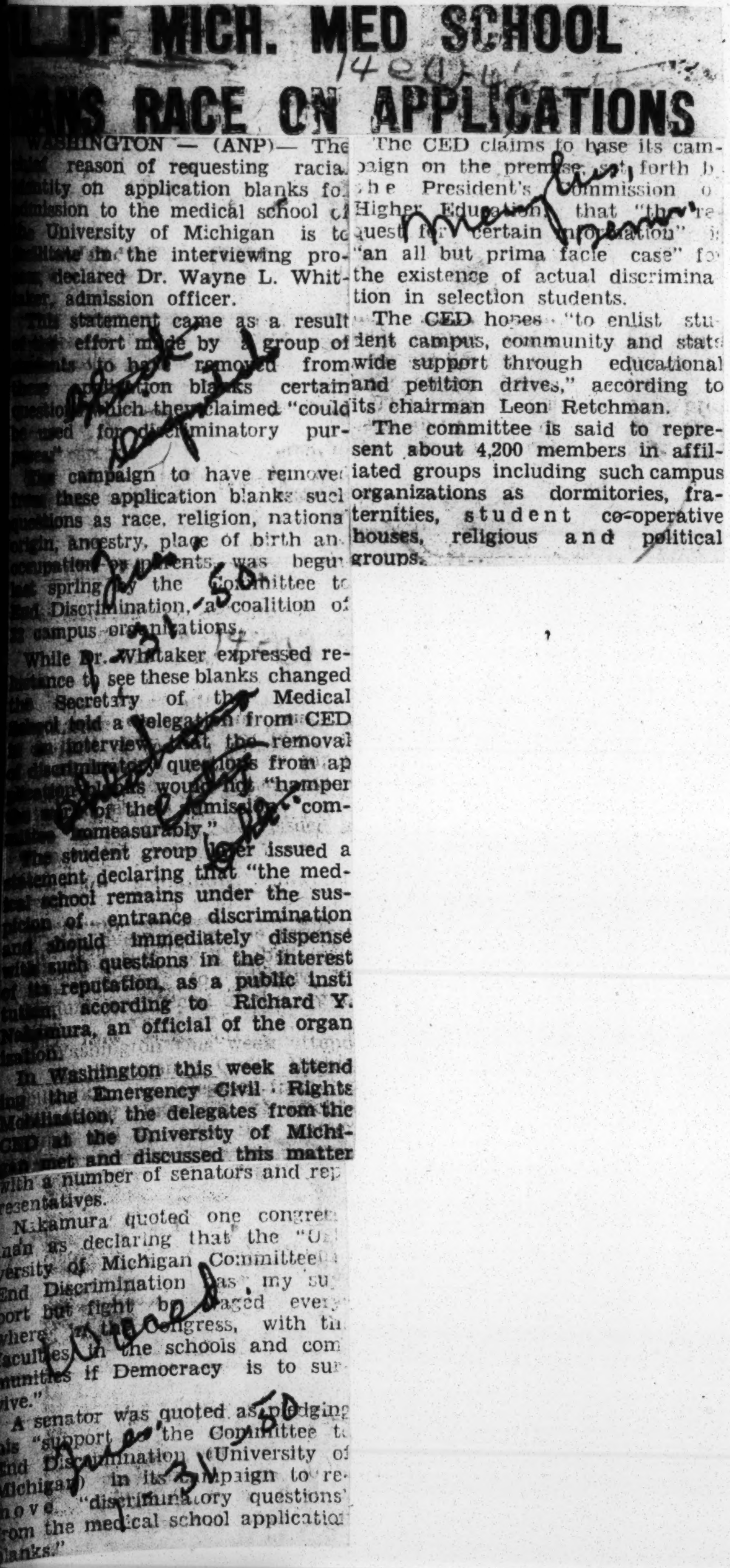
Mr. Koger is a Morgan State College graduate and has a real estate business located in the 400 block Franklin St. His father has been a practicing attorney since 1923.

MR. AND MRS. HARVEY HYLTON

ROANOKE, Va. — Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hylton have announced the birth of a daughter. The baby was born at the Burrell Memorial Hospital on June 20.

14e(1) 1950

University of Michigan
DISCRIMINATION



U. OF MICH. MED SCHOOL BANS RACE ON APPLICATIONS

14e(1)

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— The chief reason of requesting racial identity on application blanks for admission to the medical school of the University of Michigan is to facilitate in the interviewing process, declared Dr. Wayne L. Whitaker, admission officer.

This statement came as a result of the effort made by a group of students to have removed from these application blanks certain questions which they claimed "could be used for discriminatory purposes."

The campaign to have removed from these application blanks such questions as race, religion, national origin, ancestry, place of birth and occupation of parents, was begun last spring by the Committee to End Discrimination, a coalition of 22 campus organizations.

While Dr. Whitaker expressed reluctance to see these blanks changed the Secretary of the Medical School told a delegation from CED in an interview that the removal of discriminatory questions from application blanks would not "hamper the work of the admission committee immeasurably."

The student group later issued a statement declaring that "the medical school remains under the suspicion of entrance discrimination and should immediately dispense with such questions in the interest of its reputation as a public institution," according to Richard Y. Nakamura, an official of the organization.

In Washington this week attending the Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, the delegates from the CED at the University of Michigan met and discussed this matter with a number of senators and representatives.

Nakamura quoted one congressman as declaring that the "University of Michigan Committee to End Discrimination has my support but fight be waged everywhere in the Congress, with the faculties in the schools and communities if Democracy is to survive."

A senator was quoted as pledging his "support to the Committee to End Discrimination (University of Michigan) in its campaign to remove "discriminatory questions" from the medical school application blanks."

The CED claims to base its campaign on the premise set forth by the President's Commission on Higher Education that "the request for certain information" is "an all but prima facie case" for the existence of actual discrimination in selection students.

The CED hopes "to enlist student campus, community and statewide support through educational and petition drives," according to its chairman Leon Retchman.

The committee is said to represent about 4,200 members in affiliated groups including such campus organizations as dormitories, fraternities, student co-operative houses, religious and political groups.

June 3, '50

14e(1) 1950

University of Minnesota
DISCRIMINATION

Minnesota U. Hit for Ban on Boxer

14e(1)

MINNEAPOLIS—University of Minnesota President James L. Morrill was being severely criticized last week for taking what many persons call a "compromising position" in the dispute over the banning of a colored student from a dual boxing meet with Miami University at Miami.

President Morrill on Wednesday issued a public apology to the student, William McMoore, and gave assurances that there would be no repetition of the incident. But he said he would not cancel the meet.

It was because of this latter decision that the school president was criticized. Consensus of opinion seemed to be that "the proper time to spike racial bigotry is now, not next time."

McMoore was left at home when the Minnesota boxing team left for Miami on Tuesday night. A white substitute, Bill Steverner, of Easton, Minn., was taken in his place. McMoore is a 175-pound contestant.

Advised that McMoore had been left off the trip, President Morrill asserted that the meet had been scheduled without the knowledge of the administration.

"This school," he said, "makes no discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or nationality. In all its programs it has vigorously supported anti-discrimination policies.

"We are informed that Florida state law prohibits mixed matches between colored and white contestants. We recognize the right of a home team to prescribe conditions of athletic contests on its own campus.

"But the University of Minnesota cannot participate if those conditions are contrary to its own fixed policy.

"This was a breech of firm university policy, and a grave mistake, and no such competition will be approved hereafter."

Bias Owners Face Loss Of Income

Defender

12-2-50

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The long-standing non-discrimination policy of the University of Minnesota has been extended to include university-approved student rooming houses.

14e(1)

E. G. Williamsaon, dean of students, declared last week that the university student housing bureau would not list any rooming house which practices either racial or religious discrimination.

Speaking at an open meeting of the U. of M. chapter of the NAACP, Williamson said, "The university used to apply restrictions regarding moral, hygienic and study conditions in rooming houses. Now we apply anti-discrimination restrictions, too."

12.2.50

During the question period that followed his talk, Willamson informed an inquirer that the housing bureau makes no official inquiry of landladies' attitudes toward integration, "but we send out two people to investigate the rooms for rent and in their conversation they find out if the landlady has any prejudices this way."

Robert Coles, campus NAACP president, questioned the effectiveness of such methods. Coles, a Negro, reported that recently he and a white friend visited four rooming houses to see if the landladies were obeying the housing bureau ruling. At all four houses Coles applied for a room; at three of them he was refused.

Half an hour later, his white friend went to the four houses, Coles said, and each time a room was available.

Williamson said that the houses had been investigated by the housing bureau and warned that if they were discriminating their houses would be removed from the list of homes in which university students can live.

14e(1) 1950

University of Mississippi
Discrimination

Editorial On Negroes Does Not Represent University, Chancellor Williams Says

Daily News

Date, 10-25-50

14e(1)

OXFORD—(UP)—An editorial in the University of Mississippi campus newspaper says that Negroes should be admitted as students "whether Southerners like it or not."

Chancellor J. D. Williams said the editorial, written by "Mississippian" editor Albin Krebs of Pascagoula, does not represent the university."

"Anyone who calls himself fair or honest or Christian will find only one answer to the question of the Negro's rights to education," Krebs wrote. ". . . The 'professional Southerner' will rant and scream and no doubt get a lot of attention. [illegible] him."

Chancellor Williams said Krebs doesn't speak for the university, and he does not. State law requires segregation and that's our position."

Krebs' editorial was the first open statement advocating admission of Negroes to the University of Mississippi. He wrote:

"I believe that qualified Negro students should be allowed to enter the University of Mississippi School of Law, and any other professional school that will enable them to better themselves, and thus [illegible] in the state."

The courts recently ruled that Negroes must be admitted to the Universities of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and the attorney general of Tennessee recommended admission of Negroes to theUniversity of Tennessee.

Krebs said, "Because equivalent [illegible] schools, offering equal curricula in the state, are not offered Negroes, the professional schools will have to open their doors to qualified applicants of that race."

Mississippi School Papers Back Negroes

Constitution

Date 11-4-50

14e(1)

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3—(AP)—A University of Mississippi editor was joined by another college publication editor Friday in advocating the admission of Negro students to State graduate schools.

Lowrey Varnado, student of Millsaps College's "Purple and White," indorsed the editorial written by Albin Krebs, who edits the University's "Mississippian."

"Although we do not admire the anger-provoking manner in which Mr. Krebs presented his little piece of incendiary," Varnado wrote in his own publication, "still we find ourselves in wholehearted agreement with the principle he expressed."

Atlanta Ga

Krebs' editorial touched off a student demonstration on the University campus at which a cross was burned.

Varnado, a student at the Methodist college, commented:

"For a long time now, we have been telling Mississippi Negroes they must seek to improve and educate themselves if they are to expect equal privileges with white people. And in the same breath we have been denying them the right to get that education."

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14e(1) 1950

University of Mississippi
Discrimination

Pro-Negro Editorial Whips Up 'Ole Miss.'

Courier
Date 11-11-50
Pittsburgh Pa

By J. G. COUGHLIN
(Special to The Courier)

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—College student night-riders, wearing rebel hats, burned a Ku Klux Klan cross on the Ole Miss campus last week as protest against an editorial appearing in the college paper —The Mississippian. The editorial favored "admission of qualified Negroes to Ole Miss, Mississippi State and other state-supported schools." 14e(1)

Attracting a crowd of some three hundred fellow-students, the young hot-heads circulated a petition demanding resignation of college editor, Albin Krebs, 22,

AUBURN, Ala. — The Auburn Plainsman, Alabama Polytechnic Institute's student publication recently declared that it did not believe that the entry of Negro students into the college would be opposed by the student body.

Catholic, and a native of Pascagoula, Miss., who, in the lead editorial of Oct. 27 issue of the Mississippian had taken a stand for progress.

Wrote Editor Krebs:

"It's the only answer to our age-old problem of 'the Negro.' When given the full educational opportunities he deserves as a citizen of the state and nation, the Negro will raise his own standards.

"Somehow, we feel that a great number of Ole Miss students feel much the same way about the question. We think they believe in the principles of justice for all, of fair play, of the dignity of the individual. We think they believe in the basic principles of the Constitution of the United States."

In fairness to Ole Miss it must be stated that a great number of

is students agree with the young editor. But, as usual, the bigots and race-baiters made the most noise.

As the huge gasoline-soaked cross flared beneath Krebs' dormitory window, shouts of "We want a new editor! We want Kregs' resignation!" went up. But only forty-five signed the petition and five of those, after more rational consideration next day, withdrew their names.

Nevertheless, the petition has been presented to the student council and it is possible that Krebs' stand may cost him his job and the monthly $100 salary which he needs to finish his senior year.

Courier

The student council, which has great power on the Ole Miss campus, wisely deferred consideration of the petition until the clamor dies down. The student council may call a referendum to determine whether Krebs keeps his job. However, in view of the small number of petition signers, it seems a safe bet that Krebs stays on.

Date 11-11-50

As for the young editor he isn't backing down one bit, except for publicly expressing regrets that the incident brought bad publicity to the university.

"The editorial expressed my sincere conviction and I'm standing by it" he said as protests came in from Ole Miss alumni.

In the controversial editorial, young Krebs predicted denunciations from such Mississippians as Congressman John Rankin:

"Of course," wrote Krebs, "highly emotional people, who see 'Red' when the word 'Negro' is mentioned, will immediately start, upon reading this, to get excited and call up as evidence for their argument, segregation."

Krebs wasn't disappointed!!

Rankin labeled the editorial as "shocking." In a speech before the Tupelo Rotary Club last Monday he was very distressed and charged that "it was influenced by the very Communist element with which we are now locked in a death struggle." 14e(1)

He warned that Communists occupy important places all over the United States and are attempting to ruin the South through the medium of enforced "equality with the Negroes." He said that this was unfair in the extreme to both races. Mr. Rankin said these forces are making their influence felt through lesser lights.

Univ. of Miss

Replied Krebs:

"I am honored to be placed in the same category as Prof. Albert Einstein, whom Rankin also once called a Communist because he would not agree with him."

Although ringleaders of the cross-burning episode are well known on the campus, no disciplinary action will be taken, official attitude being that students had just as much right to protest as Krebs had to express his opinion. They chose to ignore the fact that, by using the notorious symbol of the lawless Ku Klux Klan, a few irresponsible hooligans brought disgrace to a student body of more than twenty-six hundred young men and women, most of whom would have no part in such an un-American demonstration.

Ole Miss officials were quick to disclaim any responsibility for the brash young man's writings and made it clear that "the editorial does not express the policy of the university."

In a speech before a meeting of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, University Chancellor J. D. Williams last week tried to pass the whole incident off as a joke:

"We had an editor who wrote an editorial. That was our excitement this year," was all he would say about the affair.

Other Ole Miss instructors also minimized the incident.

Ole Miss public relations man, Gene Roper, certainly not in sympathy with the stand taken by Krebs, nevertheless insisted that the young student was sincere in his belief and discounted an accusation that Krebs had been in search of publicity and a good job on some newspaper up North.

"Albin is a smart boy and if he had been trying to promote his own interests he would have waited until nearer graduation time to stir up this kind of publicity. As it is, he may lose his job and he needs the money to finish school."

Roper's publicity releases tried to pass the cross-burning off as "just a good-humored crowd—something like a pep rally." But there is no getting away from the fact that some of the students were really after Krebs' scalp.

Members of the Mississippian staff, apparently liberal in their views, were solidly behind Krebs, but they admitted there was bitter opposition.

"There are a surprising number of liberals who agree with Albin," one of them said: "And most of the others uphold his right to express his opinion editorially."

But townspeople around Oxford, and most other Mississippians I talked to, were outspoken in their denunciation:

"He's just a stubborn young smart alec," said a woman employe of the weekly Oxford Eagle, where the Mississippian is printed. He'll argue that this telephone is white if someone says it's black."

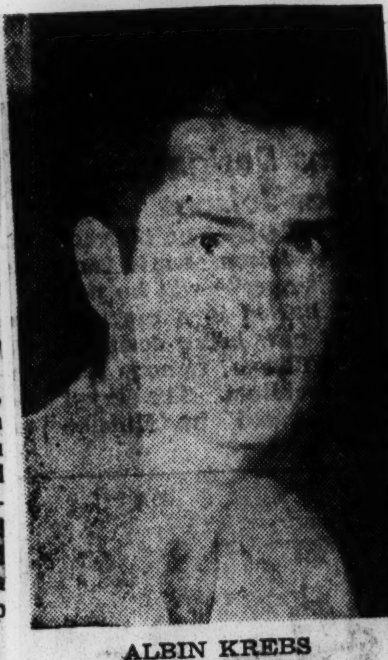
Other comments heard around town:

"He's nothing but a radical."

"A Communist."

"They should censor the school paper to keep such stuff as that out of it."

"They not only should fire him off the paper, they ought to expel him from the university."



ALBIN KREBS
. . . defied "tradition"

Before leaving to attend a meeting of the National Associated Collegiate Press in Chicago Thursday, the college editor put this week's edition to bed with a half page of letters to the editor, most of which denounced his stand, or gave it only partial endorsement.

Among those denouncing him were:

"Your editorial, 'A Stand for the Negroes,' though perhaps very sincerely urged, appears to me to abound in fallacies, and appears to be wholly spurious and wholly counterfeit . . . the Supreme Court decisions are based on the radical Republican Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which amendments were forced upon the South during the unfortunate Reconstruction era . . . but, despite your clamor, I trust the South will remain true to her duty, in the light of the natural inequality of the races; that she will brook no appeasers and submit to no ideology of 'democracy,' and that she will defend her civilization — preferably by reason, but if necessary by force." — Elmore D. Greaves Jr., Oxford, Miss.

* * *

"I would be eager to do anything I could to help secure better schools for the Negroes. But I hope that my school and my church shall always be white."—Robert Hodges, University, Miss.

* * *

"It is sickening to have people of high (?) places lean over backwards to agitate the Negro question which might remain dormant if allowed to do so."—Dr. J. W. Ellis, Drew, Miss.

* * *

"I can well understand why such an article would antagonize my fellow-students, but I think that their reaction to such a masterpiece of stupidity and lack of reasoning as the recent editorial should have been carried on in a more diplomatic manner."—Proby Griffin, University of Mississippi.

* * *

"You're nothing but a lowdown, n——r-loving, small town hick . . . you stooped to a low level when you made the statement you did about n——s going to the Ole Miss law school. You should be run right out of the state. Why don't you come out and say you're on the side of Mr. Stalin and the rest of his stooges?"—An Ole Miss alumnus.

* * *

But, on the brighter side:

"Thank you. You have restored my faith in Mississippi as a whole, and Ole Miss in particular. I am glad to see you speak out for what you believe, because it is what I believe, and I hope you continue to do so."—Edith Jean Cooper, high school student, Memphis, Tenn.

Date. 11-11-50

"This is to let you know that I agree wholeheartedly with your editorial on the Negro question . . . it is about time somebody had the courage to say the things you said. Almost everyone I have talked with agrees with you, but until now, they have almost been afraid to express their opinions in public."—Meg Holmes, University, Miss.

* * *

"Feel that you rendered a public service by giving information on Supreme Court decisions in your editorial. Think appropriate that a student editor should introduce new ideas or do we have freedom of speech in Mississippi? Regret reaction and hope it will be shortlived."—Mrs. Pauline McReynolds, Starkville, Miss.

* * *

"The report of your editorial carried in this morning's Commercial Appeal prompts me to write you. Your editorial is rational and, I think, expresses the correct view of the matter. I am quite sure the editorial is being roundly condemned and many of your friends, whose opinion you respect, are probably very critical of you . . . If you are depressed or disturbed by some of the bad things that your friends and others say about you, take off a half an hour and go to the library and read Emerson's essay on heroism. It is something that no man of strong will can read without being strengthened by it. It may be of further consolation to hear from one who has had considerable experience that right usually comes right and no man is ever permanently harmed by expressing a sincerely held opinion."—Lucius E. Burch Jr., attorney, Memphis, Tenn.

14e (1)

Cross Burners—Several hundred students of the University of Mississippi burned a cross last week before the window of Albin Krebs, editor of the Mississippian, a student publication, in protest against an editorial in which the editor said that Negroes should be admitted to the law school of the university. The students demanded Krebs' ouster.

Uphold Editor Who Attacked College Bias

OXFORD, Miss. — The University of Mississippi Campus Senate has voted down 42-21, a petition seeking the ouster of the editor of the school's student publication for urging the admission of Negroes to state graduate institutions.

14e (1)

The action was taken Wednesday on a petition of 40 students who demanded the resignation of militant Albin Krebs of Pascagoula, editor of the campus paper, the Mississippian.

Krebs' editorial favoring a breakdown of Jim Crow in higher education, appeared in the Oct. 27 edition of the paper. The senate adopted a resolution recognizing the crusading editor's right to express his own opinions.

It declared further that action against him would interfere with freedom of the press.

To Forget Editor Who Likes Students

NASHVILLE, Miss. -(ANP)- Students at Ole Miss (University of Mississippi) are willing to forget about Albin Krebs, student editor who recently advocated the admission of Negroes to the university's professional schools.

-50

The student senate voted 43 to 21 against a petition of 45 students asking the recall of Krebs as editor of the Mississippian, student weekly newspaper. While the senate was voting, Krebs was performing his usual duties by covering a student play

14e (1)

Reasoning that Krebs provided a case for free speech rather than an argument of the Negro issue, the student senate decided to let the issue drop. Pro Griffin of Quentin, Miss., said

"Our decision will affect the university and us. It is a basic question of democracy, whether or not a man has a right to speak as he believes. When we agree with Krebs, we cheered him. Now that some of us disagree we want to throw him out. Is that democracy?"

Maurice Dantin, president of the student body, said, "It is a question of whether or not we want censorship of a student newspaper, not a racial issue."

Troy Lambert gave the general attitude at the meeting when he said.

"Let's drop the whole thing."

A few diehards still argued against the editor. Tom Roberts of Montrose said, "If Krebs cannot follow the policies of the student body, he should not be allowed to remain as editor."

STUDENT EDITOR COMMENDED:

Whites Favor Mixed Classes at Miss. U.

Afro-American

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — White Mississippians are still debating out loud over the Oct. 27 editorial in the student paper of the State University urging the admission of colored students to its graduae schools.

Dat. 11-18-50

Writers of 67 letters to Albin Krebs, editor of "The Mississippian," and writer of the editorial, were about evenly divided for and against Krebs's recommendation.

Krebs wrote another editorial "regretting" the trouble his essay had caused. "Perhaps," he said, "it will teach all of us (cross-burners and editors alike) to use more careful judgment before taking any actions.

Letters of Approval

An alumnus from Drew, Miss., called Krebs's editorial "sickening" and asserted: "Brother, you're a sorry example of Mississippi manhood. If you want to live with the Negroes, go right ahead, that's about your speed."

But a writer from Starkville said Krebs had "rendered a public service," that "a student should introduce new ideas. Or do we have freedom of speech in Mississippi?"

A Memphis, Tenn., lawyer wrote: "Your editorial is rational, and I think expresses the correct view of the matter."

A high school student said: "You have restored my faith in Mississippi and 'Ole Miss' in particular. I am glad to see, someone speak out for what they believe."

Another Editor Approves

The strongest endorsement of Krebs's editorial came from another college editor, Lawrey Vernado, a senior from Jackson, and editor of the student paper at Millsaps College here. Under the caption, "Negroes deserve Graduate Training," Vernado said:

". . .we find ourselves in wholehearted agreement with the principle he (Krebs) expressed. . .The position of the South on the question of segregation has been made very clear within the last year by the Supreme Court.

"The conclusion has been that segregation is to be allowed legal status if equal opportunities are given to colored people. Which means that Mississippi must provide equal graduate training for them or else admit them to white graduate schools."

14e(1) 1950

University of Mississippi Law School
Discrimination

✓

Predict Negroes May Seek to Enter U. of Mississippi

[illegible] 10-17-50

Failure of Negroes to pass the State bar examinations has led the Jackson Advocate, Negro newspaper published here, to predict Negro students will apply to an early date for admission to the University of Mississippi law school.

The paper points out that none of the Negro applicants for admission to the bar passed the July examinations.

14e(1)

A check of the Bar Admission board's records show that of the [illegible] persons taking the examinations, [illegible] failed. Of the latter number, five were Negroes, 38 white.

"Failure of Bar Examiners to pass Negro applicant hastens move," according to the Advocate headline.

For about 15 years, however, the commission has employed a system of grading whereby applicants do not write their names on the examination papers. All personal data including the applicant's race is filed separately, and those grading the papers do not see it.

The newspaper indicates that the Negro applicants are not satisfied with having to take an examination, but would prefer to attend the University of Mississippi, since graduates from the University do not have to undergo examinations.

The State of Mississippi, through its Board of Institutions of Higher Learning, provides scholarships for graduates and professional training for Negroes in out-of-state Universities.

Since the program was inaugurated in 1948, seven Negro law students have taken advantage of it. Fifteen pharmacy students have trained under the program.

The scholarship program was not set up in order to try to meet provisions of the courts, one state school leader pointed out.

14e(1) 1950

University of Missouri
Discrimination

U. Of Missouri To Admit Negroes

Wed. 9-13-50

Daily World

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — Colored students will be admitted to all divisions of the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri, and to the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Missouri, when they cannot obtain comparable courses of study at Lincoln University ~~at~~ Jefferson City, ~~the University's board of~~ curators decided last Friday.

"And, of course, we agreed that every Negro student admitted to the University of Missouri is entitled to receive and shall receive the same treatment accorded to students of other races," Roscoe Anderson, St. Louis attorney and new president of the board, said.

Ga.

14e(1)

"This shall apply to the seating of students in the classroom, library cafeteria, athletic events and concerts; to the university's control over the use by students of space in university dormitories, hospital or other university facilities, and to any control by the university over the participation by students in athletics, debates, band, glee club, dramatics, social events and other university-sponsored student activities."

Announcement by the board of the policy to be followed in respect to colored students is the first made since Judge Sam C. Blair of Cole County Circuit Court recently ordered all state schools of higher learning to admit colored applicants if they are qualified and if courses for them are not offered at Lincoln University. The board had voted to admit colored applicants after Judge Blair's ruling.

The curators, setting out the policy after considering recommendations of a special committee headed by former State Senator Allen McReynolds, said colored students admitted shall be eligible for scholarships and student loans on the same basis as other students.

They also declared that colored students would be eligible for employment, payable from state appropriations for student labor, on the same basis as other students and would be assigned to the jobs "where it appears they can be of best help without regard to their race."

Application of a colored student will be rejected, however, if the course of study is immediately available at Lincoln University and is up to the standard at the University of Missouri, the curators announced. They also said any application from a colored student not living in Missouri will be rejected.

U. Of Missouri Gets First Negro Student

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) —The University of Missouri has enrolled its first Negro woman in the person of Mrs. Hazel McDaniel Teabeau, associate professor of English and speech at Lincoln university.

Daily World

Mrs. Teabeau, on sabbatical leave from Lincoln, will be seeking a Ph. D. in speech and dramatics at the white school. The University was forced to accept Negro students through a recent court decision.

Sun. 9-17-50

At the university, located in Columbia, Mo., Mrs. Teabeau will live in a woman's dormitory on campus with the white students.

Born in Fort Smith, Ark., Mrs. Teabeau grew up in McAlester, Okla. She received her A. B. from the University of Kansas, her M. A. from the University of Chicago in 1944, and has done summer graduate work at the University of Illinois.

Her teaching career has taken her to public schools in Tulsa, Okla., Vashon and Sumner high schools in St. Louis, Wilberforce university, and Lincoln since 1938.

In her professional life, Mrs. Teabeau has achieved a number of good positions in writing. She is former associate editor of the Interracial Review, a Catholic monthly publication.

Atlanta

For the past four years she has edited the Building a Better State, official bulletin of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare with headquarters in Jefferson City. She is also chairman of the editorial board and a member of the state board of this organization which will celebrate its golden anniversary next month. She is the first member of her race to hold these positions.

Ga.

She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

14e(1) 1950

University of Missouri
DISCRIMINATION

Missouri University Students Demand Integrated Classes

Afro-American

14e(1)

COLUMBIA, Mo. (NNPA)—The Student Government Association of the University of Missouri on Feb. 1 sent a letter to Gov. Forrest Smith and five State Senators urging action to admit colored students to the university and other State schools.

The association requested the governor to call a special session of the legislature "for the purpose of enacting legislation which would make Missouri's facilities for higher education available to all her citizens."

2-11-50

The white student group said it was opposed to a measure for admission of colored students to the university only and not to other State schools. A letter explaining its stand was sent to President Truman, with copies to State Senators Anthony J. Webb, William E. Hillmans, Robert Pentland, Edward J. Hogan Jr., and D. W. Willmore.

Vote Follows Recent Ruling Of Judge Blair

Committee Named To Implement Program Of Admitting Students

Wed. 7-12-50

14e(1)

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—The University of Missouri's board of curators, meeting in Hotel Jefferson here Friday, voted unanimousy to admit Negroes to the institution in accordance with a recent ruling by Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair.

The jurist had ruled qualified Negroes must be admitted to the university and its five state-supported colleges for courses not offered by Lincoln university at Jefferson City.

The ruling had been handed down last June 25 in a suit filed by the board to secure a declaratory judgement determing educational rights of Negroes in the state. Behind this was the existence of three Negro applicants seeking admission to the University.

Elmer Bell Jr., and George Everett Horne had applied for admission to the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, a division of the university at Rolla. Gus T. Ridgel of Popular Bluff, applied for entrance to pursue a graduate course leading to a Master's degree in economics.

The three applicants and the curators of Lincoln university were named defendants in the suit.

In deciding to admit Negroes, the curators named a committee of three to implement the program of admitting Negro students. The committee was given full powers to make decisions.

Separate School Of Mines Held Too Expensive For State To Bar Negro

14e(1)

2-10-50

A suit has been filed in Boone County by two students seeking admission to the School of Mines and Metallurgy, in Rolla, Missouri, a division of the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

Filed by Elmer Bell Jr., of 4726a Vernon avenue and George Everette Horne of 4217 East Finnev, the petitio asks the court to issue a writ of mandamus, directing Noel Hubbard, registrar at Rolla, and the University of Missouri curators which has supervision over the engineering, to admit them. Bell is 18 years of age and Horne is 17.

This suit, observers say, may be the supreme test in the uphill fight waged by Missouri Negroes to secure equal educational facilities.

Sarted back in the thirties with the Lloyd Gaines case and nursed along by the local NAACP branch, suit after suit has been filed, forcing the State to establish Jim Crow schools to comply with the ruling that it must provide substantially as equal educational facilities for all of its citizens.

It has been estimated it would cost the State over $1,000,000 to set up a school such as the one at Rolla, which is reported as one of the finest of its kind in the country.

The petition which was filed by the boys' mothers, Mrs. Gertrude Bell and Mrs. Sarah Horne as "next friends," stated the boys were refused admission to Rolla in January by Hubbard solely because of their race and color, thereby denying them their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Bell and Horne are graduates of Sumner high school.

Attorneys in the case are Sidney R. Redmond, Robert L. Witherspoon and Henry D. Espy, veteran counselors in school cases.

The suit is returnable Feb. 27.

Segregation Dealt Blow In Missouri

Constitution

Thurs. 6-29-50

14e(1)

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 28—The first important break in Missouri's time-honored policy and law segregating public schools for Negroes came in Circuit Court here Wednesday night.

In an oral ruling, Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair held that the University of Missouri and five State-

—Civil Rights For All—

supported colleges must admit Negroes as students for courses of study they can't get at Lincoln University, the State's university for Negroes.

His ruling was based on recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas and Oklahoma cases. These decisions held that States must provide equal opportunities for all residents.

"It seems to me the Supreme Court of the United States has already written my opinion in this case," Judge Blair remarked, after a hearing on a suit filed by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri. The Board asked for a declaratory judgement to determine the educational rights of Negroes in Missouri, and the duties of State institutions in regard to Negroes.

His ruling applies only to the State's institutions of higher learning.

Separate School Of Mines Held Too Expensive For State To Bar Negro

Argus. Fri. 2-10-50

St. Louis, Mo.

14e(1)

A suit has been filed in Boone County by two students seeking admission to the School of Mines and Metallurgy, in Rolla, Missouri, a division of the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

Filed by Elmer Bell Jr., of 4726a Vernon avenue and George Everette Horne of 4217 East Finnev, the petition asks the court to issue a writ of mandamus, directing Noel Hubbard, registrar at Rolla, and the University of Missouri curators which has supervision over the engineering, to admit them. Bell is 18 years of age and Horne is 17.

This suit, observers say, may be the supreme test in the uphill fight waged by Missouri Negroes to secure equal educational facilities.

Sarted back in the thirties with the Lloyd Gaines case and nursed along by the local NAACP branch, suit after suit has been filed, forcing the State to establish Jim Crow schools to comply with the ruling that it must provide substantially as equal educational facilities for all of its citizens.

It has been estimated it would cost the State over $1,000,000 to set up a school such as the one at Rolla, which is reported as one of the finest of its kind in the country.

The petition which was filed by the boys' mothers, Mrs. Gertrude Bell and Mrs. Sarah Horne as "next friends," stated the boys were refused admission to Rolla in January by Hubbard solely because of their race and color, thereby denying them their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Bell and Horne are graduates of Sumner high school.

Attorneys in the case are Sidney R. Redmond, Robert L. Witherspoon and Henry D. Espy, veteran counselors in school cases.

The suit is returnable Feb. 27.

Admit Negroes To Univ. Of Missouri, Judge Rules

Magistrate's Ruling May Set Precedent For Other States

14 e (1)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (INS)— Cole County Circuit Court Judge Sam C. Blair Tuesday issued a declaratory judgment ordering the board of curators of Missouri University to admit three Negroes to University classes.

The three are Elmer Bell and George E. Horne of St. Louis and Gus T. Ridgel of Poplar Bluff.

Judge Blair ordered that Bell and Horne be immediately admitted to the school of mines at Rolla, Mo., and Ridgel to the graduate school of economics at Columbia, Mo.

6-29-50

In making his decision, Judge Blair said that the United States Supreme Court "already has written my opinion for me." He added:

"It is idle to discuss the schooling at Missouri University and at Lincoln University, the state-supported institution of higher education for Negroes."

Bell, Horne and Ridgel filed suit against the Missouri Board of Curators after they were refused admission and told to go to Lincoln. They charged Lincoln did not offer their courses and the state had not appropriated enough money for the purpose.

Attorneys for the university said the decision to appeal the case to the State Supreme Court would be up to the Board of Curators.

Univ. of Missouri Told to Enroll Qualified Negroes

Courier

7-8-50

Five State Colleges Also Must Follow Ruling of Circuit Court Judge Blair; Curators File Suit

14 e (1)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The University of Missouri and five other state colleges must admit qualified Negroes as students, Judge Sam C. Blair of Circuit Court ruled last week in an oral decision.

This is the first state decision favoring admittance of Negroes to state schools of higher education ever given out here since schools were segregated in 1865.

Declaring that the U. S. Supreme Court actually had already made his decision, Judge Blair said the all-white state schools must admit colored students in any course not offered by Lincoln University, the state Negro school.

The case came up as a result of a suit filed by the board of curators of the university. Named as defendants were three Negro students denied admission to the university and Lincoln.

In their complaint the curators declared that they had refused to admit the colored applicants, because of their color, although they were fully qualified. The students involved were: Elmer Bell Jr. and George E. Horne, St. Louis, for admission to the school of mines and metallurgy, a division of the university at Rolla, and Gus T. Ridgel, Poplar Bluff, for graduate courses in economics.

All facts were admitted in the presentation of the case . . . the students were refused admission to the university because of their race . . . Lincoln does not teach the courses sought.

Judge Blair answered three basic questions asked by attorneys for the curators:

1. **Should state colleges enroll Negroes despite the state law segregating students?**
2. **Did the university's refusal to enroll the three Negroes violate the United States Constitution calling for equal rights and protection under the law?**
3. **Should Negroes be admitted to state colleges to study courses not offered at Lincoln?**

He answered them as follows:

1. **"I hold that under recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court they have that right now." (He referred to the recent Sweatt and Oklahoma decisions which forced the State of Texas to offer equal education to Heman Sweatt at the University of Texas and forced Oklahoma universities to end segregation of Negroes in use of the school facilities.)**
2. **"I rule that it is." (Now, will that be plain enough for all the parties?)**
3. **"I hold they must." (Now all state schools must be opened to Negroes to study courses not taught at Lincoln.**

Two other questions asked by the curators produced the following results:

Should Lincoln University has as its duty to provide equal education according to the Missouri State constitution? Judge Blair answered:

7-8-50

"There may be laws requiring Lincoln University to provide equal educational opportunities, but the same authority that passed the law (State Legislature) failed to provide the necessary funds. Therefore, it's idle to discuss the question, so I'll drop it."

The curators also asked whether Negroes would be forced to return to Lincoln from a white school if new courses were begun at the jim-crow institution. Judge Blair refused to answer directly, but did comment:

"You'd better be sure the new courses are equal to those now offered at the other institutions."

He advised that this problem **be taken up** when it comes to a **head.**

President Sherman D. Scruggs as a witness said it would cost $3 million to $5 million to set up an engineering school equal to that offered in the state for whites at Rolla.

William S. Hogsett, Kansas City, attorney for the plaintiffs, termed the state's position on education as "between the devil and the deep blue sea" because of the Missouri jim-crow school law on one side and the Supreme Court decisions on the other.

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—The St. Louis Board of Education acted last week to nullify a decision of Judge Robert L. Aronson that Missouri schools must offer equal education to Negroes or admit them to white schools.

To thwart any possible action by Negroes to take advantage of their rights to equal education, the board discontinued a course in aeromechanics at the white Hadley Tech High School rather than admit two Negroes who applied for the course, or set up the course at the Negro Washington Tech High.

ST. LOUIS—Attorneys for the St. Louis branch of the NAACP expressed the opinion that last week's Circuit Court decision ordering admission of Negro students to the University of Missouri has ended jim-crow education in Missouri, at least on the graduate and professional level.

First Negro To Missouri U. In Fall

Gus T. Ridgel Accepted By Registrar

COLUMBIA, Mo. — Gus T. Ridgel of Popular Bluff will be the first Negro ever admitted as a student at the University of Missouri. Ridgel has completed enrollment requirements for this fall.

Dr. C. W. McLane, director of admissions said three other Negroes have been granted permission to enroll, and half a dozen other applications are being studied.

Ridgel was one of three who brought court action to get permission to enroll. The other two, Elmer Bell Jr. and George Everett Horne, both of Saint Louis, sought admission to the university's School of Mines at Rolla and presumably will be admitted. Judge Sam C. Blair of the Cole County Circuit Court ordered all state schools to admit Negroes to courses not offered at Lincoln University.

This will mark another in the long step undertaken by Negroes of the state for equal educational opportunities.

The history of this fight dates back to the thirties and the cases of Lloyd Gaines and Lucille Bluford.

Gaines sought admission to the Columbia school's law school and Miss Bluford attempted to matriculate in the journalism school.

Race Suit To Test N. C. School Bias

8-29-50

Negro Dean Tells Court Law School Facilities Are Adequate

DURHAM, N. C. — (INS) — The opening guns of a Federal-court suit filed by eight Negroes hoping to gain entrance into the traditionally all-white university of North Carolina law School were fired in Durham yesterday.

The plaintiffs, now attending Durham's North Carolina College, are attempting to break down the university's racial barriers with charges that legal training facilities for North Carolina Negroes are not equal to those offered white students.

Defendants in the middle-district federal court case are the state and the university.

Witnesses to take the stand in yesterday's session were acting university president W. D. Carmichael, Jr., the Dean of the university law school and its librarian and the North Carolina college law dean.

During the slow-moving proceedings. Carolina college Dean Albert L. Taylor testified that he is "proud of the job done" since the Negro school's opening in 1941.

Dean Taylor said the school is an associate member of the American Bar Association and "expects" to be granted membership into the American Association of Law schools this Fall.

Both Taylor and University Librarian Lucille Elliott termed the North Carolina College facilities "adequate."

However, Miss Elliott declined to give a direct answer when asked if the libraries of The Schools are "equal."

8-29-50

The other witnesses were questioned principally on matters pertaining to the physical plants of the two institutions, their faculties, salaries and prestige.

U. S. Court to Decide How North Carolina Treats Negro Students

Washington

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 31.—Testimony has been concluded in a Federal Court trial here which may decide whether or not North Carolina is satisfying its "equal but separate" doctrine in the State supported law schools.

The case opened last Monday and the final witnesses were heard in Middle District Court yesterday. Judge Johnson J. Hayes said a decision may be expected within the next three or four weeks.

The suit was brought by four Negro law students against officials of the University of North Carolina and the State. The Negroes charged that the law school at North Carolina College for Negroes was inferior to that at the university.

8-31-50

In the concluding testimony yesterday, Dr. Erwin Griswold, dean of the Harvard University Law School, declared that it is "impossible for any two schools to get the ultimate effectiveness of teaching as long as there is segregation."

He also said he believed there is little doubt that the Negro law school faculty is inferior in quality and reputation to that at the university. It is impossible, he asserted, for equal educational opportunity to exist in two schools when the faculty of one is inferior to the other.

Five defense witnesses yesterday, including the president of North Carolina College, were in direct disagreement with Dr. Griswold.

Federal Judge Bars Negro Law Students From U. of N.C., Rules Their Facilities Equal

14 e (1)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 9 (UP) Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes ruled today that North Carolina offered Negro law students equal educational facilities and said he would not order the University of North Carolina to admit four Negroes to its law school.

Judge Hayes made the ruling in the Middle District Federal Court here. The order made North Carolina the first Southern state to win such a ruling.

The suit was brought by students at North Carolina College in Duhram. They contended the Negro college's law school was not equal to that at the university and demanded entrance to the University at Chapel Hill.

At one time the plaintiffs numbered eight, but they had dwindled to four by the time the hearing began in August. They were Sol Revis, Floyd B. McKissick, James Lassiter and J. Kenneth Lee.

State Attorney General Harry McMullan, who argued that North Carolina College offered equal facilities, said "our success in winning the case was due to the fact that North Carolina has had a long-range policy of carrying out the state Constitution and meeting the provisions of the Federal Constitution for equal but separate facilities for education of the two races."

The originator of the suit, Harold Epps, dropped out of the proceedings after his graduation from North Carolina College. Since he instituted the suit the American Bar Association has accredited the Negro law school, and Mr. McMullan argued that facilities were equal.

However, the plaintiffs had brought in witnesses from other universities, including Dr. Erwin Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School, to argue that facilities were not equal.

Dr. Griswold had testified that "on every point of comparison, North Carolina College is secondary to the University of North Carolina."

File Appeal in N.C. Law School Case

11-4-50

DURHAM, N.C. — North Carolina's stubborn resistance to the recent Supreme Court rulings which have caused other Southern States to open the doors of their graduate and professional schools to colored students was under attack again last week.

The NAACP filed a notice of appeal from the lower court ruling upholding the right of the University of North Carolina to exclude colored students from its law school.

Refused to Comply

Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes of the Middle District of North Carolina refused to comply with the NAACP request that the university be ordered to admit four students to the law school.

He ruled that the facilities of North Carolina College were equal to those of the University of North Carolina. The NAACP appeal will come before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Dean Griswold Calls N. C. Law School For Negroes Inferior

14 e (1)

DURHAM, N. C.— An electrified courtroom this week heard Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law testify that there is no question that the School of Law to which the Na- for Negroes is grossly inferior to the University of North Carolina School of Law, to which the National Associatin for the Advancement of Colored People is seeking admission of qualified Negro students.

Dean Griswold, star witness for the NAACP in the trial before Judge John J. Hayes of the Federal District Court, told the court that he had personally examined the facilities at the Negro institution. Stating that he could not say that it was impossible to receive a legal education at this school, Dean Griswold asserted that it in no way offers educational opportunity equal to that offered at the University law schools.

The Negro law school has 28 students, whereas the U. N. C. law school has 280: the former has five full-time professors, including the Dean—all with little or no experience (except the Dean) and having done no creative writing, while the latter has ten full-time professors, all with vast experience in government and private practice and many who are nationally recgnized authorities in their fields.

James M. Nabrit, professor at Howard University Law School was star witness for the NAACP. Mr. Nabrit, who visited and made careful examination of both law schools in question, pointed out their disparity before the court.

Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School also observed that from his personal knowledge and from the descriptions offered of the libraries and other facilities of the two schools, there could be no question that the Negro institution was vastly inferior. He pointed out that Negroes who attend North Carolina College are limited by the fact that their associates come from only 27 per cent of the population, whereas the students at the university come from all walks of life, providing a difference of view point necessary for proper understanding of the laws. He also stressed, as indication of its inferiority, the fact that North Carolina College has no law review, noting that the use of the law review is a major part of teaching students the use of the law.

EXAMINERS ADMIT PREMATURE ACCREDITATION

One of the members of the Board of Bar Examiners, testifying for the defense, admitted under close-examination that the board had approved the Negro school before it opened. Their faith in North Carolina, he said. indicated to the Board that the school would offer sufficient facilities for adequate training of Negro students. Witneses for the defense at no time stated under cross-examination that the two schools were equal.

Since the original plaintiff in the case has already been graduated from law school, four new plaintiffs have intervened and the N. A. A. C. P is seeking their admission to the University of North Carolina.

DECISION RESERVED

Judge Hayes reserved decision after the argument of the case, instructing each side to prepare for him proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to be cited when he hands down his decision.

NAACP attorneys who presented the case are Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, Spottswood W. Robinson

III of Richmond and Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

Attorneys for the defense include Attorney-General McMullin of North Carolina, Assistant Attorney-General Moody, former U. S. Senator Umstead, and others.

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4 Withdraw Suit At University Of N. C.

Daily World

DURHAM, C. — (INS) — The ranks of eight Negro students battling for entry into the university of North Carolina Law school in a Durham Federal-court trial were sliced in half during Tuesday's proceedings.

The original plaintiff, Harold Epps, withdrew his complaint explaining that since filing the suit he has graduated from the North Carolina college Law school and has been admitted to the state bar.

Four other students joined Epps in the withdrawal while a new plaintiff, J. Kenneth Lee, was allowed to enter the case.

Besides Lee, other students now seeking entry into the university in the trial are Sol Revis, James Lassiter and Floyd B. McKissick.

The youths are attempting to prove that the legal training facilities offered by the university are superior to those of the North Carolina College Law School.

Defendants in the case are the state and the university.

During the second-round of proceedings, university of Chicago Law Professor Malcolm P. Sharp testified that the "prestige" and opportunity of contact offered by the university makes it superior to the Negro college.

Wed 8-30-50

Later Sharp, in a debate with defense attorney William B. Umstead, a former U. S. Senator from North Carolina, said he favors the "eradication of all segregation" in colleges.

Atlanta Ga.

Meanwhile, defense Witness George G. Reyes Oklahoma attorney employed by the American Bar Association to inspect Law Schools throughout the county stated that he considers the two schools "equal."

Separate But Equal School Facilities

Constitution

Wed. 10-11-50

That the Federal courts have no intention of ordering Negroes admitted to white schools when equal separate facilities are available is indicated in the decision of a U. S. District Court in North Carolina.

Atlanta Ga.

The court ruled that North Carolina offers equal legal training in a separate school for Negroes and refused to order the University of North Carolina to admit four Negroes to its law school.

Summing up the reasons North Carolina won the case, Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan had this to say: "Our success . . . was due to the fact that North Carolina has had a long-range policy of carrying out the State Constitution and meeting the provisions of the Federal Constitution for equal but separate facilities for education of the two races."

Constitution

Georgia's Constitution also provides for equal, but separate, educational facilities.

Some progress has been made toward equalizing the facilities in the higher education bracket, but much remains to be done.

Wed. 10-11-50

The Supreme Court plainly has said facilities must be equal, or Negroes must be admitted to white schools.

Atlanta Ga.

A lower court has found an instance where it believes facilities are equal and refuses to break down segregation.

The courts properly are interested only in equality of opportunity. But the courts are going to insist upon genuine equality and not a spurious one. The course of action for Georgia and other Southern States is clear.

Judge Bars Negroes at U. of N. C.

Constitution

Tue. 10-10-50

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 9—(UP)—Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes ruled Monday that North Carolina offers Negro law students equal educational facilities and said he would not order the University of North Carolina to admit four Negroes to its law school.

Hayes made the ruling in middle district Federal Court here. The order made North Carolina the first Southern state to win such a ruling.

Atlanta, Ga.

The suit was brought by students at North Carolina College in Durham. They contended the Negro college's law school was not equal to that at the university and demanded entrance to the University at Chapel Hill.

At one time, the number of plaintiffs got as high as eight but had dwindled to four by the time the hearing began in August. They were Sol Revis, Floyd B. McKissick, James Lassiter and J. Kenneth Lee.

State Atty.-Gen. Harry McMullan, who argued for the state that N. C. College offered equal facilities, said "our success in winning the case was due to the fact that North Carolina has had a long-range policy of carrying out the state constitution and meeting the provisions of the federal constitution for equal but separate facilities for education of the two races."

The originator of the suit, Harold Epps, dropped out of the proceedings after graduating at North Carolina College. Since Epps instituted the suit, the American Bar Association has accredited the Negro law school and McMullan argued that facilities were equal.

However, the plaintiffs had brought in witnesses from other universities, including Dr. Erwin Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School, to argue that facilities were not equal.

Thurgood Marshall, of Baltimore, chief attorney for the Negroes, claimed that what had been argued was a question of educational "adequacies and not equality." He maintained that no matter how adequate the N. C. C. facilities are, the point in question was whether they are equal to the U. of N. C. facilities.

14e(1) 1950

University of North Carolina
Discrimination

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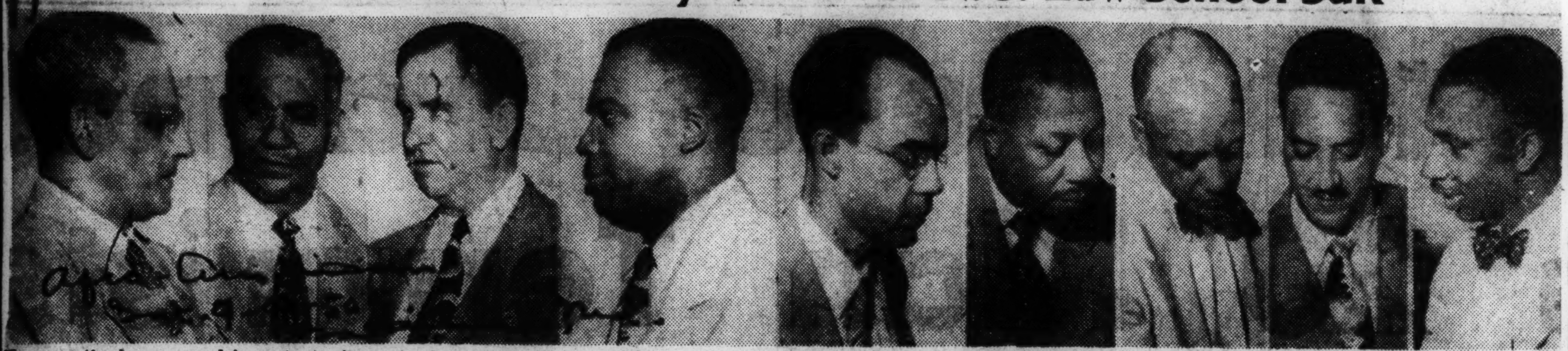
Important Witnesses and Lawyers in U. of N.C. Law School Suit



Afro-American 9-9-50

Here are the lawyers and important witnesses who appeared last week in the suit against the University of North Carolina by four applicants who sought admission to the law school. Trial was in Federal District Court in Durham. Left to right, Alphonso Elder, president of the N.C. College at Durham; Albert L. Turner, dean of N.C. College law school; Erwin N. Griswold, dean of Harvard University law school; Kelly Alexander N.C. State president of the NAACP, sponsor of the suit; and Lawyers Spottswood Robinson 3rd. Conrad Pearson. James M. Nabritt. Howard University Law School professor; Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel and Robert Carter.

JC Law School Called Inferior

Afro American

9-9-50

DURHAM, N.C.—Dean Erwin Griswold of Harvard University School of Law testified in Federal District Court here last week that there is no question that the Law School at North Carolina College is grossly inferior to that for whites at the University of North Carolina.

Two other noted Law School professors, one from Howard University. the other from the University of Chicago, also testified concerning the inferiority of the jim-crow Law School.

Equality Not Mentioned

Defense witnesses [illegible] time stated under cross-examination that the two schools are equal.

The sharp exchanges between these witnesses for the plaintiffs and lawyers for the defense, with the latter the worse off, electrified the spectators who packed the courtroom where history was made during the three-day trial.

The case began Monday, Aug. 28, and ended at 6 p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Decision Due Soon

Judge Hayes reserved decision after hearing the arguments. He instructed both sides to present him proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to be cited so he can hand down a decision before the university Law School opens for the fall term.

Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, told Judge Hayes he could have the briefs in about 10 days but Attorney General McMullin asked for three weeks, obviously to hold up a decision until after the university opens.

Whatever the decision, it is certain that the loser will appeal and the case may eventually reach the U.S. Supreme Court.

Griswold Star Witness

Dean Griswold was a Star witness for the NAACP in the suit heard before Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Aug. 28-31, to compel the university to admit four colored students to its Law School.

The Harvard dean told the court that he had personally examined the facilities at the colored college.

He could not say, he explained, that it was impossible to receive a legal education at the colored school, but emphasized that it in no way offers educational opportunity equal to that at the university's law school.

Evidence on Facilities

The evidence showed that:

The colored Law School has 28 students, whereas that at the university has 280.

The colored Law School has five full-time professors, including the dean—all with little or no experience (except the dean—and they have done no creative writing.

The university Law School has 10 full-time professors, all with vast experience in government and private practice, and many who are nationally recognized authorities in their fields.

Other Testimonies

James M. Nabrit, professor at Howard University Law School, was another star witness for the NAACP.

Mr. Nabrit, who visited and made careful examination of both Law Schools, pointed out their disparity before the court.

Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School also observed that from his personal knowledge, and from the descriptions offered of the libraries and other facilities of the two schools, there could be no question that the colored institution was vastly inferior.

Tan Students Limited

He stressed the fact that students attending the colored Law School are limited by the fact that their associates come from only twenty-seven per cent of the population, whereas the students at the university Law School come from all walks of life.

This, Prof. Sharp said, provided a difference of viewpoint necessary for proper understanding of the laws.

He also stressed, as indication of its inferiority, the fact that the North Carolina College Law School has no Law Review, the use of which is a major part of teaching law students.

Premature Accreditation

L. R. Vassar, a member of the Board of Bar Examiners and a former State Supreme Court Justice testifying for the defense, admitted under cross-examination that the board had approved the colored Law School before it opened.

The Board's faith in North Carolina, he said, indicated that the colored Law School would offer sufficient facilities for adequate training of students.

Nabrit Starts Fireworks

The fireworks began Tuesday. When Dr. Nabrit testified that facilities at the white Law School are far superior to those at the colored school, former U.S. Senator William Umstead, a defense attorney, jumped to his feet and brought pictures of the colored school for the witness to inspect.

Dr. Nabrit told Mr. Unstead that pictures are deceiving and that he still maintained that "Dr. Albert Turner was dean of an inferior Law School which would never gain national recognition."

The "Amazing" Dr. Shepard

Mr. Umstead shot back by pointing to the record of the late Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College, and the things he achieved.

"Dr. Shepard was a fine man,' Dr. Nabrit replied, "but it was amazing how he got things done."

The Howard professor was on the witness stand from 9;30 a.m. until 11:55 a.m., but defense attorneys who tried unsuccessfully to belittle his testimony was much relieved when he left the stand.

Questions by Defense

Before he left, they asked him these questions:

"Were you paid in any way to testify in this case?" The answer was "No." "Are you on the national legal staff of the NAACP?" "I am," was the answer.

"Did you not take an active part in the Sweatt Case?" "I did from the ground to victory," Dr. Nabrit replied.

Dr. Sharp Sees No Equality

Dean Turner of the colored Law School testified that: "We are doing a good job of teaching, but from the point of reputation, we are not equal."

Dr. Sharp testified Tuesday afternoon that "it is highly unlikely that equals schools of law could exist as long as they practice segregation in the admission of students."

He made it a point to inform the defense that the legal profession's schools are obligated to teach prospective lawyers "to think in terms of the whole community and not a segment."

Defense Embarrassed

Asked how many colored students were enrolled at the University of Chicago Law School, Dr Sharp replied:

"I don't know, we don't keep record of our students like that. They are just students, American students."

And when he said: "I think that the two schools should be fense attorneys and Judge Hayes law profession," the faces of deintegrated; it is better for the turned crimson.

Dr. Sharp added: "Regardless of its size, the colored Law School would still be unequal to that at the university. . .

"You are depriving the colored student of equal opportunity, for association is a great factor in his functions as a public servant."

Bias Brs Effectiveness

Dr. Griswold testified Wednesday that "it is impossible for any two schools to get the ultimate effectiveness of teaching as long as there is segregation."

"Would you mind speaking up a bit," the judge asked the Harvard dean. "I am sorry, your honor," Dr. Griswold told him, "but that is the first time in my life that anybody questioned my speaking voice."

He then thetified further that "it is impossible for equal educational opportunity to exist in the two schools when one school's faculty is inferior to another."

It was stated earlier by the defense that while physical facilities of the two schools "may not be equal" the opportunity for success was there.

Fear Spurred JC School

The defense asked Dr. Griswold if he thought that colored students were compelled to attend the jim crow Law School. He replied: "If they want to attend law school in the State, yes."

The Harvard professor added:

"The Law School at North Carolina College came about as results of the Gaines and Sweatt cases. You knew that sooner or later something would have to be done, so you established the colored school."

The defense asked Dr. Griswold next: "Did you not know that we send copies of the Law Review over to the colored school?" The Harvard dean answered: "That only highlights the inequality of the two schools."

Marshall Traps Elder

Thurgood Marshall battered President Alphonso Elder of North Carolina College with several embarrassing questions which made the educator nervous, incoherent and confused at times.

Dr. Elder never did say that his school was inferior or equal. "North Carolina College has contributed greatly to the State and moved swiftly with the spirit and good will that Dr. Shepard laid down," he parried.

Pressed harder by the astute Mr. Marshall, Dr. Elder said:

"North Carolina College goes the good will which we have tried to encourage in this State. "I have not considered the question of equality."

Errs on Alumni

When Mr. Marshall asked Dr. Elder about the number of alumni scattered over the country, he answered 100,000.

Mr. Marshall told him that, in that case, the college was graduating some 2,000 persons yearly and it was under 50 years old. Dr. Elder changed the alumni figure immediately to 20,000.

NAACP attorneys who presented the case are: Conrad O. Pearson of Durham; Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd of Richmond, Va.; Mr. Marshall, and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national NAACP office in New York.

Seek Admission to N.C. Law School

Afro American
Oct. 22-50

Two of the four applicants who are seeking admission to the University of N.C. Law School in an NAACP-sponsored suit heard last week in Federal Court in Durham are, left to right, Kenneth J. Lee and Floyd B. McKissick. They maintain State's present law facilities for them at N.C. College are inferior and therefore they must be admitted to the university school.

Judge Says Schools 'Substantially Equal'

Afro American

14e (1)

By JOE MAXWELL

DURHAM, N.C. — C. O. Pearson, associate NAACP counsel, told the AFRO last week that the unfavorable ruling by Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes denying the right of four colored students to enter the University of North Carolina Law School will be appealed.

"We here in Durham believe," Mr. Pearson said, "that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth District will reverse the decision." Thomas Wyche, a member of the State NAACP legal committee agreed with Mr. Pearson.

Oct. 22-50

Hedges on Equality

In dismissing the case and ordering the plaintiffs to pay the cost of the action, Judge Hayes refrained from saying that the colored Law School at North Carolina College and that at the white university are equal. Rather, he said, they are "substantially equal."

"There is no evidence," the court's decision concluded, "to justify finding that the North Carolina College Law School by comparison with that at the university has been handicapped in any manner by deficiency of its library."

Enrollment Cited

Judge Hayes emphasized in his decision that last year 28 students were enrolled at the Durham Law School, 12 of whom were from other States, whereas 280 enrolled at the university Law School.

He noted that five of the Durham Law School students were from States that do not require the practice of segregation in State-supported educational institutions.

Facilities Compared

Commenting on facilities at the two schools, he said:

"While a comparison of either the present or future facilities of the two schools reveals that the university has a much larger physical plant, the amount of space per-capita is much greater at the Durham college."

Judge Hayes had this to say about the physical facilities of the two schools:

"Considering the amount of space available to the students and faculty the availability, utility and conditions of the various facilities and other factors, the physical plant of the Durham college affords at least an equal, if not superior opportunity for students now and in the future."

He made a comparison of the present physical facilities at the Chapel Hill Law School and the planned physical facilities at Durham.

Calls Library Tops

Judge Hayes said the North Carolina College Law School has "a first-class library," while some two-thirds of volumes for the university Law School are crated up and not available for use at this time, many being duplicate sets.

NAACP lawyers presented evidence at the trial showing that the white Law School had 64,000 volumes compared to some 30,000 for the colored school.

Different From Sweatt Case

During the trial which began here last Aug. 28, Judge Hayes said "this case is far different from the Sweatt case in Texas," right after Thurgood Marshall, chief of the national NAACP legal staff had told him it wasn't.

Defense lawyers headed by Attorney General Harry McMullen had contended that the colored students would gain nothing by attending the university Law School, "so far as business contacts were concerned."

Supports State

Judge Hayes concurred in this point of view. He said in his decision:

"It would be no substantial advantage to these plaintiffs to admit them to the University Law School.

"The disadvantages now existing at the Durham Law School are more than offset by the disadvantages not existing at the University Law School;

"But in a broad sense it seems clear from the evidence in this case that the best interest of the plaintiffs will be served by denying the relief sought."

Attorney General's Boast

The Attorney-General, jubiliant over his temporary victory, said:

"North Carolina is about 11 years ahead of other Southern States in meeting its obligations and providing equal opportunities for all of its citizens in respect to matters involved in this law school litigation."

Judge Hayes's decision is being weighed by leaders and citizens in the light of this remark he made during the trial: "I intend to stay in North Carolina and with my conscience."

Lawyers, Witnesses Praised

He praised Mr. Marshall during the trial thus: "You are one of the best, if not the best, trial lawyers I have ever seen. No matter what school you went to you would be the same great lawyer."

In his decision, Judge Hayes also praised James Nabrit, law professor and secretary of Howard University, and Dean Griswold of Harvard Law School, star witnesses for the plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs Charge Bias

The plaintiffs are Floyd McKissick, J. Kenneth Lee, Sol Revis and James Lassiter.

They had charged that they were denied admission to the university Law School solely because of their race and color in direct violation of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The two original plaintiffs in the case were Harold Epps and David Glass.

Since the case started, Epps has graduated from the Durham Law School, admitted to the State bar, and is practicing in Winston-Salem.

Glass admitted that he was a resident of Alabama when the complaint was filed and was dismissed as a plaintiff on those grounds.

14e(1) 1950 University of North Carolina Law School
Discrimination

N.C. Law School Court Battle Grows Hotter

Dixie School Battle—Attacks continue in the suit to force admittance of Negroes to the law school of UNC at Chapel Hill, N. C. Left: UNC Dean Henry P. Brandis Jr. testifies in U. S. court that only Negroes are refused. Top center: Defense counsel plots strategy. Lower center: Key witnesses sworn in included Dean A. L. Turner of N. C. College Law School; Dean Brandis, and Mrs. Lucille Elliott, law librarian at UNC. Top right: Counsel for the Negroes included, left to right, Spottswood Robinson III, Richmond, Va.; Robert Carter, New York City, and C. O. Pearson, Durham, N. C. Lower right: Plaintiffs huddle around chief NAACP counsel, Thurgood S. Marshall. Seated: Floyd McKissick, Attorney Marshall and Harold Epps. Standing: J. Kenneth Lee, Kelly Alexander, N. C. NAACP prexy, and James L. Lassiter.—Rivera Photos.

Showdown Near In Fight to Open Doors to Negroes

Courier

Sept 9-9-50

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

(Courier Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—The South found itself embattled in a legal "No Man's Land" here in Middle District Federal Court last week as some of the region's most accomplished white supremacists sought to evade the question of equal law school facilities for North Carolina Negroes.

Paced by State Atty. Gen. Harry McMullen, who vainly filed as friend of the court in the Sweatt case, the official North Carolina defense was represented by former U. S. Senator W. B. Umstead and young J. C. B. Ehringhaus Jr., regarded in some circles as brain-[illegible] race-baiting campaign of U. S. Senator-elect Willis Smith. Major L. P. McLendon, [illegible] Tarheel politico, was the other chief defense counsel.

Pittsburg Pa

REBUKE DEMOCRACY

Attacking the statement of Harvard Law School's Dean Erwin M. Griswold that one of the main functions of law school training is to acquaint the student with the problems of the people among whom he will ultimately live and practice, McLendon smugly reminded the court that, "We found out how to live together back in the 1860's and we are going to continue to live that way unless Joe Stalin or someone else like him interferes."

McLendon's attitude was less suave than that of McMullen, who pleaded that admitting Negroes to the university would "write off eighty-five years of history."

The presiding jurist, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, listened to testimony brilliantly presented by Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, and an imposing list of witnesses. Marshall blandly reminded Judge Hayes that he and his associates were all Southerners, but that he would be willing to rely on the views of Southerners like Chief Justice Vinson and Associate Supreme Court Justices Reed, Black and Clark. All of these men, Marshall argued, "are steeped in the traditions of the South."

WAVE OF WITNESSES

A wave of defense witnesses flowed through the court from tradition-rocked law schools at Chapel Hill, Duke University and Wake Forest College. In addition, representative state jurists, including a number of members of the board of law examiners, all supported the state's contention that Negroes could obtain an "adequate legal education" at the jim-crow Negro law school at North Carolina College.

The defense's star witness, however, was John G. Hervey, accreditation expert for the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Schools.

NEGRO SCHOOL SUPERIOR?

Hervey gave straight-faced testimony that the Negro law school, admittedly smaller in faculty, physical facilities, reputation and prestige, was never theless "equal to and in some respects superior to the law school of the University of North Carolina." He is understood to have offered similar testimony regarding law schools for Negroes in Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas.

In rebuttal, however, Marshall countered, "The corroborated testimony of the state's witnesses has established only that the Negro school is adequate. It is not a matter of adequate legal training we are concerned with," he told the court, "but a matter of personal rights called for in the Constitution guaranteeing immediate equal educational opportunity."

Chief plaintiff's witnesses included three of the nation's leading legal educators and law experts. They were Dr. James Nabritt, professor of law and secretary of Howard University; Dr. Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, and Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard University Law School.

NO PROHIBITIVE LAW

In the North Carolina case, unlike some Southern States, no state statute was offered prohibiting admission of Negroes to the university. Acting President W. D. Carmichael Jr. testified on Monday that only Negroes and a colony of Indians are refused admission to the university by "practice and custom." No written prohibition against their admission exists, he continued. Similar testimony was given by UNC Law School Dean Henry P. Brandis.

On one point counsel for the defense and plaintiffs were in unanimous agreement: That fifty-year-old graying Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School at North Carolina College for the past five years, was "an able administrator, a fine gentleman, and a capable scholar." Dr. Turner is the school's first Negro dean. Under examination he declined to say "equal facilities" exist at NCC. Turner and his superior, NCC President Alfonso Elder, had been asked to stand by for the state.

TEACHERS HELPLESS

President Elder, who succeeded Dr. James E. Shepard in January, 1948, admitted on cross-examination that teachers at North Carolina College had neither rank nor tenure and were virtually at the mercy of the administration.

Obviously flustered by Marshall's withering cross-fire, Dr. Elder took a philosophical excursion into the past in an attempt, according to most observers, to explain away differeneces between the two schools. Dr. Elder paralleled the struggles of North Carolina with the struggles of North Carolina College and declared that "the school is an integral part of the tradition of the state."

He said that the good-will established by the school, which he described as the greatest and most unique contribution made to the State of North Carolina, is highly significant. High ranking old-line Durham sources told this reporter that though disappointed, they were not surprised at his testimony as he represented the thought of Negroes who have an obvious vested interest in segregation.

DEAN BLASTS STATE

Many observers considered Dean Griswold's testimony the most damaging done to the state's case. The NCC Law School, Dean Griswold said, "has no ascertainable reputation." The Harvard educator said under oath that equal education was impossible in segregated law schools, and stated that the North Carolina case fell within the rule of the Sweatt case.

Judge Hayes stated that unlike Texas, which waited to be sued before attempting to establish a law school, North Carolina realized its obligation to Negro law students eleven years ago and asked Dean Grisworld if that action did not constitute a show of good faith.

The Harvard dean answered quickly that though North Carolina did get off to an earlier start than Texas, even North Carolina did not budge until after the Gaines' decision. To this observation Marshall added, in his summary to the court, that the state afforded legal education for whites thirty-nine years before it came to any realization of its obligation to Negro law students.

EDUCATIONAL MONOPOLY

Prof. Malcolm Pittman Sharpe, University of Chicago, said that North Carolina is maintaining a virtual educational monopoly for the whites which is depriving Negroes of equal opportunity.

Ably assisting Marshall as counsel for the plaintiffs were Robert Carter of the NAACP legal staff; Spottswood Robinson III, of Richmond, Va., and C. O. Pearson, Durham, N. C.

When arguments ended, Judge Hayes asked attorneys to submit in writing at the end of two weeks their conclusions of law and request for findings of fact. He described the case as one of the most important ever heard in the state and said his ruling will be forthcoming as soon as possible, probably this month.

Negro Law School Applicants Rejected

Daily World

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (INS) — Four Negro law students seeking admittance to the University of North Carolina Law School were refused in a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of the North Carolina Superior middle district court.

Tues. 10-10-50

Judge Hayes stated in his decision that the law school at the North Carolina College for Negroes was equal and in some cases superior to the law school at the University.

He compared the size of the schools, (North Carolina College has but 25 students while the University has 280) and stated that the plaintiff had, in many cases better opportunity to use library books and had a less strained teaching staff.

Answering charges that the Negroes would not gain as much prestige from their present law school as they would from the university, the Judge stated that they would gain nothing in business contacts since most of their clients would be from the Negro race.

A similar ruling in a case involving the university of Texas was handed down last year.

N. Carolina Fails Test

The fact that U.S. District Judge Johnson J. Hayes ruled last week that the University of North Carolina law school may continue to bar applicants on the basis of color should not be disheartening.

While admittedly a surprise to some, the ruling was anticipated by informed sources who predicted that, because a jim crow law school has been in existence at N.C. State College since 1939, the court would deny the relief sought by four plaintiffs.

Afro-American

Shortly after the Gaines decision in Missouri, North Carolina, working on the "separate-but-equal" theory, set up the law school at Durham with the hope that it would prevent the admission of colored applicants to the university law school at Chapel Hill, a few miles away.

Judge Hayes should know that the separate but equal theory no longer meets the acid test, so that when he declared the Durham school to have certain "substantial" advantages over the 50-year-old law school at the university, he was stretching a point.

Sat. 10-21-50

But, for the sake of argument, let's suppose that Judge Hayes is correct. White students at the university law school could then say that they are being discriminated against.

But even more important, what would Judge Hayes say were the plaintiffs seeking admission to engineering, medicine, or some other field in which there are no present jm crow courses being offered?

Baltimore, Md.

We are certain that the ruling of Judge Hayes will be appealed—to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary, and we are just as certain that a higher court will rule in our favor. There are many white people in North Carolina who feel the same way.

After all, there are only six States now that have not lowered their color bars in graduate and/or professional education. North Carolina has the questionable distinction (?) of being lumped with Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina in this regard.

Considered by many to be a leader in education in the South, North Carolina took a backward step last week. It won't be long, however, before it is compelled to get back in line.

14e(1) 1950

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Negro Takes Seat In Unsegregated Texas Classroom

Jackson, Miss.
Thurs. 6-8-50
Daily News

AUSTIN, Tex. — (UP) — The first Negro student to attend the University of Texas took his seat Thursday in an unsegregrated classroom as the school's summer session opened.

Horace Lincoln Heath of Waco registered Wednesday, paid his fees and completed enrollment for graduate courses in American political theory and constitutional law. Heath, who is 50, is a candidate for a doctor of philosophy degree in government.

14e(1)

His entrance followed a U. S. Supreme Court ruling this week ordering the university to admit another Negro, Herman Marion Sweatt of Houston, to the state law school. Sweatt plans to enroll in September.

At Norman, Okla., Malcolm Whitby, a Negro from Oklahoma City, announced that he would be willing to live with foreign students at international house while attending the University of Oklahoma.

Whitby applied for admission to non-segregated living quarters Wednesday on the strength of another Supreme Court ruling this week that the races must not be segregated on the campus.

Garner Collums, director of student housing, said he would admit Whitby to the international house dormitory for foreign students if President George L. Cross directed him to do so.

Whitby favored the idea because "they already have 29 nationalities living there and the name suggests the very essence of Democracy."

He said all students at the school had been "friendly and fair."

TEXAS UNIVERSITY ENROLLS 2 NEGROES

New York, N.Y.

Bows to Supreme Court Ban on Segregation—McLaurin Appeals to the South

Times

AUSTIN, Tex., June 7 (AP)—The University of Texas accepted two Negro students today, bowing to the United States Supreme Court's segregation ban.

John Saunders Chase of Austin, 25years old, a veteran of World War II, became the first Negro to enroll since the university was opened sixty-seven years ago.

Horace Lincon Heath, 50, of Waco, who will seek the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Government, was the second. Mr. Chase will study for a Master's Degree in Architecture.

Thurs. 6-8-50

Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro postman, whose suit against the university broke down its segregation barriers, is to enroll in September. The Supreme Court ruled Mr. Sweatt must be admittedeh because the law facilities at the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston were not equal to those at the University of Texas.

14e(1)

Mr. Sweatt tried to enter the University Law School four years ago. He was rejected on grounds that he was barred under Texas laws providing for separate public schools for Negroes and whites.

He lost in state courts but won the final round before the United States Supreme Court Monday.

University of Texas officials said Messrs. Sweatt, Chase and Heath were recognized as eligible for nonsegregated admission to Graduate Schools.

They referred to the Supreme Court's decision holding that the Law School at Houston was not substantially equal to the University Law School. They said that the Negro university also could not provide for Messrs. Chase and Heath.

McLaurin Appeals to South

George W. McLaurin, Negro graduate student at the University of Oklahoma whose segregation from whites in class was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court Monday, has appealed to Southerners to end discrimination in the South. The McLaurin decision was handed down concurrently with the Sweatt ruling.

The appeal was made in a letter received here yesterday by his son, Dr. Dunbar S. McLaurin, an exporter who resides at 1989 Amsterdam Avenue. The statement read:

"No one relishes anything imposed from the outside. The better class of Southerners should therefore recognize the basic asiprations of Negroes and voluntarily provide them with all of the prerogatives of citizenship.

"Negroes are not radicals; they are humans, but the 'slow education' theory of the South has demonstrated to Negroes that the only way to achieve gains to enjoy in their own lifetime is to utilize all of the fighting tools of democracy. This would not be necessary if Southerners, most of whom are deeply religious, would apply the simple Golden Rule toward their dealings with their fellow citizens."

ADMITTED TO TEXAS U.

New York, N.Y.
Times
Thurs. 6-8-50

John Saunders Chase

Associated Press Wirephoto

On to Norman and Stillwater

14e(1)

Black Dispatch

Sat. 4-1-50

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Before us lies a bulletin covering the courses offered at the Summer Session at the University of Oklahoma, and Negro teachers should be preparing now to take advantage of same. Hundreds of courses are offered in the fields of education, engineering, liberal arts, fine arts, sciences, business, law and pharmacy, both in the graduate and undergraduate fields.

Since 1946 the leaders of the NAACP have spent much time and money in effort to provide these facilities for the Negro teachers of Oklahoma, and at the present time not only can Negro teachers and other students attend classes at the University but they also can secure dormitory services and eat in the main cafeteria. While every ideal and objective of the NAACP has not been achieved the basic goals have been reached and Negroes in Oklahoma who desire graduate training should take advantage of this step forward in the democratic pattern.

The Black iDspatch takes this position now for the reason the summer classes at the University will open in just a few weeks and we wish to draw a distinction between attending the classes at Norman and Stillwater as compared with attending the jim crow classes into which reaction seeks to lure the Negro teacher at Douglass high school. This spurious substitute is only a trap and a snare calculated to destroy the opportunity provided for you in your state's leading universities. It should be the common knowledge of all that Douglass high school, totally lacking in college facilities, cannot offer you the same kind and quality of training offered in these two state universities where millions of dollars have been appropriated across the past forty years to provide adequate library facilities, instructional equipment and a faculty personnel gathered from the four corners of the world.

Of course if the Negro teacher wants to fake her way through by accepting jim crow facilities, she will be given credits for her work, because those who control state government want to evade and escape their plain and crystal clear duty as spelled out by the United States Supreme Court. We suspect there will be offers of a "speed-up" if the Negro teacher will accept it at the fake Douglass high school graduate school, and if the Negro teacher is thinking of nothing but self, that is the thing to do.

But we think the majority of the Negro teachers are going to think in terms of the Negro child whose future and destiny must be considered. Is it fair to the Negro child to cripple and distort its life with a fake degree? The profits of a social order is in the making of men, and can the Negro teachers in a day and time when the sun seems to be rising for minority groups, face the challenges of the schoolroom only partially prepared to lift the Negro child to a plane of equality?

We realize many timid souls did not desire to enter into the first test of opportunity in white colleges provided by the courts. But that period is over. Every sane Negro in Oklahoma now knows he can catch the bus each morning out of Oklahoma City and go to Norman and attend his classes each day if he wants to. The distance is only 22 miles. If he wishes to remain on the campus instead of commute, he can secure excellent dormitory services now being utilized by several of the twenty-three students on the Norman campus. At Stillwater there are plenty of Negroes who own fine modern homes and are anxious to have you board and room with them. The Black Dispatch will supply a list of those homes on request.

It is true that the Negro teachers of the state have been appropriating out of their funds $500 every year for the past three years for the defense funds of the NAACP. But giving the NAACP a million dollars per year and then attending the jim crow graduate school in Oklahoma City is inconsistent. It is likened to a man who would drink a glass of water from his left hand while cutting his throat with his right.

Sit down today and write a letter to the dean of admissions at the institution of your choice. If your work is in the vocational field, write to Stillwater. On the other hand, if your work is in the liberal arts field, write to Norman. Ask this official to send you a bulletin and when you have studied same thoroughly, plan to enroll. Don't allow anyone to fool you. You will be given every consideration by the faculty and you will find a host of friends among the student body. You are either for segregation or you are against it. Certainly when you support the jim crow graduate school at Douglass high school you are endorsing segregation.

NORMAN STUDENT RESIGNS FROM SENATE FOLLOWING ARGUMENT OVER RACIAL SEGREGATION

Black Dispatch

Refusal of Body to Act Termed Denial of Basic Dignity of Men of All Races

Sat. 3-25-50

STORMY DEBATE PRECEDES RESIGNATION

14e(1) Univ. of Okla

NORMAN. — In a fiery speech indicting the student senate of "ignorance and hypocrisy," John L. Johnson resigned from the senate Wednesday, after the body voted to table his bill urging the end of segregation in the university.

The senate and its president have finally denied, not only the rights of a parliamentary body, but the basic dignity of men of all races."

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"I can no longer associate myself with such a group," he said.

The senate voted not to accept his resignation.

The bill, tabled by a vote of 20-12, contained the following clauses:

1. The student senate favors the principle of equal educational opportunities for all regardless of race, color and creed.

2. It commends the efforts of the state legislature, board of regents and university administration in gradually breaking down barriers to equal education at the state university.

3. It urges remaining barriers in the university be broken down as quickly as possible.

Several Side With Johnson

During the stormy debate following Johnson's introduction of the bill to end segregation of Negroes. Senate Ted Red, pharmacy junior from Corsicana, Tex., asked Johnson at three separate points if he would pledge any Negroes in his fraternity.

Hotly contesting the motion to table the bill, several senators contended that it requires a two-thirds vote to table a bill if it is done with the intention of suppressing it.

Senate President Stan Brown ruling that the bill required only a majority vote, denied the tabling was for the purpose of squelching Johnson's bill.

Black Dispatch

"Here Is Decay of America"

Announcing his resignation at the end of the meeting, Johnson told the senate:

3-25-50

"Here, my fellow senators, is the decay of America. You who tomorrow will claim leadership will not accept today the principles that have made her great—freedom, opportunity, equality—in a word, democracy."

The senate passed a bill introduced by Senate Nancy Keeling and tabled two others at the session.

Miss Keeling's bill recommending as many drama classes be held on the main campus as soon as possible was adopted unanimously.

The senate tabled 21-8, a bill calling for an investigation of IMA, and a bill to set up special polling places for students elections.

With These Words, U.S. Supreme Court Ruled Okla. School Jim Crow Illeaal

Afro-American Bal. 6-17-50

14 E (1)

The following is the complete text of the U.S. Supreme Court opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson in the victorious case of G. W. McLaurin against the University of Oklahoma and authorities charged with its operation.

The decision, one of the three anti-segregation rulings handed down by the court on June 5, was unanimous, as were the other two. The complete text follows:

The Immediate Issue Stated

In this case, we are faced with the question whether a State may, after admitting a student to graduate instruction its State university, afford him different treatment from other students solely because of his race. We decide only this issue; see **Sweatt v. Painter, ante, p. ——.**

Appellant is a colored citizen of Oklahoma. Possessing a master's degree, he applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma in order to pursue studies and courses eleading to a doctorate in education. At that time, his application was denied, solely because of his race.

Law Compelled Exclusion

The school authorities were required to exclude him by the Oklahoma statutes, 70 Okla. Stat. §§ 455, 456, 457 (1941), which made it a misdemeanor to maintain or operate, teach or attend a school at which both whites and colored persons are enrolled or taught.

Appellant filed a complaint requesting injunctive relief, alleging that the action of the school authorities and the statutes upon which their action was based were unconstitutional and deprived him of the equal protection of the laws.

Citing our decisions in **Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada,** 305 U.S. 337 (1938), and **Supuel v. Board of Regents,** 332 U.S. 631 (1948), a statutory three-judge District Court held that the State had a constitutional duty to provide him with the education he sought as soon as it provided that education for applicants of any other group.

Statutes Themselves Void

It further held that to the extent the Oklahoma statutes denied him admission they were unconstitutional and void.

On the assumption, however, that the State would follow the constitutional mandate, the court refused to grant the injunction, retaining jurisdiction of the cause with full power to issue any necessary and proper orders to secure McLaurin the equal protection of the laws.

Following this decision, the Oklahoma Legislature amended these statutes to permit the admission of colored persons to institutions of higher learning attended by white students, in cases where such institutions offered courses not available in the colored schools.

In on Segregated Basis

The amendment provided, however, that in such cases the provided, however, that in such cases the program of instruction "shall be given at such colleges or institutions of higher education upon a segregated basis."

Appellant was thereupon admitted to the University of Oklahoma Graduate School.

In apparent conformity with the amendment, his admission was made subject to "such rules and regulations as to segregation as the President of the University shall consider to afford Mr. G. W. McLaurin substantially equal educational opportunities as are afforded to other persons seeking the same education at the Graduate College," a condition which does not appear to have been withdrawn.

Thus he was required to sit apart at a designated desk in an anteroom adjoining the classroom; to sit a designated desk on the mezzanine floor of the library, but not to use the desks in the regular reading room; and to sit at a designated table and to eat at a different time from the other students in the school cafeteria.

To remove these conditions, appellant filed a motion to modify the order and judgment of the District Court. That court held that such treatment did not violate the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and denied the motion. This appeal followed.

Slight Change, Still Apart

In the interval between the decision of the court below and the hearing in this Court, the treatment afforded appellant was altered.

For some time, the section of the classroom in which appellant sat was surrounded by a rail on which there was a sign stating, "Reserved For Colored," but these have been removed.

He is now assigned to a seat in the classroom in a row specified for colored students; he is assigned to a table in the library on the main floor; and he is permitted to eat the same time in the cafeteria as other students, although here again he is assigned to a special table.

Separations Called Nominal

It is said that the separations imposed by the State in this case are in form merely nominal.

McLaurin uses the same classroom, library and cafeteria as students of other races; there is no indication that the seats to which he is assigned in these rooms have any disadvantage of location.

He may wait in line in the cafeteira and there stand and talk with fellow students, but while he eats he must remainapart.

Inhibited by Restrictions

These restrictions were obviously imposed in order to comply, as nearly as could be, with the statutory requirements of Oklahoma.

But they signify that the State, in administering the facilities it affords for professional and graduate study, sets McLaurin apart from the other students. The result is that appellant is handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction.

Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession.

His Effect on Others Cited

Our society grows increasingly complex, and our need for trained leaders increases correspondingly. Appellant's case represents, perhaps, the epitome of that need, for he is attempting to obtain an advanced degree in education, to become, by definition, a leader and trainer of others.

Those who will come under his guidance and influence must be directly affected by the education he receives. Their own education and development will necessarily suffer to the extent that his training is unequal to that of his classmates.

State-imposed restrictions which produce such inequalities cannot be sustained.

Then State Not to Blame

It may be argued that appellant will be in no better position when these restrictions are removed, for he may still be set apart by his fellow students. This we think irrelevant.

There is a vast difference — a Constitutional difference — between restrictions imposed by the State which prohibit the intellectual commingly of students, and the refusal of individuals to commingle where the State presents no such bar. **Shelley v. Kraemer,** 334 U.S. 1, 13-14 (1948).

The removal of the State restrictions will not necessarily abate individual and group predilections, prejudices and choices. But at the very least, the State will not be depriving appellant of the opportunity to secure acceptance by his fellow students on his own merits.

Deprived of Right

We conclude that the conditions under which this appellant is required to receive his education deprive him of his personal and present right to the equal protection of the laws. See **Sweatt v. Painter, ante, p. ——.**

We hold that under these circumstances the Fourteenth Amendment precludes differences in treatment by the State based upon race.

Appellant, having been admitted to a State-supported graduate school, must receive the same treatment at the hands of the State as students of other races. The judgment is

REVERSED.

NEGRO CRUSADER IN OKLAHOMA IS QUIET TEACHER

Tribune

Court Edict Climaxes Effort of Lifetime

June 6-25-50

Oklahoma City, June 24 (AP)—Crusading is usually left to the young, but George Washington McLaurin is 55.

McLaurin

Victor in the toughest kind of battle in the south, the Negro educator has just opened the doors of Oklahoma's colleges to his people without any type of segregation. 14 E 4)

He was the first Negro admitted to the state university—one among 12,000 whites—and had to spend 4½ months sitting in an anteroom to a classroom.

This month, the United States Supreme court decided that rules under which he entered the university in 1948 made him "handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduation instructions."

Recalls First Semester

McLaurin, who speaks in hushed tones and weighs each word before giving an opinion, recalled his first semester.

"Naturally, I was under a handicap and the pressure was terrific," he said. "But I feel it is an accomplishment. Where there is any good work, someone has to suffer."

McLaurin, who retired after 33 years of teaching, was first permitted to enter the university "on a segregated basis" after a three-judge federal court ruled he must be given equal educational opportunities.

During his first semester, besides sitting apart, he also was required to eat at a special table in the cafeteria and was assigned a small table on the fourth floor of the library amid stacks of newspapers. Later, he was permitted to sit in the main classroom but in a special section.

Wanted to Help Their Kind

He quietly continued his studies and appealed to the Supreme court for relief.

McLaurin didn't enroll just to make an issue of segregation. He and his wife are both educators. With their children grown and independent from rental property, they wanted to help in raising the educational standards of the Negro in the south.

The McLaurins have three children, two boys and a girl. All three gained their master's degrees before they were 21. Dunbar S. McLaurin, the youngest son, also had his doctor's degree before he was 21. He is now an economist in New York.

The other son, Joffre Carranza McLaurin, now is at Camp Lee as a reserve major. He is studying for a doctor's degree at Minnesota. Phylis Cardenza McLaurin, the daughter, is doing social work in New York and working for a doctor's degree at Columbia.

Likes College Work

McLaurin, who has his dissertation to complete before getting his doctor's degree, has as much enthusiasm for college work as a freshman.

Mrs. McLaurin has two degrees, in economics and English. She is attending the University of Oklahoma, seeking a master's in home economics.

It was in Mississippi that the McLaurins decided education must be their goals. Ever since they moved to Oklahoma, in 1910, that has been their aim.

Mrs. McLaurin actually began the segregation fight in 1923.

"I wrote the University of Oklahoma asking if I could enroll," she said. "They wrote back and said my credits were acceptable but state law prohibited my attending the white school. I wrote back and asked if I could take extension courses. They gave me the same answer."

Drive Began in 1946

The successful campaign to break down Oklahoma's segregation laws began in 1946 when Ada Sipuel Fisher applied for law studies at the university.

Mrs. Fisher, denied admittance because of her color, went to court. The state made a belated effort in 1948 to avoid admitting her by establishing a separate law school for Negroes. Mrs. Fisher declined to enroll, however, and her case was still pending when the McLaurin ruling opened the way for her to enter the University of Oklahoma. The separate school was abandoned.

Mrs. McLaurin told how when Mrs. Fisher's case came up, the McLaurins decided to do something about the situation.

14e(1) 1950

University of Oklahoma
DISCRIMINATION

NURSING HEAD "CAN'T SEE WHY NEGRO GIRLS WOULD WANT TO GO WHERE THEY ARE NOT WANTED"

Oklahoma City, Okla.

~~Washington~~

Fight On to Place Enrollees in Oklahoma University School of Nursing

14e(1)

URBAN LEAGUE TAKES STAND

The Oklahoma City Urban league on last Monday morning, following a two hour discussion of the question of Negro enrollees entering the University of Oklahoma School of Nursing, voted finally "in favor of establishing nursing education for Negro women which meets the standards of national accreditation."

This decision was not reached, however, without some opposition which came mainly from Mrs. Martha Keaton, president of the State League of Nursing Education, who in one outburst said "I cannot see why Negro girls should want to go where they are not wanted. I think we should work out some program that would guard them against any such embarassment."

Editor Dunjee who had been asked to sit in on the conference reminded Mrs. Keaton that prejudiced atmosphere such as she indicated would be found in the State Nursing School was not uncommon to Negroes. "The Negro faces the environment you are talking about from birth to death. He meets it on the streets, in the park, stores and on public transportation facilities."

"But" said Dunjee, "since the Negro and white graduate nurses of the state have united why not unite them on the training level?" The editor pointed out that he some time ago had had the resident attorney of the NAACP, Mr. Amos Hall, Tulsa, discuss this matter with the attorney general to determine whether or not the State Nursing School came within the preview of the recent court decision. Hall, Dunjee, told the committee, had reported to him that in a conference with the attorney general, he had suggested that Negro girls offer themselves for enrollment, and that if the matter was called to his attention by the School of Nursing he would advise that admission be granted.

From her conversation, and statements during the conference, Mrs. Keaton had been busy trying to work out some plan by which some arrangement could be made with the Edwards Memorial hospital, Oklahoma City and Langston university.

14e(1)

"I think you might be interested to know that Dr. Harrison was in my office recently and volunteered the information that his institution did not have the facilities to give the standard theoretical course required for graduate nursing, and that he had definitely decided not to have anything to do with the proposal," said Editor Dunjee following the disclosure of Mrs. Keaton that there was a plan under foot to work out a jim crow setup, separate from the Oklahoma University School of Nursing.

The president of the State League of Nursing Education suggested a survey be made, but she did not seem to have located any funds to make the survey and she was rather vague as to what the survey was supposed to develope. It appears largely that it was a dilatory tatic of the first water and she said "All of this legal fighting greatly distresses me."

Since there has been no court action started in connection with the school of nursing, it is presumed Mrs. Keaton had reference to the legal actions filed some time ago by the NAACP having to do with graduate training.

Mrs. Opaline Wadkins, nurse-in-charge of the colored wing of the State University hospital incicated, when questioned by Dr. Bertha M. Levey, chairman of the Urban league committee on health, that the colored nurses of the state were in favor of a collegiate school where Negro enrolees may secure theory, and Mrs. Gladys Benz, representing the National league of Nursing Education said she felt the same way about it.

The formal Urban league letter to Mrs. Keaton follows:

14e(1)

"The Urban league of Oklahoma City has been interested for sometime in the need for training opportunities in nursing education for Negro women. This interracial organization is engaged in a social welfare program to help improve conditions among Negroes. We are confident that you agree with us in our contention that health constitutes one of our major problems. Hence to combat disease, ignorance and poverty, we need trained health personnel. The scarcity of nurses is one of our most glaring lags in the health field.

"In several meetings of the Urban league's committee on health consideration has been given to possibilities for developing nursing education opportunities for Negro women. A brief glance has been taken of the existing hospitals where facilities offering a diversified experience might be available. To date none have been found. Therefore in a meeting on Tuesday, January 3, the body went on record as being 'in favor of the establishment of nursing education for Negro women which meets the standards for national accreditation.'

"This opinion, of course, was expressed with the hope that any already established acceptable nurse training facilities will eventually become available to Negro women on an integrated basis. Further, the group strongly opposed the establishment of a separate school of nursing, especially in view of the terrific struggle already being made by your group and others to improve standards in this field in the State of Oklahoma.

"We of the Urban league are not just interested in conveying to the league on nursing education our viewpoint on this question, but are anxious to follow your guidance in helping to solve the problem. We realize that you possess the professional knowledge and have a better understanding of the issues involved, yet we offer our cooperation and support to the fine program you have outlined in this instance."

Segregation Bars Down at Norman

14e(1)

State Gets Ready For Mc-McLaurin Hearing in U. S. Court

Black Dispatch

Date 2-4-50

Oklahoma City, Okla.

According to reports coming from the University of Oklahoma this week, carpenters were busy in the past few days tearing down the physical barriers erected last year when Negroes first enrolled in the institution.

One Negro student said when he arrived at the "Jug" last week to eat, he was advised by an attendant that arrangements had been made for Negro students to eat in the main dining room. He said he went to the cafeteria and was directed to a table marked" For Colored" and was served.

Just what is the background to the sudden change in arrangements made for Negro students has not yet been determined. One person supposedly in the know stated that the action taken has the sanction of the board of regents.

One oracle in discussing the revolutionary change said that the action taken was done to support the position to be taken by Atty. Gen. Mac Q. Williamston, who must soon appear in the Supreme Court of the United States with his assistants to defend the action taken by the state in segregating G. W. McLaurin, student at the university.

MOST O. U. STUDENTS APPROVE EFFORT TO REMOVE SEGREGATION

14 e (1) University Okla

NORMAN.—Students around the campus were polled on their opinion of action being taken by the federal government in regards to segregation in Oklahoma. In reply to the question, "What do you think about the federal government intervening in the 'separate but equal' doctrine of the university" the following students answered:

Black Dispatch

Neville Reeder, sophomore, education: "I had a class with a Negro. That rail—what it symbolized, separating white from black, bothered me more than having a Negro in the class."

2-25-50

Elaine Leventhal, sophomore, interior decorating: "If the State of Oklahoma doesn't do something the federal government must."

Sean Russell, graduate social work: "In my opinion they are equal in every respect and have a right to equal educational facilities. But due to my life-long thinking I can't change my opinion immediately. I feel the Negroes should have separate facilities."

Oklahoma City Okla

Pat Patton, junior, journalism: "I believe that Negroes are entitled to equal rights. I have no solution to how they can get equal rights, but I don't believe that removal of segregation will automatically give them those rights. I don't believe the breakdown of segregation should go further."

Jowilleen Grider, sophomore, secretarial science: "I think that they should take the barriers against Negroes down."

Richard Clark, senior, business: "I am against segregation in all forms."

Richard Mitchell, freshman, engineering: "I'd just as soon go to school with Negroes and eat with them also. I was in the service with them and they seem to be just like members of any other race: some bad and some good."

Charles McKinzie, freshman, pharmacy: "I think they should let the state work out the problem. I think they have gone too far already in the breakdown of segregation. They should give Negroes equal but a separate university as good as OU."

Joe Julian, freshman, unclassified: "I don't object to Negroes going here or sitting beside me. They were beside me in the army. But they, the Negroes, shouldn't make such an issue of it."

Arthur Newfield, economics graduate student: "I've waited a long time to see such a headline and it happened a lot sooner than I expected. I approve of the federal government's action wholeheartedly. I believe it a great push forward for both the university and the state."

Tom Carroll, university college: "It's all right. They should have separate places to eat and should not be allowed to attend social functions."

Langston's Most Recent Graduate Enrolled at O. U.

Black Dispatch

2-25-50

Mrs. Marcelett Campbell Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hosie Campbell, Langston, Okla., daughter-in-law of the late Mr. and Mrs. John L. Brown, Oklahoma City, is now enrolled at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

14 e (1)

Having obtained a Bachelor degree in Home Economics in 1949, she is now pursuing studies toward a Master's in same field. She is a member of Avery Chapel A. M. E. church in Oklahoma City, and very active in civic and social affairs.

Oklahoma City Okla

Argument Slated Before High Court Next Week

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—United States Supreme Court decisions as well as state court decisions support the constitutional validity of state laws providing for separate but equal educational facilities for white and colored students.

That is the main argument of the State of Oklahoma in its brief filed in the case of G. W. McLaurin, a retired professor of Langston University, now a student in the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma.

14 e (1)

McLaurin is appealing from a decision of a special three-judge Federal district court upholding race segregation at the graduate level in state-supported institutions.

3-26-50

The case is one of three civil rights cases which are calendared for argument before the Supreme Court next week.

Atlanta Ga.

The other two cases are those of Heman Marion Sweatt of Houston, Texas, who was denied admission to the University of Texas Law School, and Elmer W. Henderson, of Washington, who is attacking racial segregation on railroad dining cars.

JUSTICE BRIEFS

The Justice Deartment has filed briefs in all three cases, as a friend of the court, asking the Supreme Court to reexamine to reach a determination that race segregation under compulsion of law, violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

While both the McLaurin and Sweatt cases involve the question of racial segregation in institutions of higher learning, there is a fundamental difference between the two.

Sweatt declined to enroll in a separate law school which the State of Texas established for colored students after he had unsuccessfully sought a writ of mandamus to compel his admission to the University of Texas Law School. He contends that separate schools are unconstitution, no matter what the degree of equality may be.

McLaurin brought suit August 5, 1948, in the Federal District Court for the western district of Oklahoma to enjoin enforcement of Oklahoma's Jim Crow laws under which he and other qualified colored applicants were excluded from admission to courses of study offered in the State only at the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, and administratipe officers of the university were named as defendants.

On October 6, 1948, the three-judge court ruled that Oklahoma's Jim Crow statutes were unconstitutional and unenforceable as applied to McLaurin, but issued no injunction.

The next day McLaurin filed a motion for further relief, alleging that, despite the court's ruling, he had again been denied admission to the Graduate School of the University under segregated conditions, pose of taking courses leading to a doctorate in education.

Before the hearing on the motion, McLaurin was admitted to the unifersity under segregated conditions. He was required to sit in an anteroom, take books in the library to a designated desk on the mezzanine floor ,eat in the cafeteria at a special table and at a different time than the other students.

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS

On November 22, 1948, the three-judge court ruled that Oklahoma's Jim Crow statutes, previously held to be unconstitutional and unenforceable in the case of McLaurin, could be used as the constitutional basis for segregating him from all other students, and that the Fourteenth Amendment did not prohibit the State of Oklahoma from making racial distinctions in providing public education.

World

After the ruling, McLaurin was permitted to go into the regular classroom and to sit in a section surrounded by a rail on which there was a large sign stating: "Reserved for Colored.'"

At the beginning of the last semester in February, the rail and sign were removed.

The Oklahoma legislature, at its 1949 session, amended its Jim Crow laws to permit the enrolment of colored students in state-supported institutions of learning for courses leading to a particular degree not given at the corresponding colored institution, but upon a segregated basis.

3-26-50

"Segregated basis" was defined in the amended statute as "classroom instruction given in separate classrooms, or at separate times."

The brief for the State of Oklahoma states that the 1949 legislature did not appropriate sufficient funds to enable the University of Oklahoma to provide seperate classroom instruction.

The State contends that the proper authorities of the university, in an effort to carry out a resolution of the Board of Regents of the university and the segregation public policy of the State, insofar as available funds permitted, adopted certain administrative polices.

STATE POLICIES

These policies, intended to provide "separate but equal educational facilities." are:

1. McLaurin and the other twenty-three colored students now reciving instruction at the university are assigned regular seats in a designated row of each classroom in which they receive instruction, the other seats being assigned to white students.

2. McLaurin and the other colored students have full access to the library and may check out books the same as white students. But they have assigned for their use a designated table or tables on the main floor of the library, the other tables on that floor being assigned for the use of white students.

3. McLaurin and the other colored students are permitted to take their meals at the university cafeterias at the same times as white students. They go through the regular cafeteria line along with the white students, but they must eat at specially assigned tables, the other tables being assigned to white students.

The State denies that in adopting the restrictions McLaurin is attacking, the purpose was to "humiliate and degrade" him or to place a "badge of inferiority" upon him. It asserts that their adoption was "an honest attempt" by university authorities to comply with the public policy of Oklahoma and at the same time not violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

The State's brief was signed by Mac Q. Williamson, Attorney General of Oklahoma, and Fred Hanson, First Assistant Attorney General.

14e(1) 1950

University of South Carolina
Discrimination

✓

S. C. Board May Study Admission Of Negro Student

Journal-Guide
June 18-50

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (SNS) —A special meeting of the University of South Carolina Board of Trustees has been called for June 24 to consider a Negro's application to enroll in the law school, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond announced Saturnay.

Negroes are now prohibited admission to the white university by state law. Thurmond said he will ask the board to refuse the application.

The governor said he would request the refusal on the grounds that South Carolina has one of the only two accredited law schools for Negroes in the country.

Negro Seeks To Enter Law School In S. C.

14e(1)

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16—(AP)—Gov. J. Strom Thurmond said Friday he will ask the University of South Carolina board of trustees to meet June 24 to consider a Negro's application to enroll in the law school.

State law now prohibits admission of Negroes to the University or other state-supported colleges for white students. Thurmond said he will ask the board to refuse the application.

The requested refusal, Thurmond explained, would be on the grounds that this state has one of the only two accredited law schools for Negroes in the country. He referred to the law school at the State A. and M. College for Negroes at Orangeburg.

The Negro applicant is Jacob Joseph Martin, of Beaufort, 21-year-old cum laude graduate of Allen University for Negroes here.

Baltimore
Sat 6-17-50
Afro

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3 Negroes Turned Down by College

Courier 14e(1)
Sat - 9-2-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—The University of South Carolina turned down the applications of three Negro students for admission to the institution here last week. School officials based their refusal on the grounds that adequate and equal facilities for Negroes are provided by the state.

Negroes Apply at Tennessee University

[illegible] 9-7-50

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 6—(P)—The University of Tennessee disclosed Wednesday it has received "several" formal applications from Negroes for admission to its graduate school.

A University official in reporting receipt of the applications said:

"The problem is whether the University can admit these Negroes and keep within bounds of State statutes prohibiting them.

"This whole matter has been turned over to the State Attorney General's office to determine the eligibility of the applicants."

Atlanta Ga.

The spokesman said all of the applicants are Tennesseans.

The official said one applicant had submitted transcripts and other papers which are necessary to qualify academically for admission.

"However," the spokesman added, "his papers have not been finally passed on this year."

The University of Virginia was ordered Tuesday by a three-judge Federal Court to admit qualified Negroes to its law school.

Another State Joins Rank

Negro students of Tennessee have joined the ranks of colored students of other states in seeking graduate training at the University of Tennessee. Such a group was made public last week when officials of the University of Tennessee disclosed that "several formal applications" from Negro students for admission to its graduate and professional schools.

[illegible] Tues. 9-12-50

Officials, in making known the news, disclosed that several applicants for admission had submitted transcripts. With Tennessee having joined the ranks, it means that the\e are only three remaining southern states not yet seeking admission to graduate and professional schools. These invlude Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama. In time, we think, all of these remaining states will awaken to the fact that they are receiving an unfair and unjust share of the public educational funds and as a measure of protection to their interests.

Atlanta Ga.

While it is true tha tmany of our states will hold fast to the state statutes, most of the others will decide not to resist Negro admissions because they lack the necessary facilities to maintain a separate and equal system for them.

Way Opened For Negroes To Enter Tennessee U.

9-28

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 27—(P)—Atty. Gen. Roy H. Beeler gave an opinion Wednesday opening the way for admission of Negroes to some departments of the University of Tennessee.

The attorney general said the institution could not "discriminate" against Negro applicants for graduate work and study of law and chemistry "solely because of race."

Throughout his 21-page opinion to U-T President C. E. Brehm and Gov. Gordon Browning, however, Beeler expressed his personal opposition to "commingling of the races in the schools of the state."

University Of Tennessee Told To Admit Qualified Negro Applicants

Fri. 10-13-50

Nashville, Tenn.,—Faced with the possibility of an NAACP suit, the State of Tennessee agreed to accept the applications of three Negro students for admission to the law and graduate schools of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

A ruling handed down by Roy H. Beeler, attorney general of the state, on September 27, affirmed the right of Negro students to attend the University. Basing his ruling on decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, Mr. Beeler said:

Little Rock Ark.

"We must bow to the inevitable and go along as good citizens of the United States. The opinions of that court became the law of the land, notwithstanding any opinions that may be entertained by any individuals, however sound such opinions may be."

Two of the Negro applicants, Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson, are seeking admission to the law school beginning with the winter quarter, January 2, 1951. The third applicant, Fred B. Renwick, now a graduate student in chemistry at Atlanta University, is seeking admission to the University of Tennessee in the fall of 1951 for further study in his field. All are residents of Knoxville, Blakeney and Patterson are veterans of World War II.

Attempting to avert admission of Mr. Blakeney, President C. E. Brehm suggested that he seek an out-of-state scholarship. Mr. Blakeney replied: "I am not interested in receiving financial aid for legal training outside the State of Tennessee. I am a citizen of the State of Tennessee and I desire to be admitted to the present law college maintained by the State for its citizens."

Governor Schemes To Keep Bars

Journal and Guide

Sat. 10-28-50

Would Make Colored Colleges Units Of State University

Norfolk, Va.

By International News Service

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A problem of maintaining segregation at the University of Tennessee may be "solved" through a plan revealed last week by Gov. Gordon Browning.

14e(1)

The university trustees met Friday in Knoxville and considered the governor's proposal to make several state colleges units of the university, but postponed a final decision.

One such college is the State Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes in Nashville. Browning said that institution, as well as Memphis State College, would be raised to university level under the plan. Both would award University of Tennessee degrees.

* * *

THE ATTORNEY General of Tennessee has held that certain graduate units of the university cannot bar Negroes because no equal facilities are provided at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

Some observers feel that the plan announced by the governor will make the facilities of the university available, although segregation would be maintained.

The university trustees' postponed (to December fourth) meeting, which probably will be held in Memphis, will take final action regarding the ruling by Attorney General Roy H. Beeler that Negro applicants must be admitted as ttudents at the university in Knoxville.

* * *

LIKEWISE, NO action was taken Friday on Governor Browning's proposal to elevate Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College (for Negroes) at Nashville to university rank.

Browning's proposal had been interpreted by some observers as a possible "solution" to the question.

Journal and Guide 10-28-50

Postponement action on Beeler's ruling came after the trustees discussed the matter and quizzed Beeler on legal aspects of the situation. He had ruled earlier this month that, as a result of U. S. Supreme Court decisions, Tennessee University "had no other alternative" than to admit Negroes to its graduate schools.

14e(1)

* * *

SINCE BEELER's opinion was delivered, two more Negro students have applied for admission, making a total of five who have requested to begin study in the Winter quarter, which starts Jan. 4.

Indications were that the trustees at their mid-Winter session will make a final decision within time for the five students to enter the state university if permission for them to attend is granted.

Student Approval Grows For Admitting Negroes To Universities In The South

Daily [illegible] Dem 11-5-50

By WILLIAM J. FOX

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (UP) — There was growing student approval today for admittance of Negroes to southern colleges.

A series of U. S. supreme court rulings opened the doors of state universities to Negroes in the past three years, and the situation has been accepted calmly.

Some protest has come from politicians, while university authorities have discreetly sidestepped critical comment. The students themselves have taken the new developmnt in stride.

Thus far, the slow and cautious entry of Negro ~~students into~~ Dixie universities has been mainly on the graduate school level—principally into schools of law.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of New Orleans, says that an estimated 200 Negroes are now enrolled in 21 previously all-white southern colleges and universities.

Negroes attend graduate and professional schools in 11 of 17 state universities. Private colleges in three states admit Negroes.

There are some states where laws demand segregation of the races, and Negroes still have not been admitted to white universities.

However, in specific instances the courts have ruled that Negroes be admitted to the Universities of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and the attorney general of Tennessee recommended admission of Negroes to the University of Tennessee.

In at least four cases, editors of campus newspapers at southern schools have endorsed the admission of Negroes to their classrooms. These were at the University of Alabama, Auburn, the University of Mississippi and Millsaps college, a Methodist school in Jackson, Miss.

The "Auburn Plainsman" said it doesn't believe the students would object to Negroes attending the school. The University of Alabama publication previously carried an editorial in the same vein.

A week ago, Albin Krebs, 21-year-old editor of "The Mississippian" at the University of Mississippi, said that Negroes should be admitted "not only to Ole Miss, but to Mississippi State College and other state-supported schools. . . .

"The pigment of a man's skin must have nothing to do with the measurement of his ability . . . whether southerners like it or not, that's how things will be."

Chancellor J. D. Williams said Krebs "cannot speak for the university, and he does not. State law requires segregation, and that's our position."

School officials decided the editorial was a student matter, and the student body executive council now has under consideration a petition to remove Krebs as editor. It was signed by 40 students and will be acted upon next week.

A group of about 100 students burned a small cross wrapped in gasoline-soaked rags on the campus in front of Krebs' dormitory, chanting "we want Krebs' resignation. . . . We want a new editor."

Actually, the "demonstration" was something of a pep rally.

A few of the students laughingly told Krebs: "We want to burn a cross . . . We're just having some fun."

Pictures of the "demonstration indicated as much, with a bunch of self-consciously grinning kids standing around in informal attire.

Maurice Dantin, student body president, said "mob and mass violence or action by non-representative groups will not be tolerated."

This week's issue of the campus newspaper showed opinion divided on the issue, both by students and outsiders.

Krebs said he had received telephone calls from other parts of the country, some from New York.

"Some were apparently inspired by a telegraphed report that 2,000 students gathered and burned a cross outside my dormitory," he said. "I hope those people who incite things up there will not seize on this as an opportunity to cry: 'There has been another cross-burning in Mississippi, and point a finger at us."

Rep. John E. Rankin, D., Miss., said Krebs' "shocking" editorial was "influenced by the very Communist element with which we are now locked in a death struggle."

To this Krebs replied:

'I am honored to be placed in the same category as Professor Albert Einstein, whom Rankin also once called a Communist because he would not agree with him.'

A Catholic from Pascagoula, Miss., Krebs added, "I'd like to see Mr. Rankin reconcile my religion with Communism."

In this week's issue of the Millsaps "Purple and White," Editor Lowrey Varnado said that "we take our stand beside Mr. Krebs, not with a foolish desire to stir up anger and hatred, but with an overwhelming sense of responsibility as Christians and Americans to carry out what seems our obvious duty toward the Negroes."

Dr. M. L. Smith, president of Millsaps, said Varnado spoke only for himself.

X This

14e(i) 1950

University of Tennessee
Discrimination

uling Admits Negro Students to Tennessee U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27 (UP)—Tennessee cracked the Deep South's solid front against mixed education today by ruling that Negroes can take professional courses at its State University.

Post

State Attorney General Roy H. Beeler grudgingly approved the admission of three Negroes who, he agreed, could not get the kind of advanced training they wanted at State-supported Negro schools.

9-28-50

"Strife and turmoil" will follow the "letting down of the bars," Beeler predicted. Nevertheless, his ruling was the South's first voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court's "precedent" rulings in the Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma University cases.

"We in the South have no other alternative," Beeler said in a long, bitter opinion that assailed "outside influences" and Negro demands "prompted by a desire for political preferment."

Washington DC

"We must bow to the inevitable and go along as good citizens of the United States," he said. "The opinions of that (United States Supreme) court become the law of the land, notwithstanding any opinions . . . that may be entertained by any individuals, however sound such opinions may be."

At Knoxville, President C. E. Brehm of the University of Tennessee called the executive committee of the university board of trustees to an executive session to take action on Beeler's opinion.

Brehm had asked Beeler for a ruling and, presumably, would consider himself bound by the attorney general's opinion.

Lincoln A. Blakeney of Knoxville, one of the Negroes seeking admission to the university law school, said he was "very pleased" by the ruling and would start to school at the winter quarter in December.

Beeler did not rule on the eligibility of Negroes to become undergraduates at Tennessee. But he said that Negroes applying for graduate study and "possessing the same qualifications, educational and otherwise, as are required for white students . . . cannot be denied admittance solely on account of color."

Negroes Win Entry To U. of Tennessee

~~Constitution~~

'Strife and Turmoil' Feared As State Opens Courses

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27—(UP)—Tennessee cracked the Deep South's solid front against mixed education Wednesday by ruling that Negroes can take professional courses at its state university.

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Atlanta Ga.

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Tennessee Postpones Negro Student Action

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28 (U.P.)—University of Tennessee officials today postponed action that may be the first break in the "color line" in segregated graduate schools in the deep South.

Post

After a two-hour closed session, the executive committee of the university's board of trustees issued a statement saying they had given "due consideration" to the ruling of State Attorney General Roy H. Beeler that the university must open its graduate schools to Negroes. A meeting is to be called "within 30 days" to act on Beeler's ruling.

Washington DC

Tennessee Has Plan On Negro School Ruling

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19 (U.P.)—The University of Tennessee is considering a split-university plan to circumvent a ruling that it must provide equal facilities for Negroes, The United Press learned from reliable sources today.

Sources at the University here made it clear the responsibility for the split university plan, which calls for raising a state Negro college at Nashville to university status, lies entirely with Gov. Gordon Browning.

Tennessee U. Faces Negro Issue

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Post

Sources at the university here made it clear that responsibility for the plan which calls for raising a State Negro college at Nashville to university status, lies entirely with Gov. Gordon Browning.

Browning said the divided university plan will be presented at a special meeting of the university's board of trustees tomorrow. The meeting originally was called to consider applications of three Negroes for admission to U-T professional schools.

Washington

No such schools now exist for Negroes in Tennessee, and an informed source told the United Press that if the Nashville School for Negroes is raised to university status "evidently" the Governor intends to recommend expansion of that school.

State Attorney General Roy H. Beeler ruled recently that the State must provide facilities for Negroes which are not available for them exclusively now.

Way Is Opened for Negroes To Enter Tennessee University

Nashville, Sept. 27 (AP)—Attorney General Roy H. Beeler gave an opinion today opening the way for admission of Negroes to some departments of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Beeler said the institution may not discriminate against Negro applicants for graduate work and study of law and dentistry "solely because of race."

Throughout his opinion to U. T. President C. E. Brehm and Governor Gordon Browning, however, Beeler expressed his personal opposition to "commingling of the races in the schools of the state."

He said Southern States "are now being besieged by a series of demands for admission of Negroes to State universities," and added:

"Just why this movement is taking form at the present time . . . can be explained in no other way than by the drive from Washington to have the Negro stand on the Fourteenth Amendment and demand that he be admitted to the State universities and schools of the South."

Beeler said he was "fearful that when the bars are let down and Negro students, even in limited number, are admitted to our institutions strife and turmoil will be engendered and the amicable feeling and relationship that now exists between the races will no longer continue to exist as it has for these many years in Tennessee."

Louisville Ky

The university has three entrance applications from Negroes. Lincoln A. Blakeney seeks to enter the Law College, Aubrey L. Totten wants to take graduate work in chemistry, and Gene Mitchell Gray desires graduate work in biochemistry.

Brehm said the executive committee of the university "will determine the action the university will take."

Tennessee Opens Door To Negroes

14e(1)

Governor Talmadge Of Georgia Raps Atlanta Suit; Predicts Bloodshed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dixie is grudgingly bowing to the inevitable! Tennessee last week decided to admit three Negroes to its hitherto "white" state university professional schools. In Virginia, another Negro was admitted last week to the University of Virginia. But Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia continues to defy the U. S. Government. As Negroes continued to press their fight for educational equality in the South, new developments were spotlighted in the events of the week.

10-7-50

Tennessee Attorney General Roy H. Beeler ruled that the University of Tennessee at Knoxville should admit Negroes to pursue studies in the graduate, dental and law schools. He based his decision on the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases. Three Negroes are involved: Lincoln A. Blakeney, Joseph H. Patterson and Fred B. Renwick, all of Knoxville.

In Knoxville, University of Tennessee President C. E. Brehm called a meeting of the executive board to consider action on Mr. Beeler's opinion. Having asked for the opinion, President Brehm was believed to feel that he is bound by it. The ruling is expected to stave off a prospective Federal suit by the NAACP on behalf of the three Negro applicants.

Attorney General Beeler's ruling applies to training not offered at Negro universities in Tennessee. Mr. Beeler said that since Tennessee had not provided a law school, or other professional schools, "I am of the opinion that Negro applicants to these schools cannot be discriminated against solely because of race."

Meanwhile, some two-hundred miles away in Atlanta, Ga., Gov. Herman Talmadge of that state gave off with another of his vitriolic blasts against educational equality and the U. S. Government.

The race-hating Georgia chief executive declared that the United States does not have enough troops or policemen to enforce a court order which would allow Negroes and whites to be seated in the same classroom.

However, the situation in Georgia faces a definite showdown on Nov. 9, when a suit by Atlanta Negro parents will be heard in Federal court. Two hundred parents are demanding educational equality for their children in the Atlanta public school system. At this time a decision is still pending on a similar type of suit in Irwin County in 1949.

Five attorneys are handling the Atlanta suit, sponsored by the NAACP. It was originally scheduled to be heard Oct. 9, but Federal District Judge Frank Hooper Jr. granted an extension of time to attorneys for the defendants, the Atlanta City School Board and its officials and members. Governor Talmadge has declared that the suit will lead to race riots if the parents win it.

Louisiana came under fire from the heavy guns of the NAACP legal staff when testimony was heard at Baton Rouge last Friday that Louisiana State University has been restricted to white students since its foundation — a well known fact.

14 e(1)

The effort here is aimed at securing the admission of Roy S. Wilson of Minden to the university's law school. The state has a jim-crow law school at Southern University, Negro institution at Scotlandville.

Three Federal judges sat on the hearing at Baton Rouge and took the case under advisement after hearing testimony from both sides.

Other developments over the week included the admission of Walter N. Ridley, to the University of Virginia Extension School, which offers courses in several cities of that state. At Roanoke, Va., two Negro women, Mrs. Dorothy Jones and Mrs. E. M. Fuller, applied for entrance to the extension courses of the university there.

North Carolina awaits a decision from the hearing on the suit of four Negroes who applied for admission to the University of North Carolina Law School. That state also has a jim crow Negro law school at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

Meanwhile, Dixie advocates of the regional educational plan [illegible] their forces to [illegible] their efforts to bring [illegible] into reality.

University of Tennessee Bars Negroes Despite State's Advice

Courier-Journal

14e(1)

Memphis, Dec. 4 (AP)—The University of Tennessee board of trustees today turned down the applications of six Negroes to the school despite the advice of the State attorney general.

The board said the State Constitution prevented it from letting the Negroes enter the school because it requires segregation in schools.

12-5-50

But State Attorney General Roy Beeler had said previously that recent Supreme Court decisions indicated they could not be barred.

Louisville Ky

Likely To Appeal

The rejected applicants probably will take the case to the courts, an attorney for four of them said.

The board resolution, agreed to by all but one of the trustees, added that "a violation of the laws of the State in this regard subjects the violator to prosecution, conviction, and punishment as therein provided."

C. A. Cowan, the attorney, said in Knoxville the board's action had left his clients no other recourse than to appeal. He said he had not discussed it with them, but felt sure they "will want me to pursue the matter further."

Declines Comment

The four he represented, he said, are Lincoln A. Blakeney, Aubrey L. Totten, Joseph H. Patterson, and Jack Alexander, all of Knoxville. They are seeking admission to the College of Law, the Graduate School, and the Arts College.

The other two applicants are Robert L. Jones, Memphis, and [illegible]e Mitchell Gray, Knoxville. Neither was immediately avail- [illegible] for comment.

[illegible] Washington, the Department of Justice declined comment, saying it had no official information on the Tennessee situation.

U. of T. trustees deny Negroes' applications

14e(1)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 5—(P)—The University of Tennessee board of trustees has denied the applications of five Negroes for admission as students to the university.

The board, meeting in executive session, said it was bound by the state constitution and statutes.

It said the constitution expressly provides that there shall be segregation in the education of the races in schools and colleges in Tennessee. And said a violation would subject the violator to prosecution, conviction and punishment.

12-5-50

Four Knoxville Negroes had applied for admission to the college of law and the graduate school. The fifth, a Memphis resident, wants to study law.

Earlier State Atty. Gen. Roy H. Beeler had said he saw no alternative to U. S. Supreme Court rulings that Negroes cannot be barred from state universities because of their race.

News

Birmingham Ala

Tennessee Rejects 5 Negro Students

Post Herald

12-5-50

University Defies High Court Ruling

Birmingham

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 4 (U.P.)—The University of Tennessee defied the U. S. Supreme Court and the state attorney general today by turning away five Negro applicants for advanced study.

14e(1)

The 18 trustees of the Knoxville institution, at a one-day meeting here, held themselves bound by the Tennessee constitutional provision "that there shall be segregation in the education of the races in schools and colleges of this state."

Counsel for four of the Negroes indicated they would sue for admission backed by U. S. Supreme Court rulings opening white classes to Negroes where equal separate facilities are not provided.

Roy Beeler, attorney general of Tennessee, had advised the university that it could not legally bar the Negroes. Commenting today, he said that the 14th Federal Amendment, guaranteeing equal protection and equal rights of the races, superseded the old Tennessee segregation statutes.

Cowan pointed out that none of the courses sought by the applicants was provided at the State Agricultural and Industrial College of Negroes at Nashville.

Beeler had agreed in hsi opinion that no equal separate facilities were available and the university should admit the Negroes.

Negroes Barred From School In Tennessee

14e(1)

Advertiser

Board Turns Down Applications Of Six Despite Legal Advice

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 4—(AP)—The University of Tennessee board of trustees Monday turned down the applications of six Negroes to the school despite the advice of the state attorney general.

The board said the state constitution prevented it from letting the Negroes enter the school because it requires segregation in schools.

12-5-50

But State Attorney General Roy Beeler had said previously that recent Supreme Court decisions indicated they could not be barred.

Montgomery

The rejected applicants probably will take the case to the courts, an attorney for four of them said.

Ala.

The board resolution, agreed to by all but one of the trustees, added that "a violation of the laws of the state in this regard subjects the violator to prosecution, conviction, and punishment as therein provided."

C. A. Cowan, the attorney, said in Knoxville that the board's action had left his clients no other recourse than to appeal. He said he had not been able to discuss it with them, but felt sure they "will want me to pursue the matter further."

The four he represented, he said, are Lincoln A. Blakeney, Aubrey L. Totten, Joseph H. Patterson and Jack Alexander, all of Knoxville. They are seeking admission to the colloge of law, the graduate school and the arts college.

The other two applicants are Robert L. Jones of Memphis and Gene Mitchell Gray of Knoxville.

Declined Comment

In Washington, the Department of Justice declined comment, saying it had no official information on the Tennessee situation.

Another explosive matter settled — temporarily, at least — by the board was the adoption of a plan to set up a twin-university system for the state by raising Memphis State College to university status.

Before it can become effective, however, the plan must be approved by the state legislature. It has the support of Gov. Gordon Browning and Dr. C. E. Brehm, president of the university at Knoxville.

Several east Tennessee interests are opposed to it, saying it would weaken the Knoxville university.

The plan was adopted only after addition of a condition saying the university at Knoxville "shall receive funds that will provide an allowance per student not less than the per capita amount now being received."

14e(1) 1950

University of Tennessee
Discrimination

✓

U. of Tenn. Turns Back 5 Negroes

14e(1)

(Special to The Courier)

NASHVILLE — The decision whether to admit Negro students to the University of Tennessee will be left to the courts.

Following a decision by trustees of the University of Tennessee, Monday, not to admit Negro applicants to the university's graduate and professional schools, an attorney for the students said:

"It appears we have no recourse but to go to the courts."

Carl Cowan, Knoxville lawyer, acting as chief counsel for the applicants, said, however, "No definite decision has been reached."

The U-T board ruled that it could not act contrary to the state constitution and statutes which "expressly provide that there shall be segregation in the education of the races in schools and colleges" in Tennessee.

The vote was sixteen to one. The dissenting vote was not cast in protest to the board's denial of the requests, but rather in protest to any formal consideration of the matter.

The applicants are Gene Mitchell Gray, Lincoln A. Blakeney, James H. Patterson and Jack Alexander, all of Knoxville, and McKinley Exum of Memphis. Blakeney and Patterson requested admission to U-T's law school; Gray and Alexander requested admission to the graduate school, and Exum requested admission to the school of dentistry.

They based their requests on the fact that no facilities are now available in Tennessee for Negroes for the type training they desire.

The board's decision was contrary to the ruling of Roy Beeler, state attorney general, that in the light of recent supreme court decisions Negroes could not be barred from white universities solely on the basis of color.

The high court did not rule on the legality of segregated educational systems, but stipulated that where separate systems are maintained the facilities must be equal in every respect.

Courier
Date 12-16-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

In Tennessee

U. S. Weighs School Bias

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Denial of the University of Tennessee's board of regents to permit Negro students to enter the institution's graduate school has caused the Department of Justice in Washington to take notice.

The department says it wants to find out if any "denial of civil rights" by legal sanction is involved in the university's refusal to permit five Negroes to enter courses there.

The civil rights section of the department is taking preliminary steps to "ascertain the facts" in the refusal.

Application by the five students was turned down by the eighteen-member U-T board at its meeting in Memphis, Dec. 4.

The board said the Tennessee constitution requires segregation in state-supported schools.

Courier
Date 12-23-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.
14e(1)

14e(1) 1950

University of Texas
Discrimination

Equality in Education

Texas Claim Disputed on Facilities of Segregated Law School

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Arthur Krock's column of April 18 upholds the position of the State of Texas in the current Supreme Court case on segregation in the University of Texas Law School. As one of a group of 188 law professors who filed a brief in that matter expressing a contrary view, I regret that this column should have been, as I see it, so erroneous in the assertions made and so casual in overlooking certain other aspects of this problem.

14e(1)

4-25-50

The column accepts the Texas view that the colored law school in Houston is equal to the white law school, and it also accepts the Texas view that the law of the subject is all in support of Texas. If the schools are equal, how account for the following facts?

(1) Texas (white) has five times the faculty of Texas (colored). True, it has many more students, but in legal education the important matter is to have specialists in charge of the teaching of each subject. Texas (colored) necessarily is manned by jacks of all trades.

(2) The faculty at Texas (white) is truly distinguished. It includes a foremost American authority on the law of evidence and the law of damages; a leader in the field of conflicts; an outstanding man in the field of torts, and so on. The faculty at Texas (colored) has never been heard of before.

(3) Texas (white) gives students the choice of seventy-five courses. Texas (colored) cannot approach this choice.

(4) The library of Texas (white) is about three times as large as the library of Texas (colored).

(5) Texas (white) has law review, moot court, and legal aid work for its students which cannot be equaled or perhaps even attempted at Texas (colored).

True Equality

The fact is that were the United States Supreme Court to find these two schools equal, it would decide in the teeth of the countless decisions which hold that, assuming the validity of segregation, there must be a true equality and not an ersatz equality. An equal law school cannot be whistled up into existence at the wave of a hand.

Mr. Krock treats the question of the validity of segregation in education as a settled matter, and quotes the case of Gong-Lum to that effect. I shall not burden you with the details except to say that it is far from a settled matter. While the case of Gong-Lum says what Mr. Krock says it says, its citations do not support it. The fact is that there has never, from the Civil War to the present time, been a square-cut consideration by the Supreme Court of the validity of segregation in education. In the 1890's there was a square-cut decision on the validity of segregation of transportation. We contend that that case should be overruled. But the Supreme Court does not need to overrule any case in order to hold that the principle of segregated transportation should not be extended to segregated education.

The column does not discuss other aspects of the subject. It does not discuss the degrading effects of segregation on American life, for both the white and the Negro population. It makes no reference to the accomplishments of recent years in the breaking-down of segregation. It makes no effort to assess the portion of the responsibility which the Supreme Court has for having acquiesced, in that decision of the 1890's, in this degradation of democratic life.

Measure of Democracy

The brief of the Committee of Law Teachers concluded as follows:

"Every branch of the government, in its own way, has the duty of meeting a challenge of our times that democracy is unreal, a promise without fulfillment. This requires more than words. It requires that we bring our practices up to our pretensions. The account by General Bedell Smith of his experiences as Ambassador to Russia, as reprinted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, dealt at some length with the publication Amerika, which our country distributes in Russia. In THE TIMES General Smith reprinted two pictures from Amerika as samples of our message to Moscow. One of those pictures was of an unsegregated schoolroom. Is this really our message to the world, or must we send a postscript that there is a special exception for young men studying the Constitution of the United States in the State of Texas? The Texas Legislature has no authority to answer that question for the rest of America. The equal protection clause has answered it."

JOHN P. FRANK,
Yale University Law School.

New Haven, April 20, 1950.

Texas Students Hit Ban Against Negroes

Worker

14e(1)

AUSTIN, Texas.—A majority of students at the University of Texas were shown by the official Student Opinion Survey to favor the unsegregated admission of Negroes to the university's Graduate Schools. Nineteen student organizations have supported the case of Herman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro seeking admission to the Law School in a case now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Opinion Survey also showed that students favor by a margin of over two to one the abolition of the "loyalty oath" which they are now forced to take each semester.

Texas U. Enrolls 2 Negroes

Constitution

Thurs. 6-8-50

Atlanta, Ga.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 7—(AP)—The University of Texas accepted two Negro students Wednesday, bowing to the U. S. Supreme Court's segregation ban.

John Saunders Chase, of Austin, 25, veteran of World War II, became the first Negro to enroll since the University was opened 67 years ago.

14e(1)

Horace Lincoln Heath, 50, of Waco, who will seek the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Government, was the second. Chase will study for a Master's Degree in Architecture.

Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro postman, whose suit against the University broke down its segregation barriers, is to enroll in September. The Supreme Court ruled Sweatt must be admitted because the law facilities at the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston are not equal to those at the University of Texas.

Sweatt tried to enter the University Law School four years ago. He was rejected on grounds that he was barred under Texas laws providing for separate public schools for Negroes and whites.

Sweatt lost in state courts, but won the final round before the U. S. Supreme Court Monday.

University of Texas officials said Sweatt, Chase and Heath were recognized as eligible for non-segregated admission to graduate schools.

They referred to the Supreme Court's decision holding that the law school at Houston was not substantially equal to the University law school. They said the Negro University also could not provide for Chase and Heath.

Both Negro students followed the usual routine in filling out forms, standing in line with whites for registration in classes, and paying fees. Their presence attracted little attention.

Texas School Bows To Ban, AdmitsNegroes

Advertiser

University Obeys Anti-Segregation Order By Court

Thurs. 6-8-50

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 7—(AP)—The University of Texas accepted two Negro students Wednesday bowing to the U. S. Supreme Court's segregation ban.

John Saunders Chase of Austin, 25, veteran of World War II became the first Negro to enroll since the university was opened 67 years ago.

14e(1)

Horace Lincoln Heath, 50, of Waco, who will seek the degree of doctor of philosophy in government, was the second. Chase will study for a master's degree in architecture.

Montgomery, Ala.

Herman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro postman, whose suit against the university broke down its segregation barriers is to enroll in September. The Supreme Court ruled Sweatt must be admitted because the law facilities at the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston are not equal to those at the University of Texas.

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Both Negro students followed the usual routine in filling out forms, standing in line with whites for registration in classes, and paying fees. Their presence attracted little attention.

"I'm very happy to be here," Chase said.

Heath received the bachelor of science degree from Colby College, Waterville, Me., and a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Chase holds a bachelor of science degree from Hampton University, Hampton, Va.

Texas U. Accepts First 2 Negroes

Herald Tribune

Bows to Supreme Court's Anti-Segregation Ruling

AUSTIN, Tex., June 7 (AP).—The University of Texas accepted two Negro students today, bowing to the United States Supreme Court's decision Monday banning segregation.

Thurs. 6-8-50

John Saunders Chase, of Austin, twenty-five, a veteran of World War II, became the first Negro to enroll since the university was opened sixty-seven years ago. Horace Lincoln Heath, fifty, of Waco, who will seek the degree of doctor of philosophy in government, was the second. Mr. Chase will study for a master's degree in architecture.

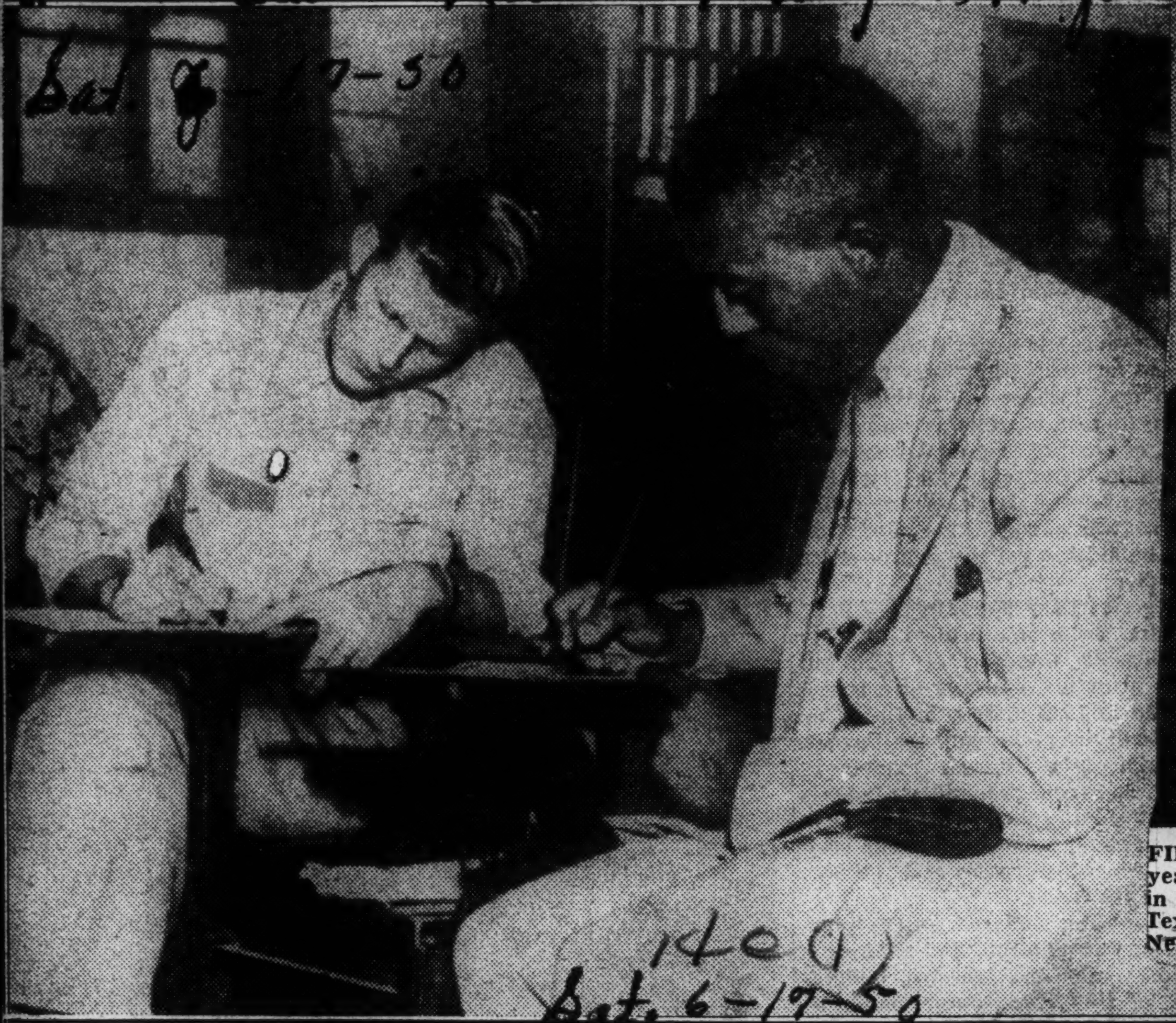
New York, N.Y.

Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro postman, whose suit against the university broke down its segregation barriers, is to enroll in September. The Supreme Court ruled that Mr. Sweatt must be admitted because the law facilities at the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston are not equal to those at the University of Texas. Mr. Sweatt tried to enter the university law school four years ago. He was rejected on the ground that he was barred under Texas laws providing for separate public schools for Negroes and whites.

First Negro Enrolls At Texas U Under Anti-Segregation Ruling

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

Sat. 6-17-50



14e(1)
Sat. 6-17-50

INPhoto

SETTING A PRECEDENT, John Saunders Chase, of Austin, a 25-year-old veteran of World War II, became the first Negro to register at Texas University in its 67-year history. Chase is shown signing registration papers at the University where he will seek a Master's degree in architecture. The second student to register, thanks to the fight waged by Heman M. Sweatt, who won the Supreme Court decision, is Horace Lincoln Heath, 50, of Waco.

FIRST NEGRO ENTERS UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Journal

AUSTIN, Tex., June 8 (UP)—The first Negro in the history of traditionally white University of Texas stood up today to acknowledge an introduction by his instructor to fourteen other students and then sat down in an unsegregated seat.

He was 25-year-old John Saunders Chase, a graduate student in architecture.

Sat. 6-16-50

"Everything went fine," he said. "Everybody was swell."

Acceptance of Mr. Chase and Horace Lincoln Heath, 50 years old, of Waco, followed a United States Supreme Court ruling this week ordering the university to admit Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro, to the state law school. Mr. Sweatt said he would enroll in September.

New York

Mr. Heath is a candidate for a Doctor of Philosophy degree in government, while Mr. Chase, an employe of an Austin lumber yard, is seeking his Master of Science degree in architecture.

University authorities rejected two other Negro applicants on the ground that equivalent graduate courses were offered at state-sponsored Negro schools. However, rejection of a third Negro applicant, W. D. McClennan of Austin, was withdrawn and held under consideration.

Texas Asks Court To Reconsider Negro School Case

Post

Texas yesterday asked the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision ordering admission of a Negro to the all-white University of Texas Law School.

State Attorney General Price Daniel, in filing the petition, said the university will admit the Negro, Heman Marion Sweatt, this fall as an isdication that the petition is in good faith and not a means of delay. Yesterday was the last day for filing the rehearing request.

Since the opinion was a unanimous one in which all nine justices participated, a rehearing would be most unexpected. Daniel argued that the State's Negro law school was established after the Sweatt case was tried in the State courts asd hence the facts as to it were not in the record considered by the Supreme Court.

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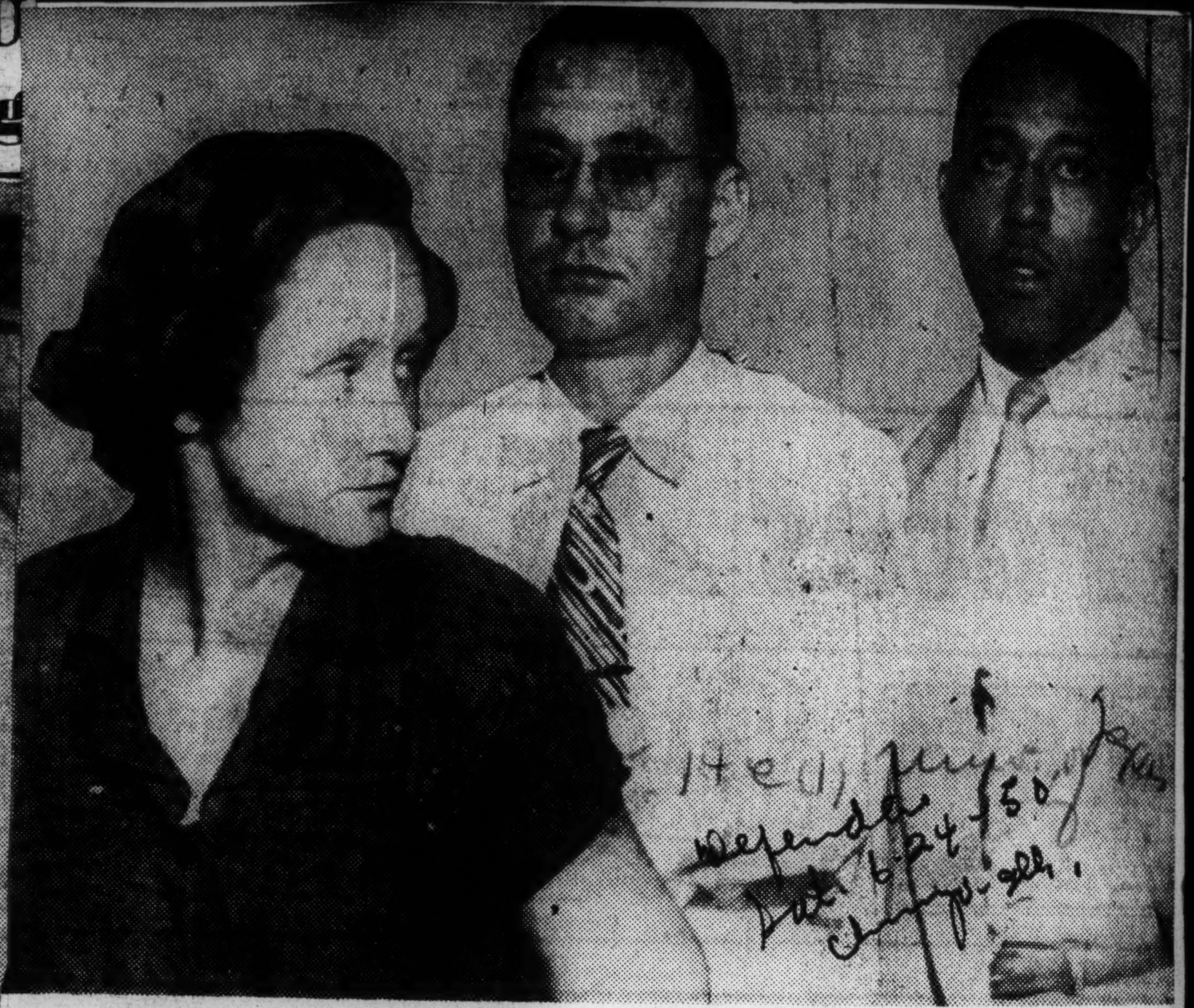

14e(1) July 1950
Defender
Sat. 6-24-50
Chicago, Ill.

FIRST AT TEXAS U—John Saunders Chase, 25-year-old Austin, Texas, architect, waits in line in the office of the registrar of the University of Texas for registration forms. Chase and another Negro, Horace Heath of Waco, last week became the first of their race to enter the University's graduate school, following far-reaching U. S. Supreme Court decision against segregation in U. S. higher education.—Acme photo.

14e(1)

Call Fri. 6-23-50

Kansas City

BY COURTESY OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—John Stuart Chase, 25-year-old Austin, Texas, architect, signs registration papers at the University of Texas as he became the first Negro to be admitted to that institution of learning. He enrolled a few days after the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on June 5 barring segregation in colleges and universities. Chase is seeking a master's degree in architecture. The white student at the left is not identified. Since Chase entered, two other Negro students have been admitted to Texas U. Heman Marion Sweatt, plaintiff in the case decided by the Supreme Court, will enter the law school next fall.

14e(1) 1950

University of Texas
Discrimination

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'Mistreated,' Texas Asks Sweatt Case Rehearing

Afro-American

Sat. 7-1-50

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)—The State of Texas last Tuesday petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a rehearing of the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, whom the court ordered admitted to the University of Texas Law School.

14e(1)

In its decision, the high tribunal strongly implied that the jim-crow law-school at the Texas State University can never be equal.

The State of Texas contends that under the precedent in the Fisher (Oklahoma) case the State is entitled to a trial on the factual equality of the new law school it established while the Sweatt case was pending in Texas courts. It wants such a trial before the Supreme Court issues its madate directing the admission of Sweatt to the University of Texas law school.

Baltimore, Md.

Will Enroll Him

Customarily, Supreme Court mandates are issued in about 25 days after cases are decided. Court attaches indicated that the petition would have no effect on the issuance of the mandate.

The petition for a rehearing stated that the University of Texas will enroll him and offer the courses desired during the pendency of its motion and the further consideration of the case.

At the end of any semester, the petition asserted, the University of Texas will transfer his credits to the Texas State University law school or continue his enrollment in the University of Texas in accordance with the final judgment of the court.

Record Held Incomplete

Declaring that the Supreme Court erred in not remanding the case for a new trial, the State of Texas contends that the full facts as to the new (segregated) law school were not in the transcript of the record before the Supreme Court.

Declaring that "the court has passed on these matters without any factual record whatsoever," the petition declares, it is believed that the evidence would show that it can in time become substantially equal and meet the State's responsibilities to its colored citizens who desire to study law.

The petition insists that the State of Texas is entitled to the benefit of the opinion of the court based upon a full examination and hearing on the present Texas State University law school rather than the court's assumption of what the facts would show.

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2 Negroes Enroll At U. Of Texas

Post-Herald

Thur. 6-8-50

School Accepts Court Decision

Birmingham

AUSTIN, Tex., June 7 (AP)—The University of Texas accepted two Negro students today, bowing to the U. S. Supreme Court's segregation ban.

14 Ala.

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Sweatt tried to enter the university law school four years ago, but was rejected on grounds that he was barred under Texas laws providing for separate public schools for Negroes and whites.

Sweatt lost in state courts, but won the final round before the U. S. Supreme Court Monday.

UT Denies Entrance To TSU Student

Informer

Sat 7-1-50

Houston

Houston — The University Texas denied admittance to Tilton C. Carothers, Houston student in Journalism at Texas State University for Negroes, last week on that the Negro university offered a degree in Journalism.

In a statement to the Informer Carothers said that he did not believe he could get the training equal to that offered at the University of Texas, at the Negro University. He said that he is going to Austin in a few days to look over what is offered in journalism at the University of Texas.

If permitted, Carothers who finished photography recently, stated that he will photograph the facilities for journalism training at the white school and those at the Negro school and release the prints to newspapers.

He said he hopes to show by the pictures that "simply because a subject is listed in the "Prepared Curriculum" at Texas State University for Negroes doesn't mean that the course is equal to that at the University of Texas."

NEGRO STUDENTS FIND UNRUFFLED WAY AT TEXAS U.

Tribune

Mon. 8-7-50

Chicago, Ill.

No Open Antagonism Is Shown Them There

14e(1)

Austin, Tex., Aug. 6 [Special]—Seven Negro graduate students—three men and four women—are studying at the University of Texas this summer in line with a United States Supreme court order that the university open its doors to Heman Marion Sweatt.

Altho Sweatt has not yet entered the law school, he has announced his intention to do so, and the university has announced its acceptance of his application.

During the four years that the Sweatt case was in the courts, protests against Negroes attending white schools resounded in the state. Yet no "incidents" followed the enrolment of three Negro students in the university graduate school immediately following the Supreme court decision on June 5.

No Open Antagonism

The first Negro students to enter the university in its 65 year history were Horace Lincoln Heath, John Sanders Chase and Walter D. McClennan. In the second summer term they were joined by Mrs. Lettie June Brewer, Mrs. Emma Louise Harrison, Mrs. Mabel P. Langrum and Mrs. Wilhelmina Elaine Perry.

The student body so far has displayed no open antagonism to the Negroes.

As McClennan put it: "I haven't gone out of my way to look for anything wrong, but insofar as I've been able to tell, everything is all right."

Reports from students and professors alike indicate that the Negroes have been integrated into classes without difficulty.

Sees No Distinction

"I fail to notice any distinction between the Negro students and the white students in classroom work or in attitudes," one professor said. He declined to be quoted by name because, he said, "the newspapers make too much out of this business."

Actually, Texas newspapers have paid little attention to the breakdown of segregation in the university outside of the first flurry of stories at the time the Negroes enrolled.

The university administration has hewed closely to the line laid down in the Supreme court order that no discrimination should exist in the provision of education. All facilities of the university are open to the Negroes, but so far they have not taken full advantage of them. So far no Negro has eaten in the university's cafeteria.

Admittance Limited So Far

University admittance so far is limited only to Negroes wanting to study in the graduate schools and then only in cases where the desired courses are not available in state Negro schools. The "separate but equal" doctrine apparently still prevails wherever possible.

Altho the three Negroes were the first to enter the main university at Austin, another Negro—Herman A. Barnett—for a year had been attending the otherwise all-white medical branch of the university at Galveston. Barnett entered without fanfare. At the end of his first year's work, Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, vice president and dean, reported: "He is an excellent student and his classmates have accepted him generally."

Negro Enters U of T After 4-Year Fight

Morning News

Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 19.—A bald, 37-year-old Negro mail carrier Tuesday entered the University of Texas law school after a 4-year, 7-month wait.

14e(1)

He is Heman Marion Sweatt. His fight, all the way to the United States Supreme Court, broke down racial barriers at the State University.

Wed. 9-20-50

But Sweatt was not the first Negro to enter the school. Shortly after the Supreme Court decision was announced last spring, several Negroes enrolled at the university for summer school.

Dallas

Sweatt is one of fifteen Negroes already enrolled for the fall semester. He will carry a full load of studies and hopes to be graduated in three years.

He will attend classes—and football games—with the white students.

While Sweatt was going quietly about the registration routine, university officials announced the Negro students would not be segregated from whites at football games. The Negro students, just like the whites, will draw for seat locations at the games. Their wives may sit with them but other members of their families and their friends must buy tickets in the colored section.

Dean Page Keaton of the university's law school told Sweatt:

"As far as I am concerned, you are just another student and I hope you make good. I think that, as far as you and the school both are concerned, the less publicity the better."

The Supreme Court forced Texas to open the university's doors to Negroes when it ruled facilities at the Texas State University for Negroes in Houston are not equal to those at the main university.

Vice-President Says Negroes To Keep 200 Whites From UT

News Sat. 8-19-50

Dallas Texas

Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 18.—Dr. J. C. Dolley, vice-president of the University of Texas, believes the presence of negroes will keep some white students away from the school this fall. 14-E(1)

Dr. Dolley said Friday probably about 200 white students, mostly freshmen girls, will refuse to enter the university because of the twenty to twenty-five Negroes due to enroll.

A recent Supreme Court ruling opened the university's doors to Negroes for the first time.

But Dr. Dolley added that he believes the enrollment drop as a result of the racial question will be offset by the Korean war.

"Many boys who might otherwise not have gone to college probably will do so in order to get a 9-month deferment from the draft," he said.

Dr. Dolley believes the university's enrollment this fall may reach 15,000. It was 15,500 last year after a record-breaking 17,400 back in the fall of 1946.

Dr. Dolley's statements were made at a legislative budget hearing on the university's request for greatly increased funds.

The university wants nearly $38,000,000 for the 2-year period starting Sept. 1, 1951. The $13,738,546 is about 57 per cent higher than present appropriations.

Dean of Texas U. Tells H. Marion Sweatt To Report For Registration

14-E(1)

Globe

Houston, Aug. 3.—Heman Marion Sweatt, whose admission to the University of Texas Law School was ordered by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision handed down on June 5, has been informed by the University that he is to report for registration on September 18.

Tue. 8-11-50

"On the basis of your B. A. degree from Wiley College and graduate work at the University of Michigan, you are eligible for admission to the law school," H. Y. McCown, registrar and dean of admissions, wrote to Mr. Sweatt. Further registration materials and instructions will be furnished later the registrar said.

All's Well For Negro Students At Texas U.

[illegible] Sat. 8-19-50

AUSTIN, Tex. — Following the United States Supreme Court decision in the Heman Sweatt case, seven Negro students—three men and four women—are studying at the University of Texas this summer.

The first Negro students to enter the university in its 65 year history were Horace Lincoln Heath, John Sanders Chase and Walter D. McClennan. In the second summer term they were joined by Mrs. Lettie June Brewer, Mrs. Emma Louise Harrison, Mrs. Mabel P. Langrum and Mrs. Wilhemina Elaine Perry.

Another Negro student, Herman Barnett, for a year had been attending the all-white medical branch of the University of Galveston. About Barnett, Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, vice president and dean, reported: "He is an excellent student and his classmates have accepted him generally."

The student body so far has displayed no open antagonism to the Negroes. One professor who refuses to be quoted by name "because the newspapers make too much out of this business" said: "I fail to notice any distinction between the Negro students in classroom work or in other attitudes."

Walter D. McClennan, one of the students said: "I haven't gone out of my way to look for anything wrong, but insofar as I've been able to tell everything is all right."

Admittance so far has been limited only to Negroes entering the graduate schools and only in cases where the desired courses are not availiable in state Negro schools. The "separate but equal" doctrine apparently still prevails.

Texas U. To Admit Negroes

Constitution

14e(1)

AUSTIN, Texas—(UP)—The iversity of Texas yesterday announced that it had agreed to ad- t Negro students of graduate k to its classes, on a limited d segregated basis.

The admissions will be handled a contractual basis with the exas State University for Negroes, at Houston. Graduates of the Houston school unable to continue their studies there for lack of adequate facilities will be eligible for admission to University of Texas.

Jan. 1-8-50
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. T. S. Painter, President of the University of Texas, said the Negro instruction would be "pre- umably . . . off the main campus, lthough that detail hasn't been worked out."

Texas U. Gives In; To Admit Negro Grads

Louisiana Weekly
Wed. 1-11-50

Agreement Comes As Prelude To Sweatt Arguments

New Orleans, La.

14e(1)

AUSTIN, Texas—(SNS)— Negro graduate students will be admitted to the University of Texas.

D. T. S. Painter, president of the university indicated that admissions would be handled on a contractural basis with the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston on a segregated basis.

Graduates of TSU at Houston unable to obtain their studies there for lack of adequate facilities will be eligible for admission to the University of Texas.

The agreement came as a prelude to the suit of Heman Sweatt against the University of Texas in which a test case is to be argued by Thurgood Marshall before the United States Supreme Court on January 30.

Sweatt is asking the Supreme Court to rule squarely upon the issue of segregation in an attempt to knock out the "separate but equal" theory which resulted from his initial appeal.

President R. O. Hara Lanier has been under fire of Texas for agreeing to the current plan for admission of Negro students to the university. The instruction will be off campus . . . although the details haven't been worked out.

Texas U. Accepts Negro For Courses

Jour. 1-31-50

14e(1)

Atlanta, Ga.

AUSTIN, Tex. — (INS) — A Negro college professor signed up for two courses in government Monday at the University of Texas and school officials said they will be provided when and if he completes his enrollment.

W. Astor Kirk, a graduate student from Austin, will be officially enrolled when he pays his fees for the courses in international organization and administration, and American state administration.

University officials reported that arrangements have been made teach Kirk on a segregated basis a MCA building across the stre from the main campus.

Kirk has been advised that will receive instruction "separ and apart" from the University Texas campus.

He has not yet said definitely that he will accept the instruction under the terms offered, and his enrollment will not be complete until he has paid his fees. Officials said he has "several days" to do this.

Kirk once filed suit against University of Texas officials seeking to compel them to accept him as a graduate student.

The case never came to trial but subsequently, Kirk applied for graduate work at the Texas State University for Negroes in Houston. That school did not offer the courses, and under a contract with the University of Texas the instruction that has now been offered Kirk in Austin was set up.

Kirk Enrolls At Texas U.

Classes Slated To Be Held At Nearby YMCA

14e(1)

AUSTIN, Tex. — (INS) — W. Astor Kirk had paid his fees and became the first Negro ever to enroll at Texas University Thursday — But he had yet to say whether he actually will attend classes.

Kirk is being allowed to take graduate work in political science at — or close to — the Austin campus. He is a graduate of the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston and a contract between the two schools permitted him to enroll.

Daily World

However, the contract specifically states that Kirk, or any other Negro student, must be taught separately and apart from the main campus.

NO OFFICIAL WORD

Kirk says he has received no official word where his two classes will be taught. But he admitted that he had learned "unofficially through the newspapers" that will receive instruction at the YMCA building across the street from the campus.

"If he is waiting for written notice," remarked one school official, "he won't get that. The only written notices issued are for public classes."

Another university spokesman claimed that Kirk had received official word that his classes would be held in the YMCA.

Kirk will continue as a professor at Tillotson College at Austin if he decides to attend classes.

2-3-50
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Quits Class At Texas University

Austin, Tex., Feb. 7 (AP)—W. Astor Kirk, Negro teacher, attended his first class yesterday at the University of Texas and then promptly quit. The class was segregated, across the street from the main campus, and consisted of one student and one professor, Dr. Charles Timm.

Courier-Journal

14e(1)

Wed. 2-8-50

Kirk spent 30 minutes with the white professor. Then he issued a statement saying he could not accept the arrangements offered.

Louisville, Ky.

Kirk teaches political science at Tillotson College for Negroes. He is seeking the degree of doctor of philosophy in government.

U.S. Negro Stude Quits University

West African Pilot

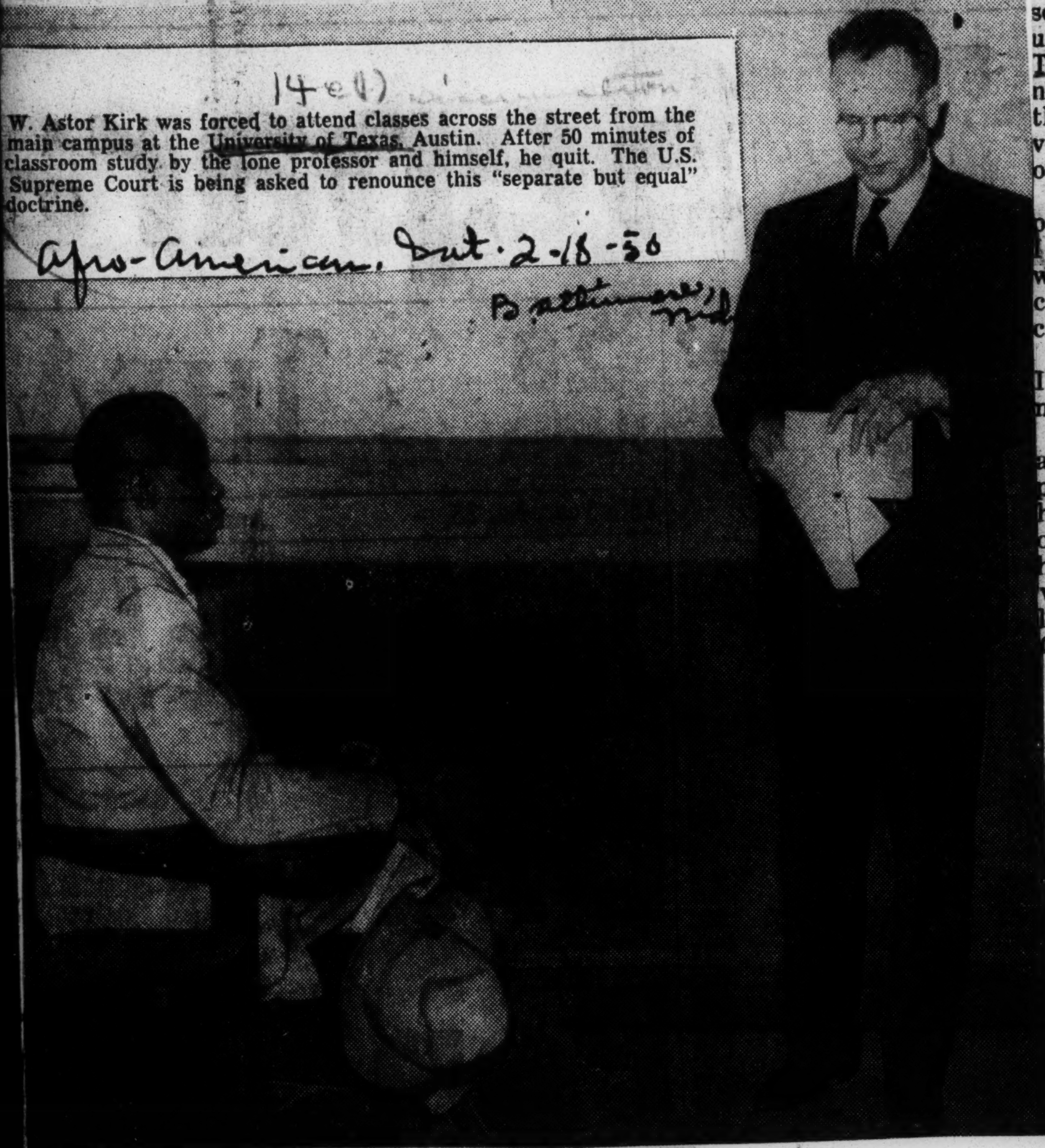
14e(1)

Wed. 2-8-50

AUSTIN, (Texas), Feb. 7 (R).—W. Astor-Kirk, American Negro teacher, has resigned after attending the first class at Texas University when he found that he was the only student in the class segregated from white students in the main building across the street.

2-8-50

This Can't Be Called 'Separate but Equal'



14 e (1)

W. Astor Kirk was forced to attend classes across the street from the main campus at the University of Texas, Austin. After 50 minutes of classroom study by the lone professor and himself, he quit. The U.S. Supreme Court is being asked to renounce this "separate but equal" doctrine.

Afro-American, Sat. 2-18-50

Baltimore, Md.

Kirk Rejects JC Offer by Texas U.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Prof. W. Astor Kirk, 28, of Tillotson College here, last week rejected a proposal by officials at the University of Texas that he study for his doctor's degree in off-campus facilities.

Afro-Amer. 14 e (1)

He was offered the services of two professors and a classroom on the second floor of the University YMCA across the street from the campus. "My conscience will not permit me to accept the arrangements," Prof. Kirk said, adding:

"If provisions had been made for me on the campus of the university where I could cherish at least the feeling that I was a student there, my reaction to the whole question would be entirely different."

Manhood Above Knowledge

14 e (1)

Dr. W. Astor Kirk, professor of Government at Tillotson college, does not like and will not accept, the conditions under which he has been admitted to the University of Texas for instruction. A week ago University officials notified him that he would be accepted in the school with the proviso that he would go across the street from the University to the YMCA, where the teachers would come and offer him the desired courses.

"My conscience," he told University officials, "will not permit me to accept the facilities offered by the University. I believe I could have accepted arrangements on the campus without exhibiting in the public mind the feeling that I am completely lacking in self-respect, integrity and a sense of civic responsibility.

"Had provisions been made for me on the campus, where I could cherish at least a feeling that I was a student there, my reaction would be entirely different."

That's straight and courageous thinking! Self-respect and peace of mind are qualities more to be desired than physical comfort and ostentation. There is a great spiritual hurt in discrimination itself. It is even worse to shut a man off across the street in some YMCA and say to him now you have something that, although seperate, equals to what the white students have. That is a deception and a great violation of the aims of the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines' case.

Ga.

ASHAMED OF SCHOOL'S BIGOTRY:

Texas U. Students Ask Color Ban Referendum

Afro-American Sat. 3-11-50

14 e (1)

AUSTIN, Texas—Exactly 650 students at the lily-white University of Texas signed a resolution within 24 hours, last week, demanding a student referendum on the admission of colored students, without segregation, to their classrooms. Only signatures of 400 are necessarv to force an election.

Students interest in the segregation question was aroused by the summary denial of the application of W. Astor Kirk, a colored candidate for the Ph.D. degree in Government, by the university administration.

Kirk had originally entered the University of Texas for colored students, which was established two years ago after a Supreme Court decision directing States to furnish equal educational facilities for colored students or to admit them to existing schools.

Set Up Classes for One

He learned, however, that he could not get the courses necessary at the Houston school, so the asked for a transfer to the white university. The administration responded by setting up make-shift classes for him at the YMCA, across the street from the campus.

Kirk, contending that this did not constitute equal opportunity, then requested admission to regular classes, stating that he would be willing to sit apart from the rest of the class to preserve "segregation." This was denied.

Sweatt Case Decision Awaited

The U.S. Supreme Court will hear another case, similar in all details to Kirk's, involving the University of Texas, this month.

Heman M. Sweatt is to argue that a law school for one, without library or sufficient instructors or intellectual companions, does not amount to equal opportunity and will ask the court to order the University of Texas Law School to admit him.

The effect of the balloting on the segregation question will merely show the administration of the school what the students' attitudes are on the question and will not be binding, the student governing body pointed out.

14e(1) 1950

University of Tulsa
DISCRIMINATION

✓

Women Would Enter Tulsa U.

TULSA, Okla.—University of Tul trustees will meet Feb. 21 to decide what action they will take on applications for admission received from two Negro women: Mrs. Henri Mae Pete, secretary to Atty. Amos Hall, seeks admission to the law school, and Mrs. E. L. Hairston, a business college teacher, would pursue a Master's degree in education.

The University of Tulsa has never had Negro students. It is a privately endowed Presbyterian-related institution controlled by a self-perpetuating board of directors, and is a non-profit Oklahoma corporation. There is nothing in its constitution pertaining to the admission of Negroes.

2-18-50

STUDENTS DIVIDED

A poll of students of the school revealed that they are about equally divided in their views on admitting Negroes. Only two of six said they would quit if Negroes were allowed to enter. Two others didn't think they should be admitted—yet.

Friends of the two applicants said their applications were filed under NAACP sponsorship, and that the act was not a publicity move. "No action is planned by either woman if the applications are turned down." friends declared.

Officials Study Fate Of 2 Women

14e(1)

By VIOLA DREW LEWIS

TULSA, Okla. — The issue of whether Negroes should be admitted to institutions of higher learning for years reserved for whites only cropped up here recently when two women made application for entrance into the University of Tulsa.

The two applicants are Mrs. Henri Mae Pete, secretary to Atty. Amos Hall, who seeks admittance to the law school, and Mrs. E. L. Hairston, business college teacher, who wants to attend the downtown division of the university to pursue work on a master's degree in education.

2-18-50

However, university action on the applications is being withheld pending a meeting of the trustees on Feb. 21, said President C. I. Pontius.

The university is a privately-endowed, Presbyterian-related institution controlled by a self-perpetuating board of directors. It is a non-profit Oklahoma corporation. In its constitution, there is nothing which relates to the admission of Negroes, according to Dr. Pontius.

The only reference to racial groups to be found is a paragraph in section three, article four of the constitution, which says: "It is made an irrevocable provision of these articles of incorporation that Indian youth shall be admitted to all departments of the university."

Students Equally Divided

Meanwhile a spot poll of student opinion is said to have disclosed that students are about equally divided over the question of admitting Negroes. Generally speaking, freshmen students are said to have fewer objections than advanced students.

Mrs. Hairston, 42, teaches at American Technical Business college. Married to a local dentist, she came to Tulsa six years ago. She holds an AB in English from Langston university, and AB in education, 1932, from Stowe Teachers college. She formerly headed the English department at Lanier high school, Jackson, Miss., and taught for eight years at Divoll school in St. Louis.

Mrs. Pete, 29, holds a BA degree in elementary education from Langston, 1942. She has been secretary to Atty. Hall, local NAACP president, for three and one-half years.

According to Atty. Hall, the attempt to enter the university, "is not a publicity stunt." Both women were hoping to avoid any publicity. We (the NAACP) are not authorizing the application submissions nor sponsoring them. No action is planned by either woman if the applications are turned down."

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2 Women Make Application For Admission To Tex. Univ.

2-17-50

TULSA, Okla. — ~~Two wo~~men made applications for admittance into the the University of Tulsa last ~~week~~. They are Mrs. Henri Pete secretary to Atty. Amos T Hall, who seeks entrance to the law school, and Mrs. E. L. Hairston, business college teacher, who wants to attend the downtown division of the university to work on a master's degree in education.

14e(1)

The university is a privately-endowed Presbyterian-related institution controlled by a self-perpetuating board of directors. In its constitution, there is nothing which relates to admission of Negroes, according to President C. I. Pontius of the university.

Action on the applications is being withheld pending a meeting of the trustees on Feb. 21 according to Dr. Pontius. The applications and transcripts of credit were sent to the faculty committee on admission and advanced standing and then go to the trustees and administration for further study.

Meanwhile a spot poll of student opinion is said to have disclosed that students are about equally divided over the question of admitting Negroes. Generally speaking, freshmen students are said to have fewer objections than advanced students.

It was learned that petitions supporting the admission of Negroes are being circulated by a senior, Leon Tabor, in the department of geology. He believes that "The board of trustees should know of a majority of the students are willing for Negroes to be admitted."

Tabor said the petitions were designed "primarily as a pledge against unfavorable demonstrations should the two women be admitted." It is reported that about two out of every three students approached since the petitions were put out have signed. More than 100 were reported as signers on the first day.

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Negro Student Took Graduate Studies at TU

14e(1)

Black

TULSA. — A Negro ~~who~~ could not pass for ~~white~~ was admitted for graduate studies at the University of Tulsa during the summer of 1937, and received credits which were later accepted at the University of Southern California, The Oklahoma Eagle learned this week. 3-19-50

The Negro was Charles W. Graham, a former resident of Tulsa. He was head for many years of the music department of Booker T. Washington High school.

The registrar's office at Tulsa University confirmed yesterday that a student named Charles W. Graham was enrolled in the music department during the summer of 1937. A spokesman said no other information was available.

University trustees recently refused admittance of two Negro applicants for graduate studies on grounds that such a step would be contrary to the laws of Oklahoma.

Black Dispatch

Mr. Graham apparently attended the university without the knowledge of his friends and associates. No one seemed to know about it. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Graham, who lives with a daughter, Mrs. George Hall, at 520 North Elgin Place, knew of his visit to the university campus, but did not know that he was regularly enrolled as a summer student. 3-19-50

The information was relayed to The Oklahoma Eagle by Mrs. Ruby D. Graham, wife of Charles W. Graham. The Grahams live at 12233 South Blakely Avenue, Los Angeles. She said in a letter:

"He attended classes on the university campus during regular hours. He enrolled in three courses, but dropped one because of the heat and work. The other two he went the entire session. He says that nothing happened during the entire period to indicate prejudice.

14e(1)

"I imagine, however, that the head of the music school had discussed the matter with the teachers and students before his arrival, and no doubt let them decide. Charles said they treated him as though he was expected, and no one appeared surprised at his appearance.

Charles W. Graham

"If Charles was fair, it might be said that he passed, but we know it is quite impossible for him to pass for anything but a Negro."

Mrs. Graham sent The Oklahoma Eagle a copy of a transcript from the University of Southern California, showing credits received from the University of Tulsa for

Negro Student Took Graduate Studies at TU

Oklahoma Eagle

Charles W. Graham Received Credits In Music in 1937

Thurs. 3-9-50

14 C 9

Tulsa Okla.

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Eagle 3-9-50

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14e(1) 1950

University of Tulsa
Discrimination

Segregated Branch Of Tulsa U. Opens

Black

TULSA. — The doors of the University of Tulsa were opened on Tuesday to Negro graduate students, but on a segregated basis. 14e(1)

What amounts to a Negro branch of the graduate division was quietly established at Carver Junior High school to accommodate a group of applicants who had informed university officials that they were willing to sit for graduate studies apart from white students.

Disp.

Two classes were started Tuesday night, one in techniques of educational research, and the other in advanced educational psychology. Faculty members assigned to the branch are James E. Kirkpatrick, assistant professor of education, and Laurence Spurgeon McLeod, dean of the graduate division and professor of psychology.

10-7-50

Okla. City

Okla.

Professor Kirkpatrick received his doctorate from the University of Iowa, and Dean McLeod from the University of Chicago.

Seven students attended classes on opening night. They were the following:

Mrs. Algerita Jackson Bauchman, Mrs. Essie Deal, Mrs. Hattie Veronica Long, Mrs. Minnie Etta Behn, Mrs. Anita Hariston, Mrs. Margaret Palm and Harry L. Griggs.

Said Mrs. Hariston, "We are going to be criticized by two classes of people, those who have all the degrees they need ,and those who have no need for degrees. I am not in favor of segregation, but I see no reason why I should miss a chance to further my education simply because I am asked to sit with a group of students of my own race."

The classes will be given twice weekly, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Other classes will be started as soon as eight or more students apply.

14e(1) 1950

University of Virginia
Discrimination

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NAACP Backs Swanson In Suit Against U. of Virginia

Journal and Guide

Dat. 7-9-50

Norfolk

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—The University of Virginia will be subjected to federal court action as the result of the rejection by the university's board of visitors of a colored applicant for admission to the university law school, it was revealed this week.

The intention of the rejected applicant, Gregory Swanson, Danville lawyer, practicing in Martinsville, Va., to sue came from the Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stating that Mr. Swanson had requested that organization to sponsor and assist him in effort to admission to the University of Virginia law school, and has retained the members of the conference legal staff to represent him.

Mr. Swanson previously had been assured through Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the State NAACP, that such assistance and support would be readily provided, should he (Mr. Swanson) decide to take his case to the courts.

* * *

MEANTIME, DR. TINSLEY stated that preparations for filing suit against the university already are underway, and that action will be taken as soon as possible.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will firmly support Mr. Swanson in his efforts, and all resources of the association will be utilized

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Education And Race Relations

Journal and Guide

Dat. 7-29-50

Norfolk Va

. . . . . The circumstances in this case suggest strongly that the applicant's primary interest is not in seeking the educational advantages of the University of Virginia but in making a test case of the segregation that is practiced there.

The university's board of visitors is on sound ground in asserting that it does not propose to be moved, by the Swanson application and the background of Supreme Court decisions into setting aside provisions of the law and the Constiution of Virginia byt which its actions heretofore have been governed. It is quite probable that if the applicant takes ths case to the Federal courts, as he doubtless will, the doors of the University of Virginia law school can be forced open for him. The Supreme Court decisions in this field leave little room for doubt on this point. But there remains serious danger that such an effort to force the issue in Virginia, where significant progress has been made voluntarily and on a cooperative basis to improve the lot of the Negro, will be a reverse and not a gain for the cause of better racial relations in this State.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

14e(1)

WE DO not share the pessimism as to race relations expressed in the above quote, which has reference to the application of GREGORY SWANSON for admission to the University of Virginia graduate school. What could happen in Virginia as a final disposition of the matter—through court action—happened two years ago in Arkansas by voluntary action on the part of Arkansas state authorities and university administrators.

A young colored woman was admitted to the medical school and a colored man was admitted to the law school of Arkansas State University. Nothing happened. Race relations are reported about as good as usual in Arkansas. This writer has since visited Little Rock, where race relations were cordial.

Arkansas is more southern geographically than Virginia. We should like to feel that we would be in error in believing that the white people of Arkansas are more self-restrained than the white people of Virginia.

* * *

Justice The Goal

We are not so sure, as the *Ledger-Dispatch* says, that MR. SWANSON'S "primary interest is not in seeking the educational advantages of the University of Virginia, but in making a test case of the segregation practiced there."

The United States Supreme Court still holds that when a state provides educational or any other kind of facilities that are substantially equal, segregation of the races is not unconstitutional. In the Texas and Oklahoma decisions handed down on June 7, the court did not upset this doctrine. The court disapproved *discrimination*, not segregation.

On July 18 the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Baltimore declined to upset segregation of the races as provided in Baltimore city recreation facilities, because there was no contention that the facilities were not equal.

* * *

There are nearly 700,000 Negroes in Virginia, who have no opportunity to pursue graduate studies in many fields, or professional studies in any field, within the state. On the other hand, their white fellow citizens have unlimited opportunities, rights and privileges in these respects.

In view of this situation, it is reasonable to assume that GREGORY SWANSON'S "primary interest" was in attacking *discrimination* against him and other members of his race by the State of Virginia.

In all the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court, on discrimination in education, beginning with the Gaines case (Missouri) in 1936, the court has held merely that the state laws specified that education should be "separate but equal," and that no evidence had been produced to show that they were equal, or "substantially" equal.

* * *

Not Without Warning

The Swanson application did not come to the University of Virginia without warning. There was a formal application by a Negro for admission to the graduate school of the University in 1935. There was the Gaines decision. There were numerous Federal Court decisions in Virginia cases touching upon discrimination in public school facilities. With all of this experience before them, the Virginia authorities were satisfied to rest this case upon a make-shift provision, involving student aid in respect of tuition differentials prevailing at universities in the North, to which Virginia Negroes were told to go.

No thought apparently has been given to the fact that aside from tuition, it is much more expensive for a person who lives in Virginia to attend a university in New York, Pennsylvania, or in the District of Columbia, than it is to attend one in Virginia.

Neither was there taken into account the fact that the northern universities have established quotas giving preference to students from their own states, and limiting Negro students to a very small quota. As a matter of fact, Virginia Negroes were in competition with members of their race in seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia in trying to get inside the small quotas open to them in northern universities.

Not Unexpected

THERE was little surprise when the board of visitors of the University of Virginia rejected the application of GREGORY SWANSON for admission to the University's law school, for advanced graduate study.

Negro students, pursuing graduate work have been admitted to the Universities of the following states: Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas. In the cases of all except Arkansas and Kentucky, court action preceded the admission. These states acted voluntarily to admit Negroes. Missouri, seat of the celebrated Gaines case, made its decision just recently. A suit is pending in North Carolina and Virginia may now be faced with a suit. However, we do not look for voluntary action in these states unless present attitudes undergo considerable change.

In rejecting the applicant, the board of visitors declared, among other things:

> It has been the traditional policy of the University of Virginia to provide for the difference between tuition costs at the University of Virginia and the cost at other comparable institutions for colored applicants who may not be admitted to the University law school by reason of the law of this state."

Dat. 7-29-50

There is nothing *traditional* about this policy. It is of comparatively recent origin, and was initiated not by the University of Virginia, but by the State Board of Education, a little more than a decade ago, to provide aid for teachers and others required by the board to hold certain degrees in order to hold certain positions.

In 1935 MISS ALICE JACKSON, a Richmond teacher, applied for admission to the graduate school of the University. Following her rejection, the State set up a student aid fund which has been administered since by Virginia State College.

In 1944—during GOVERNOR DARDEN'S administration—the plan was enlarged to provide certain definite sums to aid Negroes who had always been under the necessity of going out of the state in order to enter a medical or dental school. Meharry Medical College, Nashville, was made the beneficiary in this move.

* * *

In an editorial on the SWANSON case, our nearby neighbor, the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, raises this question:

> Would a Federal Court hold that Howard University (supported by the Federal Government since the days of the Freedmen's Bureau) does not provide a Negro law student with facilities equal to those of any state university?

If a Federal Court followed the Supreme Court in the Sweatt (Texas) case, it would not hold that Howard's law school had "facilities equal to those of any state university." Virginia's Attorney General ALMOND did not think that rejection of SWANSON's application in a Federal court could be successfully defended in view of the supreme court's ruling in the Texas law school case, and he so advised the Virginia board of visitors.

The Maryland State Court of Appeals in April delivered a significant decision in a case in which a young colored woman had applied for admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing, and had been rejected on the grounds that Maryland had provided for the training of the applicant and others like her at Meharry Medical College (Negro) in Nashville, Tennessee. The Maryland high court ruled that the arrangement which the state had with Meharry could not be used as a legal substitute for providing facilities for *both* groups within a given state if provided *either* group within the state. It said that the State of Maryland cannot require a colored student to accept a scholarship at an out-of-state institution for courses offered to white students within the state.

The Maryland decision, which may go to the United States Supreme Court if the state of Maryland decides to carry it there, practically made segregation illegal, or at least impracticable, on the "Regional" education plan recently adopted by eleven southern states, of which Virginia is one.

After 30-Minute Hearing

Court Orders U. of Virginia To Admit Negro Law Student

Post
Wed
9-6-50

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 5 (AP).—A three judge Federal Court today broke Virginia's historic segregated education barrier and ordered the University of Virginia to admit qualified Negroes to its graduate school.

In a brief hearing the court directed the university to admit Gregory Swanson, a practieing attorney of Martinsville, Va., who was denied admission last July because he is a Negro.

Swanson immediately said he would go ahead with plans to enter the school September 14 and would talk with officials about it this afternoon. He would thus become the first of his race to study at the university founded by Thomas Jefferson.

Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., had conceded there was no defense in the light of recent United States Supreme Court holdings.

Thurgood Marshall, of New York, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he thought that six months would see parallel action in a number of southern States.

Washington
D.C.

The injunction, granted in a hearing that required only 30 minutes, applies to Swanson and Negroes "similarly situated" but was restricted to the university's Department of Lak. Virginia has no law school for Negroes but has contributed to the costs of their education in law in other States.

The injunction that was signed by Judges John J. Parker and Morris A. Soper of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Federal District Judge John Paul, was a decree suggested by Almond.

It directed that cost of the action be paid by the university.

Defendants were the rector and board of visitors, Law Dean Frederick D. G. Ribble and Registar George Oscar Ferguson, jr.

Post
Wed. 9-6-50

Spottswood Robinson 3d, counsel for Swanson related to the court were the facts upon which both sides were agreed—that except for race. Swanson was fully qualified to enter the university, and that in spite of U. S. Supreme Court opinions clearly laying down the law in such cases, the board of visitors of the university had seen fit to reject Swanson because of the Virginia Constitution, its statutes and customs regarding segregation.

Post

Almond agreed with the Negro attorney's statement of the facts and said, "There is really no issue—it is merely what form of decree shall be entered."

The decree, which at a stroke shattered Virginia precedent, said in part:

"The court is of the opinion that the action of the defendant in denying the plaintiff or any other Negro similarly situated admission, because of his or their race or color, to the Department of Law of the University of Virginia, whether taken pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of Virginia or otherwise, denies thep laintiff and any other Negro similarly situated of rights secured to him by the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States . . . ."

VIRGINIA U. IS ORDERED TO ADMIT NEGRO

Daily News
Tues. 9-5-50

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. —(P)— A special three-judge Federal court ordered the University of Virginia Tuesday to admit Negro Gregory Hayes Swanson of Martinsville to its law school.

The court entered a permanent restraining order against the university forbidding the refusal of admission to the law school to "any Negro similarly situated."

University officials, who said they refused Swanson admission because it would have violated the state constitution and state school segregation laws, had no immediate comment.

Swanson petitioned the court for an injunction on August 8th. The University Board of Visitors rejected his application in July. Arguments today took less than half an hour. The court entered the order immediately after the arguments.

Atty.-Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. arguing for the university, admitted there was "hardly any issue" in the case in the light of recent decisions by the United States Supreme Court. Both sides had submitted briefs earlier.

The univesrity's brief claimed that Swanson's admission would shatter the historic "white only" policy of the state in regard to the University of Virginia. The answer contended that the board acted as administrative officers of the state with a bound duty to preserve state policy even though the provisions of the policy were against the Federal constitution.

Swanson's case, based on the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the University of Oklahoma decision, was argued by Negro Attorney Spotswood Robinson of Richmond. Swanson had the backing of of a battery of attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Swanson is a graduate of Howard University in Washington and a practicing attorney in Martinsville. He plans to study for a master's degree in law and later to teach law or to study for a doctorate.

Admit Negro, U.S. Court Tells U. of Virginia

Courier-Journal

Judges' Ruling Breaks Segregation Barrier

Wed. 9-6-50

By The Associated Press

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 5 —A three-judge Federal Court today broke Virginia's historic segregation-education barrier and ordered the University of Virginia to admit qualified Negroes to its graduate school.

In a brief hearing the court directed the university to admit Gregory Swanson, a practicing attorney of Martinsville, Va., who was denied admission last July because he is a Negro.

Louisville Ky.

Swanson immediately said he plans to enter the school September 14.

Says There's No Defense

He would thus become the first of his race to study at the university founded by Thomas Jefferson.

The case, in which Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond conceded there was no defense in the light of recent U.S. Supreme Court holdings, gave promise of other similar action to follow in Virginia and the South.

Thurgood Marshall, New York, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he thought six months would see parallel action in a number of Southern states.

Courier Journal
Wed 9-6-50

Cases are under study now, he said, in the states where Negroes are denied equal opportunity guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

Virginia has no law school for Negroes but had contributed to the costs of their education in law in other states.

The injunction applies to Swanson and Negroes "similarly situated," but was restricted to the university's department of law.

The injunction that was signed by Judges John J. Parker and Morris A. Soper of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and Federal District Judge John Paul, was a decree suggested by Almond.

Open School To Negroes, Va. Told

Court Breaks Segregation Bar

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 5 — (AP) — A three-judge Federal Court Tuesday broke Virginia's historic segregated education barrier and ordered the University of Virginia to admit qualified Negroes to its graduate school.

In a brief hearing the court directed the University to admit Gregory Swanson, a practicing attorney of Martinsville, Va., who was denied admission last July because he is a Negro.

Constitution

Swanson said he would go ahead with plans to enter the school Sept. 14.

Wed. 9-6-50

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Atlanta Ga

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14e(1) 1950 University of Virginia
Discrimination

✓

Lawyer Seeks Va. U. Entry

Afro-American

14e(1)

Board to Consider Application Friday

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Va.—The application of Gregory Swanson, Danville attorney, for admittance to the University of Virginia's Law School for graduate study, will be considered by the Board of Visitors at its meeting Friday, July 14.

President Colgate W. Darden Jr., said Swanson's application is being "studied in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision and its effect on the Virginia law."

An opinian on the matter by Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., has been requested and is expected to be ready for the Board's meeting.

Sat. 7-15-50

Applied Last November

Mr. Swanson applied to the university for admission last Nov. 29, and has since been admitted to the Virginia bar and has been practicing in Danville.

He was scheduled to remove his practice to Martinsville on Monday, July 10.

Woman Applied Previously

University officials said Swanson's application is not the first they have received in recent years.

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They revealed that, about two years ago, a colored woman, not identified, had applied for entrance to the Law School, but no official action was taken by the university.

July 14 Set To Hear Negro Bid to U. Va.

Times-Dispatch

14e(1)

Danville Attorney Seeks Admission

Sat. 7-8-50

CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 7—(AP)—The University of Virginia's Board of Visitors will consider the application of a Negro attorney for admittance to the University Law School for graduate study at its meeting July 14, President Colgate W. Darden, Jr., said today.

Richmond, Va

Darden said the application, made by Gregory Swanson, of Danville, is being "studied in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision and its effect on the Virginia law.

Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., has been asked for an opinion in the matter and this is expected to be brought before the University board at its meeting next week.

Swanson applied to the University for admission Nov. 29, 1949. Since then he has been admitted to the Virginia bar and has been practicing in Danville. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science and a bachelor's degree in law from Howard University.

The attorney, who plans to switch his practice to Martinsville beginning Monday, revealed that he had applied for admission to the University. It was the first public indication that he had sought admission.

Negro's Bid To Enter University Is Rejected

Times Dispatch

Board of Visitors Cites Constitution, State Statutes

Sat. 7-15-50

By Times-Dispatch Staff Writer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 14—The University of Virginia today rejected the application of a Negro attorney for admission to its law school as a graduate student.

Richmond

Members of the board of visitors acted after considering an opinion by Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., which indicated a board decision to reject the applicant would be contrary to recent holdings of the United States Supreme Court.

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A statement by the board, however, said it was "obligated" to act as it did because of Virginia's Constitution and statute law.

The rejected applicant, Gregory Swanson, of Danville, Howard University law graduate, applied last year. He planned to do graduate study, he has said, with a view of preparing to teach law.

Closed Session Held

Today the board took up Swanson's application in a closed session attended by all but one of the 13 members. Also before it was Almond's opinion, which had been requested by Colgate W. Darden, Jr., president of the University, but not a board member.

The salient paragraph of Almond's carefully written opinion said:

"By virtue of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is manifest that a denial of admission to the applicant under the facts stated by you could not be successfully defended if an appropriate action is instituted in the Federal courts to compel the University of Virginia to admit him to its law school as a graduate student."

No Mention of U. S. Law

There was no mention of the Federal courts or law in the board's statement, which was issued by Barron F. Black, Norfolk attorney and rector of the university. It said:

"The applicant is a colored man. The Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia provide that white and colored shall not be taught in the same schools.

"It has been the traditional policy of the University of Virginia to provide for the difference between tuition costs at the University of Virginia and the cost at other comparable institutions for colored applicants who may not be admitted to the University of Virginia law school by reason of the law of this State.

Obligated By Law

"The board of visitors feels that it is obligated to comply with th Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia.

"Therefore, the application has been denied."

Black, who presides over the board, had no comment beyond the statement drafted by a board committee. To a question, he said he did not feel at liberty to say what the vote was on the board's decision.

The applicant, Gregory Swanson, now a practicing attorney at Martinsville, Va., declined to comment on the board's decision, but indicated he probably would have a statement in a few days.

Darden's request for Almond's opinion put the question in this way:

"The committee on graduate studies has found his (Swanson's) application to be in order and believes him qualified to do the work offered here. In the light of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the board has asked me to inquire of you as to whether. by virtue of the Constitution and the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, there is a legal duty imposed upon it to deny him admission to the University of Virginia."

Quotes Constitution

Almond's reply quoted Section 140 of the State Constitution, which says "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school," and Section 22-221 of the Virginia Code, which says "white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school."

Almond noted that the use of "children" seemed significant in the constitutional section, which is in an article dealing mainly with public free schools and not institutions of higher learning. Also, that the Code provision, though using "persons," is in a chapter not related to State-supported institutions of higher learning.

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Times Dispatch

"Aside from the force of Federal decisions construing and applying the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment, grave doubt arises as to whether the provisions referred to are applicable to graduate schools at State institutions of higher learning and, therefore, whether there 'is a legal duty imposed upon' your board to deny admission under the facts stated by you," Almond wrote.

Sat. 7-15-50

Texas Case Cited

But the question "is no longer material" in view of the United States Supreme Court's decision last month in the case of Sweatt vs. Painter, Almond added.

Sweatt's application for admission to the University of Texas Law School was denied because he was a Negro. Texas had established a separate law school for Negroes and said its facilities were substantially equal to those at the white law school.

A unanimous opinion by Chief Justice Vinson found the facilities of the white and Negro law schools were not equal. The court ordered the Texas school to admit the Negro.

Richmond

Vinson's opinion said, "It is fundamental that these cases concern rights which are personal and present. This court has stated unanimously that the State must provide (legal education) for (petitioner) in conformity with the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

Citing other cases, Vinson also added, "Petitioner may claim his full constitutional right: legal education equivalent to that offered by the State to students of other races. Such education is not available to him in a separate law school as offered by the State."

Reviews Other Cases

Almond reviewed these and other cases. He noted the Sweatt decision did not disturb the high court's 54-year-old affirmation that separate but equal facilities are constitutional.

While the latter doctrine seems still to hold, "it has no application to the facts presented by you," Almond wrote Darden, "for the reason that Virginia has not established a separate law school for Negro citizens."

All board members were present today except Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, of Staunton.

Present in addition to the rector, Barron Black, were Board Members Christopher B. Garnett, of Arlington; Edward C. Anderson, of Richmond; Richard A. Carrington, Jr., of Lynchburg; Mrs. Bertha Wailes, of Sweet Briar; Mrs. Mary P. E. Willis, of Fredericksburg; Federal Judge Alfred D. Barksdale, of Lynchburg; Thomas B. Gay, of Richmond; Benjamin W. Mears, of Roanoke; John S. Gravatt, of Blackstone; Frank Talbott, Jr., of Danville, and Dowell J. Howard, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Richmond, who serves as an ex officio member.

VIRGINIA BARS NEGRO FROM ITS LAW SCHOOL

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 14—The University of Virginia board of visitors today rejected the application of Gregory Swanson, Negro lawyer of Danville, to its law school as graduate student on the grounds that his admission would be in violation of the constitution and laws of Virginia.

14e(1)

Times

Barron F. Black, university rector, released the following statement:

Sat. 7-15-50

"The applicant is a colored man. The constitution and laws of the State of Virginia provide that white and colored shall not be taught in the same schools.

New York

"It has been the traditional policy of the University of Virginia to provide for the difference between tuition costs at the University of Virginia and the cost at other comparable institutions for colored applicants who may not be admitted to the University of Virginia Law School by reason of the law of this state.

N.Y.

"The board of visitors feels that it is obligated to comply with the constitution and laws of the State of Virginia. Therefore, the application has been denied."

U. of Va. Considers Negro's Application

14e(1)

Charlottesville, Va., July 7 (AP). The University of Virginia's Board of Visitors will consider the application of a Negro attorney for admittance to the university law school for graduate study at its meeting July 14, President Colgate W. Darden, jr., said today.

Darden said the application, made by Gregory Swanson of Danville, is being "studied in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision and its effect on the Virginia law."

Post

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., has been asked for an opinion in the matter and this is expected to be brought before the university board at its meeting next week.

Sat. 7-8-50

Swanson applied to the university for admission November 29, 1949. Since then he had been admitted to the Virginia Bar and has been practicing in Danville. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science and a bachelor's degree in law from Howard University.

Washington

NEGRO REFUSED ADMISSION TO U. OF VIRGINIA

Det. 7-15-50

Charlottesville, Va., July 14 (AP)—The University of Virginia today rejected the application of a Negro lawyer for admission to the law school as a graduate student.

The school's board of visitors reached its decision after a closed session and an examination of an opinion from the state's attorney general, which conceded that the state would have small chance of success to bar the Negro if he pursued the matter further in the federal courts.

The board acted on the grounds that the constitution of Virginia precludes white and colored students from being taught in the same schools.

Barred by Law, Says Rector

Barron Black, rector of the board, issued this statement after the meeting:

"The applicant is a colored man. The constitution and laws of the state of Virginia provide that white and colored shall not be taught in the same schools.

"It has been the traditional policy of the University of Virginia to provide for the difference between tuition costs at the University of Virginia and the costs at other comparable institutions for colored applicants who may not be admitted to the University of Virginia law school by reason of the law of this state.

"Obligated to Comply"

"The board of visitors feels that it is obligated to comply with the constitution and laws of the state of Virginia. Therefore the application has been denied."

The Negro applicant, Gregory Swanson, now a practicing attorney at Martinsville, Va., applied for admission to do graduate work here last November.

VIRGINIA U. TO ACT ON NEGRO'S PETITION

(The Associated Press)

Charlottesville, Va., July 8 — The University of Virginia's board of visitors will consider the application of a Negro attorney for admittance to the university law school for graduate study at its meeting July 14, president Colgate W. Darden Jr., said.

Darden said the application, made by Gregory Swanson of Danville, is being studied in the light of the recent supreme court decision and its effect on the Virginia law."

Attorney general J. Lindsay Almond Jr., has been asked for an opinion in the matter and this is expected to be brought before the university board at its meeting next week.

Swanson applied to the university for admission Nov. 29, 1949. Since then he has been admitted to the Virginia bar and has been practicing at Danville. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science and a bachelor's degree in law from Howard university.

NEGRO LAWYER BACKED

N. A. A. C. P. to Help Man Refused by the U. of Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., July 15 (AP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today pledged its support to a Negro lawyer if he seeks to fight refusal of the University of Virginia to admit him.

The University's board of visitors yesterday rejected the admission application of the lawyer, Gregory Swanson of Danville. He sought to do graduate work in the law school.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, state president of the N.A A.C.P., termed the board's action "very undemocratic" and said that "we will back Swanson if he tries to get in."

Announcing the board's decision yesteray, Barron Black of Norfolk, head of the board, said Mr. Swanson's application was turned down because Virginia's constitution and laws prohibit the teachin of white and colored students in the same shcools.

Gregory Swanson Enrolls At The University Of Virginia

9-17-50

RICHMOND, Va—(ANP)—When Gregory H. Swanson enrolls as the first Negro student at the University of Virginia Law School, he should be treated just like any other student.

This opinion was expressed here last week by Edward G. Murr, president of the law school student body, and in the university's alumni news.

Murr said that "due to circumstances" Swanson "should be treated as any other student," but added that he, himself, would "definitely prefer segregation with equal facilities."

The alumni newspaper in an editorial, written before the recent court decision ordering Swanson's admittance was issued, was more positive. Pointing out that it was the court's duty to settle this question, the editorial concluded:

"And when they are thus settled, Americans concerned, of whatever race, must accept the decision."

The editorial also predicted the eventual end of jimcrow in southern schools. It said in part:

"No one yet knows where the (Supreme) court's recent decision in regard to educational segregation will eventually lead the South. There are only a very few who want or would seek indiscriminate mixing of the races at all educational levels, and yet as we said facilities are rarely equal and a determined legal assault by the Negroes could probably break down the already overburdened southern school system.

"It is doubtful that any but the most extreme Negro leaders want this at this time. On the other hand, there seems little doubt that they are succeeding in an effort to gain admittance to the various graduate and professional schools and there is little the South can do about it.

"After all, what does comprise 'equal facilities?' What about the Negro who would like to do graduate work in history, specializing in the papers of Thomas Jefferson? Where else in Virginia could he find them but in the Alderman library (at the university?)

14e(1) 1950 University of Virginia
Discrimination

4 States Still Defy Court on Education

Afro-American Sat. 9-16-5

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Four States, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, continue to deny equal facilities for the higher education of colored youth within their borders. They are doing nothing in the graduate fields.

All the other former components of the Confererate State of America either has had its lily white school laws busted, or colored students probably soon will be attending.

Virginia fell just this past week through a court order after the school Board of Visitors had refused to abide by the Attorney General's advice and had rejected a colored applicant to the school of law.

Six States Fall

Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Missouri have fallen before the assaults which began in 1937 when the State of Missouri lost out. A court rule in the famous Gaines case established the precedent.

Florida has fallen to a limited extent on a jim-crow basis through its colored college, Florida A. and M. College. North Carolina, too, has just kicked the bucket in an equal education suit.

Suits are still pending in Louisiana, and judging by recent Federal court decisions, this State soon will be in the bag.

Good legal work sound foundations has smashed the white schools' stronghold, and liberal folk in these States see nothing to do but comply with the inevitable.

Started With Gaines Case

It all started back in 1937 with the Gaines case in Missouri when on Dec. 12, 1937, a Federal court ruled in favor of Lloyd Gaines, who was seeking admission to the University of Missouri.

The court said Missouri had to provide equal facilities for colored applicants "within the State." This phase has provided the key to future decisions in similar cases. It has ruled out the regional school as a substitute for equal education.

Today, Kentucky has taken the lead in accepting colored students. After the repeal of its Day law it has made it possible for any college to admit non-whites to its student body.

Kentucky in Lead

The city-supported Louisville University is admitting minority students to all its graduate schools this year and to two undergraduate schools. Next year it will close its Louisville Municipal College for colored and admit its 374 students to the university.

Other colleges in the state also admit all applicants. The University of Kentucky last summer had 63 colored students and 12 are expected to enroll this fall.

On the other side, Maryland has tried desperately to set up a big college for colored, even to the extent of splurging on its athletic program and allowances. It took over Morgan College, but the Morgan administration did not co-operate fully.

The Maryland Situation

Now the State is working on little Princess Anne College, changing it to Maryland State. This school is gaining much it lacked in the past, but still will not be enough to beat the suits in Maryland.

Untroubled so far in all this excitement are the four States of Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama. No suits are pending, and no colored applicants are even seeking to enter their white schools.

It is reasonable, however, to expect efforts to be made in these States to smash the barriers which keep minorities from entering the State-supported schools.

Segregated Regional Schools Face Fight

NEW YORK — The NAACP this week warned that it will oppose "by every legal and constitutional means" any effort by Southern States to set up segregated regional graduate education centers as a device for evading the United States Supreme Court rulings against segregation in higher education.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, wired the Association's ultimatum to Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the Regional Council for Education, who is attending the eight-day conference of 200 Southern educators convening in Daytona Beach to study regional education plans.

14e(1) 1950

University of Virginia
Discrimination

First at U. of Virginia

14e(1) Afro-American Sat. 9-23-50

Charles K. Woltz, right, assistant dean of the Law School at University of Virginia, Charlottesville, discusses registration routine with Gregory H. Swanson prior to Swanson's registration and enrollment in graduate school on Sept. 15.

U. of Va. Points to State Policy In Barring of Negro Student

Evening Star

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2.—The University of Virginia says that until and unless State racial segregation policy is changed an otherwise qualified Negro cannot be admitted as a graduate law student.

Friday 9-2-50

Answering a petition by a Negro seeking a Federal court injunction to prevent the university from denying to members of his race admission as graduate law students, the school said yesterday it was bound to refuse Negroes under law and policy as set forth both in the State constitution and in statute.

Washington, D.C.

The plaintiff, Gregory Hayes Swanson of Martinsville, was denied entry to the law school by the board of visitors on July 14. He filed his injunction request in Federal District Court in Charlottesville on August 9.

Agent of the State.

Answering the petition, university officials contended that as agents of the State they must abide bl State policy and can neither disregard nor change it.

They admit that Mr. Swanson is fully qualified to take graduate work at the law school, except for his race.

But, they add, until State racial policy is changed or modified by legislation or declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the university cannot admit him.

The university's answer seeks to narrow the grounds of the case to Negro citizens of Virginia desiring admission as graduate law students. Mr. Swanson had mentioned "all other Negro citizens of Virginia similarly situated," in his petition.

The university said that the State already had provided separate educational facilities for Negroes, corresponding to some divisions of the University of Virginia. The answer added that other facilities might be provided for Negroes who might seek admission in university divisions for which there are now no corresponding facilities for Negroes.

Only otherwise qualified Negro citizens seeking admission to the law school on a graduate basis, the university said, are "similarly situated."

Record Bars Negro Teacher From U. of Va.

Post 9-22-50

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 21 (AP).—The secord of a Richmond Negro school teacher "is not such as to permit her to be enrolled" in the University of Virginia and accordingly "no consideration has been given to her race or color," a University official has advised her counsel.

Lindley J. Stiles, dean of the University's department of education, made public today a letter to Martin A. Martin, Richmond, attorney for Alfreda Louise Madison.

Washington

Martin had written Dean Stiles to ask if Miss Madison would be permitted to enroll for extension work to be given by the University at Richmond Professional Institute and if not whether such refusal would be because of her "race and color."

Dean Stiles advised Martin that extension students who take graduate work offered by the University's extension division are enrolled by the several participating institutions. His letter added:

"Miss Madison's record is not such as to permit her to be enrolled in the University and for that reason no consideration has been given to her race or color . . ."

Va. U. Nixes 2nd Student

Admissions Sought at 2 Other Schools

Afro-American

RICHMOND

The University of Virginia has referred the application of Robert A. Smithey of Norfolk, Va., to do graduate work in English there to Virginia State College in Petersburg, thereby making likely another suit against the university, NAACP officials revealed last week.

Sat 9-23-50

Revelation of the second "Swanson Case" at the previously lily-white State-supported university was made Thursday by Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches, in a press release.

Mr. Smithey filed his application with the university prior to the ruling in the Swanson case, it was learned. He had been informed that the application was being referred to Virginia State College, Petersburg, in accordance with Virginia law.

Afro-American

Newspaper Upsets Plans

It was the intention of NAACP officials to keep this latest case "under wraps" until it broke in the courts but their plans were upset by a check of various State-supported institutions of higher learning by a daily newspaper.

Dr. Tinsley admitted that Mr. Smithey had "advised the State Conference" that he had applied for admission to the Department of Graduate Studies at the University of Virginia.

Matter Under Study

He added that Smithey had asked the conference to assist him to obtain admission and retain members of the NAACP legal staff to represent him.

Dr. Tinsley said the staff "is new studying the matter, together with other similar applications."

According to all indications, the case of Smithey will be pushed to the limit, on the grounds that facilities offered at Virginia State College — where the State offers him an education — are grossly inferior to those offered at the University of Virginia.

Dr. Tinsley said the conference had no information to the effect that Smithey had withdrawn his application, or that he did not now desire to pursue studies at the university.

Other Tests Pending

Meanwhile, it was learned that two other efforts are under way by Virginians—on the basis of the Swanson case decision — to enroll at two other State institutions.

An application has been filed by another Virginian for admission to the department of physical therapy at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond. His case will not be pressed at this time, however, because of his inability to obtain a leave of absence from his post of duty.

Officials of the medical college are quoted as saying that the application was rejected because the applicant did not meet the requirements for entrance.

Robinson Denies Report

Acting as spokesman for his client, Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, told the AFRO Friday that neither his firm nor the applicant had been informed that the application had been refused.

It was learned also that the applicant in question, while applying for admission to the Medical College of Virginia, likewise filed an application for similar studies at the University of Pennsylvania. That institution approved his application without question.

William and Mary Applicant

Nevertheless the man did not go to the University of Pennsylvania for the same reason he will not press for entrance at MCV this year, because he is unable to obtain a leave of absence from his job.

On another front, G. James Gilliam, Tidewater native and a Virginia Union University graduate ginia Union University graduate, on Sept. 11, filed application for graduate study in sociology at Richmond Professional Institute, a branch of the college of William and Mary in Williamsburg.

Mr. Gillian, accompanied by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary, NAACP State Conference of Branches, went to the Institute's offices Saturday and obtained the application blanks and information connected therewith.

He was informed that in order to register for study he would be required to submit:

(1) A transcript of his college record: (2) transcript of his high school record, (3) a recent photograph of himself; and (4) a dissertation of 200 words on, "Why I Want to Study Sociology at Richmond Professional Institute."

The demand for a record of the prospective student's achievements in high school, was considered a novel request, but apparently it is part of the Institute's routine, since it has prepared official blanks for that purpose.

Third Negro Applies To Enter White College

By the Associated Press

Evening Star

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 21.—A third Negro has applied for admission to State-supported, all-white colleges.

The latest applicant is Alfreda Louise Madison, a Richmond school teacher, for graduate courses in education to be given by the University of Virginia on an extension basis at Richmond Professional Institute, a division of William and Mary College.

Fri. 9-22-50

Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, attorney for Miss Madison, released correspondence yesterday showing she applied September 12. Her application stated she had received as B.A. degree from Howard University and had taken graduate work at the Catholic University, both in Washington, D. C.

L. J. Stiles, dean of the department of education at the university, advised her on September 16 it was "impossible to take immediate action since we are still in the process of working out the arrangements for providing work in extension to Virginia teachers.

Mr. Robinson wrote Dean Stiles to ask if Miss Madison will be permitted to register for the classes when a representative of the university comes to RPI to accept registrations on next Thursday. If she will not be permitted to do so, he asked whether it would be because of her race.

Ruled Out on Record, Negro Teacher Insists On U. of Va. Course

Evening Star

9-22-50

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—Miss Alfreda Louise Madison, colored, applied to the University of Virginia for admission to its Extension [illegible] school in Richmond today in the face of a university statement that the application would have to be rejected.

Lindley J. Stiles, dean of the university's Department of Education, said yesterday that Miss Madison's academic record "is not such as to permit her to be enrolled" through the university.

He suggested that the Richmond school teacher attempt to enroll in the extension course, given at Richmond Professional Institute, through Virginia State College which, he said, "shares in the (extension) program."

To Apply Only to University.

This suggestion was rejected by Martin A. Martin, attorney for Miss Madison, who announced that the teacher forthwith was forwarding applications for enrollment in four extension courses to the university.

Virginia State officials confirmed Mr. Martin's contention that the Petersburg college, so far, is not one of several Virginia institutions participating in the extension program. But college president R. R. Daniel said Virginia State would seek permission to become a participant next week when the State Board of Education meets in Richmond.

Mr. Martin indicated, however, that even should Virginia State join in the extension program, Miss Madison would not attempt to enroll through that college in the extension courses in graduate education which she desires. The Richmond attorney said Virginia State's graduate school of education is not accredited by the American Association of Schools and Colleges.

Racial Issue Not Involved.

Dean Stiles, in his letter to Mr. Martin, said the university needed to give "no consideration" to the question of Miss Madison's race because her academic record made it impossible for her to be enrolled in the extension graduate course.

Dean Stiles wrote Mr. Martin when the Negro attorney asked whether the teacher would be permitted to enroll for the extension courses given at R. P. I. in view of her "race and color."

The university dean, while side-stepping the race question, said he "saw no reason" why Miss Madison could not be admitted to the courses "if she can be admitted to Virginia State College."

The university offers extension courses in graduate education in 10 extension centers with the co-operation of several other State colleges. Richmond Professional Institute is one of these.

14e(1) 1950

University of Virginia
Discrimination

Court Demands School Eliminate Color Bar

Daily Worker

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — (NNPA)—The decision of the three judges Federal court opening the University of Virginia Law School to qualified colored residents of the State desiring a legal education is regarded as only the opening wedge in the fight to break down racial segregation in the state-supported institutions of higher learning.

While the decision applies only to the case of George Hayes Swanson of Martinsville and other colored persons "similarly situated," its principle is applicable in the case of any colored applicant for a course offered at a white state-supported institution but not offered at Virginia State College at Petersburg.

9-8-50

Virginia State College offers training in liberal arts, education and home economics. It also offers the master of arts degree in some subjects, but it does not offer training in law, medicine, and engineering, nor does it offer graduate courses leading to a doctorate. It has neither an Army nor a Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps.

Under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which the trhee-judge Federal court followed in ordering Swanson admitted into the University of Virginia Law School, a qualified colored applicant must be admitted to any course offered at a white state-supported institution but not offered at the corresponding colored school, and the training must be afforded him at the same time it is afforded to white students, and there must be no differences in treatment based on race.

The decision in which the Supreme Court enunciated these principles are the cases of Lloyd Gaines, involving legal education within the State of Missouri; Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, involving legal education at the University of Oklahoma; G. L. McLaurin, involving segregation of McLaurin and other colored students at the University of Oklahoma, and the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, in which the court held that a colored law schol could not be the equal of the law school at the University of Texas.

So far as could be learned Tuesday, Swanson is the only colored applicant for admission to the University of Virginia. Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which prosecuted his suit, said there might be one other potential applicant for the law school and possibly an applicant for admission to another graduate department.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, said similar cases involving graduate and professional education, probably would be brought in most other Southern States within the next few months.

Swanson said afterwards he planned to register probably on September 14 for the Fall term. He did not exactly know what courses he would seek to take, but he said he planned to work toward his master's and doctor's degree with a view to teaching law.

The three judges held, in effect where a State maintains only one tax-supported graduate school, it cannot bar colored applicants for admission on account of race or color even though Virginia's Constitution and laws require racial segregation in schools.

The order signed by the judges enjoined the Board of Visitors of the University, its registrar and law school dean from refusing to admit Swanson and other colored persons "Similarly situated" to the university's department of lam.

Swanson, a Virginian and a graduate of Howard University Law School, applied last Fall for graduate courses in law. His application was rejected in July. The Board of Visitors said it was "obliged to comply with the Constitution and laws" of Virginia until a Federal court ordered otherwise.

Swanson filed suit and, upon his application, a three-judge court was set up to hear the case.

It took the tribunal--Judges John J. Parker and Morris A. Soper of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge John Paul of the District Court for Western Virginia -- little more than thirty minutes to dispose of the case.

Daily Worker

Counsel for both sides agreed on the facts and a proposed decree and the court signed the order.

Spottswood Robinson, III, of Richmond, a member of the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson cunsel for the Virginia Branch of the NAACP, handled the court proceedinsgs for a battery of six lawyers who appeared for Swanson.

9-8-50

Attorney General J. Lindsey Almond, Jr., flanked by Assistant Attorney General Walter E Rogers and Attorney Venable Minor, of Charlottesville, represented the university.

A formal opinion by the Attorney General had advised the university board last July, before it acted on Swanson's application, that a Federal suit could not be successfully defended.

In a brief opening statement. Robinson said the defense that the board had to follow Virginia's Constitution and laws was not in view of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

Both he and Almond referred to the agreed statement of facts, which said Swanson was qualified but had been rejected solely because he is colored.

Almond told the court that the university's answer to the suit had set out that the board, because of Virginia's Constitution, laws, custom, policy and tradition, had to reject the application unless the General Assembly changed the law or the court ordered the board to do otherwise.

Gen. Atty said he was familiar with the Supreme Court decisions and there was "hardly any issues" before the three judges except the form and scope of a decree.

Both Almond and Robinson submitted proposed decrees, the chief differences being that the State's draft was shorter. Finally both sides agreed to use Almond's proposal and, after minor alterations made by Judge Parker, the senior and presiding judge, it was signed by the three judges.

A mixe crowd of about 100 white and colored spectators, which filled all seats with some standing in the rear, was present at the hearing in the district court room in the post office building.

Professional Schools Due To Admit Negroes, Battle Says

Post

RICHMOND, Dec. 8 (AP).—Governor John S. Battle said today that in view of Federal court decisions it was "inevitable that properly qualified Negroes be admitted to some of the professional departments of our institutions of higher learning."

These courts have held, he said, that Negroes "are netitled to equal educational opportunities. It is obviously impossible to provide the facilities in Virginia that would give such opportunities in the fields of medicine, law and other professional courses."

12-9-50

At the same time the governor said the principle of segregation in the public free schools must stand.

Washington Post

"There is no excuse or reason for the consideration of the abolition of segregation in the public free schools, and I shall certainly abide by the plain mandate of the Constitution of Virginia in this field," he said.

14e(1)

The governor gave his views when asked for comment on a recent speech by a predecessor of his, Colgate W. Darden, jr., president of the University of Virginia.

Darden suggested then that qualified Negroes be admitted to the graduate departments, that state-supported colleges be portunities for both races and strengthened to provide equal op- that segregation be continued in the public schools.

Last August, a special Federal tribunal at Charlottesville directed the University of Virginia to admit George Swanson, Martinsville Negro attorney, and others similarly situated, to graduate study in law.

Virginia's constitution provides, however, for segregation in the public schools.

"In the public free schools in practically all parts of Virginia, opportunties are equal," Battle said. "Where there are deficiencies we are making every effort to correct them."

He indicated that in the undergraduate colleges he thought opportunities were equal, and no assault through the courts could be pushed by anti-segregationists.

But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state has announced as its primary tarnounced as its primary target the abolition of segregation in all fields, including the public schools.

14e(1) 1950

University of Virginia
Discrimination

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Segregation Test Case in Virginia

On July 14 the University of Virginia Law School rejected an application for admission from Gregory Swanson, a Danville lawyer, who wanted to do graduate work. At that time Barron F. Black, the university rector, explained that "the applicant is a colored man" and "the Constitution and laws of the state of Virginia provide that white and colored shall not be taught in the same schools."

Last week a three-judge Federal Court, in Charlottesville, Va., after hearing arguments in the case, ordered the university to admit qualified students regardless of their race or color.

Problem in the South

At present there are fourteen states with segregation laws. For years they have maintained that they are providing equal, although separate, education facilities for Negroes. However, most Southern states cannot afford one complete program of higher education, let alone two. This is particularly true on the graduate and professional school levels and it has been in these fields that Negroes have scored significant gains in recent years.

The Swanson decision came thirteen years after Lloyd Gaines, a Negro, won the first major battle against the color line in higher education. Mr. Gaines brought action against the University of Missouri when that school rejected his application. In December, 1937, the Supreme Court held that the state had to provide equal opportunities for white and Negro students.

Last June the high court struck a heavy blow at segregation in two rulings. It ordered the University of Texas Law School to admit a Negro applicant and directed the University of Oklahoma to remove certain segregation restrictions placed upon a Negro.

[illegible] 9-16-50

Four of the states in which segregation now prevails in the schools have not as yet had any test cases under the Supreme Court rulings. These states are Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. They have improved their facilities for Negroes ostensibly to conform with the "separate but equal" doctrine and, in addition, provide out-of-state scholarships for Negroes.

However, at last week's hearings in Charlottesville a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicated that other cases involving segregation would be fought throughout the South in the near future. These cases doubtless will be bitterly contested, but they may succeed in removing a shameful blot from the American education picture.

News Notes—

A course in social engineering, utilizing the fundamentals of sociology and anthropology, will be introduced this fall at the Georgia Institute of Technology. . . . Russel Sage College next month will offer a new four-year nursing program, which will provide background for teaching and administrative posts in the field. . . . A special curriculum in public administration will be inaugurated this semester at the State University of Iowa.

LEONARD BUDER.

RULING PUTS NEGRO IN VIRGINIA SCHOOL

U. S. Court Orders University to Admit Lawyer for Graduate Studies

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 5—At a hearing lasting less than an hour, a three-judge Federal Court here today directed the University of Virginia not to deny any~~one admittance~~ to its law school because of race or color.

The university was directed to admit Gregory Swanson, a practicing attorney at Martinsville, who was denied admission because he is a Negro. Mr. Swanson's application was denied on July 14 by the university's board of visitors and he promptly petitioned the Federal Court to enjoin the board from barring him or others similarly situated.

(1821)

The injunction is restricted to the university's Department of Law, but the precedent-making ruling, one of the Negro attorneys said, would in time come to include all work on graduate and professional levels.

The injunction directed that cost of the action be paid by the university.

Wed. 9-6

Three Judges Sign Order

Defendants named in the decree are the rector and board of visitors, Law Dean Frederick D. G. Ribble and Registrar George Oscar Ferguson Jr.

The injunction was signed by Judges John J. Jarker and Morris A. Soper of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Federal District Judge John Paul. J. Lindsay Rlmond, Virginia Attorney General, had conceded there was no defense in the light of recent United States Supreme Court rulings. Others appearing for the defense were Venable Minor of the law firm of Battle (Gov. John S. Battle), Perkins & Minor, Charlottesville, and Walter E. Roger, Assistant Attorney General.

Spottswood Robinson III of counsel for Mr. Swanson said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had thoroughly investigated Mr. Swanson's qualifications prior to petitioning the court.

Mr. Swanson, holder of degrees from Howard University, Washington, said he would seek a master's degree in law. He said he planned to enter a specialized field of law, but was undecided on the exact phase he would study.

Thurgood Marshall of New York, counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., said plans were under way to argue similar cases throughout the South. He named only two states, Georgia and Mississippi, in which cases were not immediately planned.

Four Cases Cited

Shortly after the court met this morning, Mr. Robinson rose to cite four Supreme Court decisions that had resulted in admittance of Negro students to graduate and professional schools elsewhere in the South.

Mr. Robinson referred to the Gaines case at the University of Missouri Law School, which was decided in 1938; the Sipuel case of the University of Oklahoma Law School, which was decided in 1948; the Sweatt case at the University of Texas Law School, and the McLaurin case at the University of Oklahoma, both decided in June of this year. In all four cases, the Supreme Court ordered that the students be allowed to enter the named institutions.

Mr. Almond's opening statement to the court was that the board of visitors had denied Mr. Swanson admission because custom and tradition since the founding of the university called for segregation.

Both sides agreed before the decision was handed down that there would be no appeal.

Negroes Gather at Texas School

EULESS, Tex., Sept. 5 (UP)—A group of fifty Negroes gathered at the Euless school for white students today and demanded that Negro children be permitted to attend classes there.

After an hour's wait, authorities told them the Negro children would not be admitted.

Angry white residents of the Euless community congregated at the school building as word spread that the Negroes were there seeking permission to enroll their children.

During the gathering, Gene Gordon, staff photographer for The Fort Worth Press, was hit in the face by a fist as he tried to take pictures of the Negroes. A man who identified himself only as George Brown told Mr. Gordon: "We don't want any Negroes in our school and we don't want anybody taking pictures of them there."

U. of Virginia Grad Denounces Darden Speech for Equal Education for Negro

Call, Kansas City, Mo.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — A former graduate of the University of Virginia this week in a letter to the Richmond News Leader denounced the retention of Colgate W. Darden as president of the school.

Fri. 12-15-50

The critic, an E. R. Bowden of Bedford, Va., violently opposed a statement by Darden in which he advocated equal education for Negroes with that of whites in the south. Darden told the Southern Governors' Conference meeting in Charleston, S. C. that Negroes should be admitted to white professional and graduate schools on a non-jimcrow basis.

He also asked that Negroes be placed on local school boards, but spoke against integration of Negro students below the graduate level.

In his letter, Bowden called Darden, a former governor of Virginia, a "hypocrite" who "serves a communistic group." He said in part about Darden:

How much longer are the people of Virginia going to let Colgate W. Darden betray their interests? He has now publicly announced that he is in favor of mixed education for whites and Negroes. He obviously did nothing to prevent the entry of a Negro to the University of Virginia. I urge Darden's immediate dismissal, and I know others who feel the same way."

University Of Va. Must Admit Negro Law Student

Detroit Tribune

Sat. 9-7-50

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—(Special)—The national drive against "equal but separate" higher education gained momentum Tuesday when a three-judge Federal Court ordered the University of Virginia to admit qualified Negroes to its graduate school.

The university was ordered to admit Gregory Swanson, a practicing attorney of Martinsville, Va., who had been denied admittance because of his race last July. The attorney stated that he intended to enter the Jefferson School Sept. 14th.

The hearing was surprising brief as result of Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond conceding that there was no defense in the light of recent U. S. Supreme Court rulings.

Restricted To Law School

The directory applies to Swanson and Negroes "similarly situated" but was restricted to the university's department of law.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief legal counsel, opined that it would take six months to see parrallel action in a number of Southern States. The NAACP is launching a national drive against the "equal but separate" educational set-up.

Most recent victory was two weeks ago when the University of Delaware was ordered to open its doors to Negro undergraduates.

Studying Other Cases

Atty. Marshall added that cases are under study in states where Negroes are denied equal opportunity under the 14th amendment.

VIRGINIA UNIV. ORDERED TO ADMIT NEGROES BY COURT

UNIV. OF VIRGINIA TO ADMIT NEGROES AFTER LONG COURT VICTORY

California

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Gregory Hayes Swanson began this week to make preparations to enter the University of Virginia law school, as a special three-judge federal court ordered the university to admit this first Negro student in its history. The court's ruling represents another victory for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its barrage of attacks against segregated higher education throughout the South, as part of its follow-up campaign after the recent historic United State Supreme Court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

The court's ruling permanently restrains the university from refusing admission of any student to its law school solely on the basis of race.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, expressed the Association's gratification at the decision, handed down in the finest tradition of American law and pointed out that the ruling is especially significant because it comes at a time when southern educators are convening in Florida to devise means of circumventing the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions through regional education centers. The decision opening the doors of the University of Virginia to Negro students, Mr. White asserted, is the kind of case that can be fought and must be won. He emphasized the immediate need for funds for the continuing legal attack on segregated education before the nemy regroups.

Attorneys are presently engaged in similar suits against the Universities of North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. Negro students are presently being admitted for the first time as undergraduates to the University of Delaware, after the Court of Chancery in Wilmington ordered their admission in the the first suit after the Supreme Court rulings in June.

Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, special counsel Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter headed the battery of lawyers who represented Swanson. Other attorneys cooperating in the case were Oliver W. Hill and Martin A Martin of Richmond, and George M Johnson and James Washington of Howard University Law School.

Potomac Paragraphs

Study Plan Dropped By Negro Teacher

Post, Wash. 10-23-50

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22 (AP).—Miss Alfreda Louise Madison, a Negro public school teacher here, said yesterday she had dropped plans to enroll for graduate studies offered through a state-wide co-operative program.

The teacher had planned to enroll in the University of Virginia's education department, which offers courses in co-operation with nine other schools in the State. She was rejected because of what officials said was a poor scholastic record in her undergraduate work.

She was registered for the course she sought, however, on the condition she be admitted to Virginia State College, another co-operation institution. Miss Madison said she was told by V. S. C. officials that her graduate study grades at Catholic University made her ineligible for admission.

Dr. R. P. Daniel, V. S. C. president, said that no final decision could be reached until Miss Madison's formal application had been received. She said today she would continue her work toward a master's degree at Catholic U. "without the infusion of any Virginia courses."

Miss Madison said her undergraduate grades—made while she was working eight hours a night, six nights a week, at Howard University—consisted of 2 D's, 17 C's, 26 B's and 8 A's.

"This could easily give one the idea that if he has to work for a college education, he will be discriminated against, embarrassed and humiliated," Miss Madison said.

Gives Up Plan To Study At U. Of Virginia

Jour. 10-29-50

Atlanta

RICHMOND, VA—(A N P)—Miss Alfreda Louise Madison, teacher at J. A. Bawler school, last week announced that she is giving up her plan to study graduate courses at the University of Virginia through a state-wide cooperative program.

Apparently bitter over the inferences made about her grades at Howard University as an undergraduate, Miss Madison explained her past education achievements. At Howard, she said, she made 2 D's, 17 C's, 26 B's and 8 A's. She made these grades while working for the federal government eight hours a day six nights a week.

The university had refused to enroll her except through Virginia State college for the class she wanted. At Virginia State she was told that a couple of C's for some graduate work at Catholic university in Washington, D. C., did not look too good. She did not apply officially to the school, but decided to give up the project. She commented:

"This could easily give one the idea that if he has to work for a college education, he will be discriminated against, embarrased, and humiliated."

She added that she will continue her work towards a master's degree without any "the infusion of any Virginia courses." She plans to finish at Catholic university. Originally, she had planned to apply her study in Virginia towards this degree.

14e(1) 1950

University of Virginia
Discrimination

Virginia U. Enrolls First Negro Student

Call 14e(1)

9-22-50

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — (NNPA) — The University of Virginia last Friday admitted Gregory Hayes Swanson, colored lawyer of Martinsville, Virginia, who registered for graduate law study.

Admission of Swanson ends the lily-white tradition at the university founded by Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the basic draft of the Declaration of Independence and served as the third President of the United States.

Swanson appeared at the law school at 3 p.m., last Friday and completed the formalities of registering along with other law students.

Swanson told law school officials that he wanted to concentrate on corporations and insurance with a view to teaching later. He received his bachelor of laws degree from Howard university.

Presently, he is staying at Carver Inn in Charlottesville but like virtually all graduate students at the university he will have to arrange for his own living quarters, a university spokesman said.

While Swanson was called upon last Friday to express his choice of courses, it was pointed out that all students have two weeks in which to change their minds in their choice of courses.

Swanson's admission to the university was ordered by a special three-judge Federal court on September 5.

The court ruled that the university's board of visitors had erred in rejecting Swanson's application on the ground that the State Constitution and laws required racial segregation in public education.

U. S. Orders U of Virginia To Drop Bars

14e(1)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. —After a 30-minute hearing, a special three-judge Federal court ordered the historic University of Virginia to admit Negroes.

As had been expected, the court directed the University officials to accept Gregory Hayes Swanson, a Martinsville attorney, as a student in its graduate law school.

Atty. Swanson

The decision paved the way for admsision of Negroes to the entire law school as the court issued an injunction to keep the barring Swanson and all others "similarly situated."

Swanson said he will immediately file another application for admission. The University officials indicated they would not appeal the ruling.

The three judges were unanimous in their decision. They are Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, N. C., senior member of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Morris A. Soper, of Baltimore, of the same court, and Judge John Paul, senior judge for the Western District of Virginia.

Swanson, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, applied for admission last November. Last July the Board of Visitors rejected him.

In doing so, the board went against the advice of Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., who said he did not believe that a section of the Virginia Constitution forbidding teaching white and Negro "children" in the same schools was applicable to schools of higher learning.

9-16-50

Swanson Set to Become First of Race at U. of Va.

Afro American 14e(1)

9-16-50

NEW YORK— Gregory H Swanson began this week to make preparations to enter the University of Virginia Law School, after a special three-judge Federal court recently ordered the university to admit him. He will become the first student of his race in the school's history.

The court's ruling represents another victory for the NAACP in its barrage of attacks against segregated higher education throughout the South, as part of a follow-up campaign after the recent historic United States Supreme Court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

The court's ruling permanently restrains the university from refusing admission of any student to its law school solely on the basis of race.

14e(1)

Decision Expecially Timely

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, expressed the association's gratification at the decision, handed down "in the finest tradition of American law."

He pointed out that the ruling is expecially significant because it comes at a time when Southern educators are convening in Florida "to devise means of circumventing the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions through regional education centers."

The decision opening the doors of the University of Virginia to minority group students, Mr. White asserted, is the "kind of case that can be fought and must be won." He emphasized the immediate need for funds for the continuing legal attack on segregated education "before the enemy regroups."

Similar Suits in 3 States

NAACP attorneys are now engaged in similar suits against the Universities of North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

Colored students are being admitted for the first time as undergraduates to the University of Delaware, after the Court of Chancery in Wilmington ordered their admission in the first NAACP suit after the Supreme Court rulings in June.

Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall and NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter headed the battery of lawyers who represented Swanson.

Other attorneys co-operating in the case were Oliver W. Hill and Martin A. Martin of Richmond, and George M. Johnson and James Washington of Howard University Law School.

THE FIGHT GOES ON

The University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, will admit its first Negro student this fall. Virginia's historic segregated-education barrier was lifted by a three-judge Federal Court which ordered the University to admit qualified Negroes to its graduate school of law. Judges John J. Parker, Morris A. Soper and John Paul granted the injunction after a 30-minute hearing.

New Republic

9-18-50

Gregory Swanson, a practising attorney of Martinsville, Virginia, was denied admission to the University last July because he is a Negro. At that time, the Attorney General of Virginia, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., advised the Board of Visitors that if Swanson chose to contest refusal of his admission the University would be unable to defend itself, in view of the recent Supreme Court decision. The Court decreed that Swanson "or any other Negro similarly situated" could not be denied admission "because of his or their race or color, to the Department of Law" under rights secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution.

In North Carolina, meanwhile, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of the US District Court for the Middle District of that state, is studying a similar case of 10 Negro students seeking admission to the law school of the University of North Carolina. Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law, testifying for the plaintiffs, told the court that he had personally examined the facilities at North Carolina College for Negroes and found them grossly inferior to those of the State University. Judge Hayes has instructed each side to prepare for him proposed findings of fact and conclusions to be cited when he hands down his decision.

New Republic

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University of Wisconsin
DISCRIMINATION

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Wisconsin U. Bias Ban Seen

MADISON, Wis. — Action on a special report calling for an end to discrimination of any sort on the University of Wisconsin campus, will be acted on shortly by the faculty.

In order to achieve this objective, the special committee headed by Prof. Harold Groves recommended formation of a campus committee on human relations, with three faculty members and three students serving.

In wording similar to that used by Rutgers University in its historic stand last month, the Wisconsin committee recommended that no new organization with charter provisions barring students because of race or religion be allowed on the campus.

It was also recommended that the university housing committee ignore requests for segregation in private housing.

Sept 30